The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2733. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

PRESIDENTIAL.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Yesterday's Proceedings---Adoption of the Majority Report---Withdrawal of Southern Delegates---No Ballot.

DOUGLAS CERTAIN TO BE NOMINATED.

Secession of the Chairman, Mr. Cushing, and a Majority of the Massachusetts Dlegation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday Evening.

A good part of this, the fifth day of the Convention, has been spent in parliamentary manœuverings, intended to gain time.

When they finally got to work, the minority report was rejected, first as a whole, and then piecemeal, the Georgia case alone forming an exception. The majority report was then adopted, and the decks were cleared for action.

All interest was concentrated upon the active members of the New-York delegation, who retired four times for consultation, each resulting in a diminution of Douglas strength. A mysterious announcement on the part of the Virginians, looking towards an impending revolt, evidently affected many of the weaker members.

At the commencement of the evening session DOUGLAS had in the New-York delegation only *eight* majority. The report that he had written a letter to DEAN RICHMOND, *authorizing the withdrawal of his name*, rather than permit it to be the means of hopelessly dividing the Democratic Party, produced a decided sensation. It will be used as an excuse by those who meditate treachery, though it is thought that its magnanimity may increase the chances of his nomination.

The motion to *proceed to a ballot for President*, made by CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, created an intense excitement. It was the signal for uproar in the galleries, and for general confusion.

Mr. FISHER, of Virginia, rose immediately, and in a very solemn style announced the retirement of the Virginia Delegation. This created a great sensation. Twenty-four of the Virginia Delegates withdrew. The President prevented applause by threatening to clear the galleries. One of the remaining Virginia Delegates desired to explain his position. Mr. SCHELL, of New-York, objected, which was received with vigorous hisses.

ANDREWS, of North Carolina, announced the withdrawal of that delegation, in a speech, not in good taste.

JOHNSON, of Maryland, cast reflections upon the friends of DOUGLAS, as supporters of a man rather than of principle—but was compelled to suspend by cries of order.

While other delegations were in consultation, several speeches were made which kept the Convention in good humor.

SMITH, of California, made a lamentable exhibition of himself by stigmatizing the action of the majority as tricky. He was allowed to proceed only by courtesy. On repeating the remark, he was stopped peremptorily by CUSHING, and fairly hissed down. During his speech, GAVIT, of Indiana, appealed to the Chair to protect delegates from insult, or else allow them to protect themselves. SMITH, after leaving the hall, sent for a report of GAVIT's remarks—with a view, as was supposed, to hold him to a personal account for anything disrespectful which they might contain.

After the secession of the Southern Delegates, RUSSELL, of Virginia, stood upon the platform, frequently consulting with CUSHING.

GAULDING repeated the Slave-trade speech he has made so often,—but his glorying in being a slave-trader, and even in still more disgraceful relations with the worst features of the institution, created general disgust.

The vote will be taken the first thing to-morrow morning. Douglas is certain of the nomination. If he fails to receive it, it will be in consequence of his own withdrawal.

The most intense ill-feeling prevails. The proceedings of the Convention are utterly without dignity.

A portion of the Southern delegates are very indignant at FISHER's premature announcement of the withdrawal. SLIDELL is in high glee; his headquarters at Guy's Monument House are crowded to-night.

One half vote from Vermont joins the seceders. The Pennsylvania delegation wish their grumblers to withdraw, but are only certain of DENT and RANDALL.

It is said, and I believe truly, that New-York offered to sustain the Southern report if they will give up YANCEY—but this was refused.

It is probable that the Administrationists will not come into the Convention to-morrow—CUSHING and BUTLER among them.

MOFFAT, an Anti-Secessionist from Virginia, made an eloquent speech, and fainted on sitting down. He was carried out.

BALTIMORE, Friday—Midnight.

The majority of the Massachusetts delegation have just decided not to partake any longer in the Convention proceedings. Mr. CUSHING goes with them. Mr. BUTLER goes home. A few of them, including WHITNEY, will enter the Seceding Convention. Kentucky and Tennessee are opposed to entering another Convention. Messrs. SOULE, SAUNDERS and others from Louisiana have just started in a special train for Washington, to confer with Mr. DOUGLAS as to a modification of the Platform, and to decide on further action regarding their adherence to DOUGLAS. The dispatch of DOUGLAS to the New-York Delegation says: "I place myself in the hands of my friends, who are to do what they deem best for the harmony and general interests of the Democratic party." Mr. DAVID TODD, of Ohio, will be the permanent President in the place of Mr. CUSHING.

HOWARD.

For the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 22.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock promptly, the theatre being densely crowded.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. SWARTZ.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts, moved that the journal of yesterday's proceedings be read.

Mr. COOK, of Ohio, moved to dispense with the reading. The position of the questions could be stated by the Chair.

The reading was dispensed with.

The Chair, after preliminary remarks relating to the convenience of the delegates, stated that the main question had been ordered.

The Secretary then read the motions in their order.

The Chair then stated that the question would be first taken on the report of Mr. GITTINGS, of Maryland, adopting the whole majority report, except in the case of Alabama, and admitting in that State the original Charleston delegation.

Mr. KRUM, of Missouri, on a question of privilege, stated that in the haste of report errors occurred in some of the names of the delegates in all the reports. He asked consent to have them corrected.

Mr. SIBLEY, of Minnesota, inquired whether, under the rules adopted by the Convention, it is not in order for the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials to be heard at the close of the debate, even after the main question has been ordered.

The President said such was the custom in the House of Representatives, and he would so rule.

Mr. GITTINGS, of Maryland, asked consent to withdraw the first part of the report, so as to leave before the Convention as his report only the resolution admitting the Yancey delegation from Alabama. In doing so he stated it had been rumored outside that his report had been made in consequence of the fascination of Mr. YANCEY. While he admitted that Mr. YANCEY was the most fascinating man he ever met, yet those who believed such influences dictated his report knew better of him as a man or of his principles as a Democrat.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts, raised a point of order, that no motion had ever been made to adopt Mr. GITTINGS' report as an amendment.

The President decided the point of order not well taken, saying that the report took the position of an amendment to the majority report.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts, objected to the withdrawal of the first part of Mr. GITTINGS' report.

Mr. GITTINGS then asked consent to withdraw his whole report, which was granted, thus bringing the minority report first in order.

Mr. KRUM, of Missouri, on behalf of the majority of the Committee, asked leave to file a statement of the reasons for their conclusions in the report.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts, objected.

Mr. SIBLEY, of Minnesota, asked whether one objection could prevent the reading of this statement.

Mr. KRUM said, if permitted to file this statement he would waive the right to speak in conclusion of the debate.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts, still objected. When the gentleman from Missouri commenced a speech he should raise a point of order that there was no debate on the reports yesterday, and therefore there could be no right of reply.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, called attention to the remarks of Messrs. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania; and STEVENS, of Oregon, yesterday, which certainly made a debate on the reports.

The President decided that the debate had taken place, and gave the floor to Mr. KRUM.

Mr. KRUM then read a statement giving his reasons for the conclusions of the majority of the Committee on Credentials. He argued that the secession of the delegates did create vacancies, and the resolution adopted at the Charleston Convention recognizes such vacancies, and called on the States to fill them. The minority of the Committee, while denying that vacancies exist, proceed to render their argument absurd by filling these very vacancies. The States themselves had recognized vacancies by reappointing and reaccrediting delegates to Baltimore. The credentials of the Mississippi delegates bore on the face the fact that they were appointed on the 30th of May, and many were new names. The Alabama credentials of the old delegates bore on their face the date of their appointment, not to this Convention, but to Richmond, and lower down they were accredited to this Convention. They might have been appointed also to the Chicago Convention, but what Democrat would desire to admit men on such a roving commission to a Democratic Convention? The statement proceeded to give similar reasons for the admission of the Soulé delegation from Louisiana, and a compromise of the delegations from the other States.

Mr. BROWN, of North Carolina, rose to speak, but was called to order by a delegate from Minnesota, who said there was no debatable question before the Convention.

The President ruled debate out of order.

Mr. STEVENS, of Oregon, rose to a personal explanation.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, objected.

THE PRESIDENT—The gentleman from Michigan objecting, the chair must enforce the rules of order.

Mr. STEVENS—I appeal to the gentleman from Michigan to withdraw his objections.

Mr. STUART—No gentlemen will go further than myself in granting personal favors, but the business of the Convention has already been delayed too long, and I cannot withdraw my objections.

The President then stated that a call had been made for a division on the question. He ruled as the motion was to strike out and insert, it was indivisible.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, held that while a motion to strike out and insert was indivisible, yet it only applied to a separate proposition to strike out one indivisible proposition and insert another. This being a motion to substitute a series of propositions for another series, he held that it was divisible.

The President, while expressing some doubt, maintained his original decision.

The question was then put on the substitution of the whole of the minority report, made by Mr. STEVENS, of Oregon, for the report of the majority.

The vote was called by States, and resulted as follows:

Maine—Aye, 2½; Nay, 5½.
New-Hampshire—Aye, ½; Nay, 4½.
Vermont—Aye, 1½; Nay, 3½.
Massachusetts—Aye, 8; Nay, 5.
Rhode Island—Nay, 4.
Connecticut—Aye, 2½; Nay, 3½.
New-York—Nay, 35.
New-Jersey—Aye, 4; Nay, 3.
Pennsylvania—Aye, 17; Nay, 10.
Maryland—Aye, 5½; Nay, 2½; and one delegate declining to vote.
Virginia—Aye, 14; Nay, 1.
North Carolina—Aye, 9; Nay, 1.
Arkansas—Aye, ½; Nay, ½.
Missouri—Aye, 5; Nay, 4.
Tennessee—Aye, 10; Nay, 1.
Kentucky—Aye, 10; Nay, 2.
Ohio—Nay, 23.
Indiana—Nay, 13.
Illinois—Nay, 11.
Michigan—Nay, 6.
Wisconsin—Nay, 5.
Iowa, Nay 4.
Minnesota, Aye 1½; Nay 2½.
California, Aye 4.
Oregon, Aye 3.
Total, Aye 100½; Nay 150.

So the motion to substitute Mr. STEVENS' minority report for the majority was lost.

The chair having requested that no expression of applause or dissent should be indulged in, the result was announced in silence.

The vote then recurred on the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. CHURCH, of New-York, and Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, called for a division of the question on each proposition.

The question was first put on the first resolution of the majority report, admitting the original delegates from Mississippi, which was carried nearly unanimously, the only negative votes being two from Pennsylvania and one-half from Iowa. A half vote from Massachusetts declined to vote.

Capt. RYNDERS, of New-York—Mississippi having been admitted to seats, I move they be admitted at once.

Cries of "No," "no," and "yes," "yes."

Capt. RYNDERS—Well, I don't care whether you call aye or nay, I make the motion.

Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, raised the point of order that the report was not adopted until adopted as a whole.

THE PRESIDENT—No motion is before the Convention, the operation of the previous question preventing it.

A Delegate inquired whether the Chair would issue tickets to admit the Mississippi delegates.

The President replied that he was under the direction of the Convention in that respect.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, objected to any business but the questions before the House.

A vote was then taken on the second resolution of of the majority report admitting the Soulé delegates from Louisiana.

The vote is precisely the reverse of that on the rejection of the minority report, except the following States.

Vermont—Aye, 4½; Nay, ½; New-Jersey—Aye, 2½; Nay, 4½.
Maryland, 2½ aye, 5½ nay.
Virginia, 1 aye, 13 nay.
North Carolina, 2 aye, 8 nay.
Tennessee, 2 aye, 10 nay.
Total, 153 ayes, 98 nays.

So the second resolution was adopted.

The question was then taken on the third resolution of the majority report, admitting Mr. HINDMAN and his colleagues from Arkansaw with power to cast two votes, and Mr. HOOPER and his colleagues, the contestants, with power to cast one vote, and providing if either set of delegates refuse to take their seats, the others shall be entitled to cast the whole vote of the State.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, called for a division of this resolution, so as to take a vote on each proposition contained therein.

The President declared the resolution divisible.

The question was then taken on the three several propositions: first, on the admission of the Hindman Delegates; second, on the admission of the Hooper Delegates; and third, giving the power to one set to cast the whole vote of the State if the other set withdraw. All were adopted.

A vote was then taken on the fourth resolution of the majority report, admitting the original delegation from the State of Texas. Adopted—only two and a half votes in the negative, two from Pennsylvania and a half from Oregon.

A vote was then taken on the fifth resolution, admitting Messrs. BAYARD and WHITELEY, of Delaware. The resolution was adopted without a division.

The sixth resolution, giving R. L. CHAFFEE the seat in the Massachusetts delegation contested by BENJAMIN F. HALLETT, was then adopted by ayes 138; nays 111½.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, at this point made motions to reconsider each vote had and lay the same on the table, it being understood that the motions were not be put until votes on the propositions had been taken.

The seventh resolution of the majority, declaring Mr. O'VALLON entitled to the seat in the Missouri delegation claimed by JOHN B. CLARY, was then adopted, 138½ nays, 112 nays.

Mr. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that resolution on the table. Laid over.

The eighth resolution, admitting the contesting delegates from Alabama, was next adopted by 148½ ayes, 101½ nays.

Mr. CESSNA moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that resolution on the table. Laid over.

The question being on the ninth and last resolution of the majority report, admitting both delegations from Georgia, and dividing the vote of the State between them, with the provision that if either of them refuse to take seats, the remaining delegates shall cast the whole vote of the State,

A division of the resolution was called for, so as to take a vote on each proposition separately, and a long discussion ensued.

Before the vote was taken Mr. GARDNER, of Georgia, presented a letter from the National Democratic delegates from Georgia, and asked that it be read.

Cries of "Read, read;" "No, no."

Mr. BUTTERWORTH, of New-York, objected.

Mr. CLANCY, of New-York, inquired if one objection would prevent the reading.

THE PRESIDENT—It will in this stage of the proceedings.

Mr. CLANCY—The gentleman from Georgia can rise to a question of privilege and read the communication.

THE PRESIDENT—The gentleman from Georgia can rise to a question of privilege, and the Chair will then decide whether he is in order.

The call for a division of the resolution was then withdrawn, and the resolution was lost—106½ to 145, New-York voting in the negative.

The whole majority report was adopted, except the last resolution dividing the State of Georgia between the original delegates and the contestants, which was lost—106½ to 145—New-York voting no.

Mr. CHURCH of New York, took the floor. He said the New York delegates had no opportunity to vote on the case of Georgia as they deem justice to the Democracy of that State requires, coming here with an earnest desire to harmonize the Democracy of the Union, and act in a manner which will meet the approbation of Democrats all over the nation. New-York desires to move that the original delegation from the State of Georgia be admitted on this floor. He called for the previous question.

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, raised a point of order that the motion in order is on the adoption of the resolutions already adopted as a whole.

The President decided that the previous question was executed, and no vote on the adoption of the resolutions as a whole is necessary.

Mr. HALLETT, of Massachusetts, rose to address the Convention.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, raised the point of order that Mr. HALLETT was not a member of the Convention.

Mr. HALLETT—A motion to reconsider the vote respecting me was made by the gentleman from Michigan.

The President ruled that the resolutions already adopted by the Convention were under the operation of motions to reconsider and lay on the table. The chair could not know whether the Convention would lay the motion to reconsider on the table. He did not, therefore, consider the gentleman from Massachusetts yet excluded from the Convention.

Mr. CHURCH raised a point of order that he had called for the previous question, and therefore no debate was in order.

The President so decided.

Mr. HALLETT appealed to Mr. CHURCH to withdraw his call for the previous question.

Mr. AVERY, of North Carolina—The author of the Cincinnati Platform is surely entitled to be heard in this Convention. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. HALLETT—Sir, I have fought enough for New-York to entitle me to this courtesy. The soldier of a hundred battles ought to retire with the honors of war.

Mr. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania—I raised the point of order that the Congress of the United States refused to copyright the Cincinnati Platform, and, therefore, the gentleman is not entitled to consideration on that account. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. CHURCH not withdrawing his demand for the previous question, it was ordered, and the resolution admitting the Charleston delegates from Georgia adopted.

Mr. HALLETT, of Massachusetts, then took the floor. He moved to reconsider the ninth resolution.

A number of points of order were raised, and a warm skirmish took place.

Mr. SMITH, of Wisconsin, raised a point of order that Mr. HALLETT had never been a delegate in the Convention. Mr. CHAFFEE was the delegate recognised and admitted to the Charleston Convention, and Mr. HALLETT's name does not appear on the record.

Mr. HALLETT desired to speak to the point of order. He was a delegate regularly appointed, and being detained by sickness in his family, had requested Mr. CHAFFEE as his substitute to attend. He had prepared papers for that purpose in the sick chamber of his wife, without trouble to Mr. CHAFFEE, and probably without his being able to understand them.

Mr. STUART and others called Mr. HALLETT to order, and considerable confusion existed until the Chair awarded the floor to Mr. HALLETT.

MR HALLET'S SPEECH.

I shall detain the Conventien very briefly with the very few words I have to say, and I will address them generally. With reference to the consideration of this resolution, I hope it will be reconsidered as one of the series in a progress of return of this Convention to that state of harmony and coöperation, which must be brought about here, or we separate with the certainty of defeat meeting us as we pass from these doors to return to our homes. Sir, the preamble of the Cincinnati Platform says in the very first words that the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism and the discriminating justice of the American people. That is the sentiment with we go before the country; that to the principle upon which we have carried successfully Democratic elections throughout this country in thirteen out of the fifteen Presidential elections which have happened since the first election of THOMAS JEFFERSON. The Democratic flag has waved triumphantly over the dome of the Capitol in all but three out of fifteen, and then we were defeated only because we were divided. And how were those triumphs achieved? Only by the union of the Northern and the Southern Democracy. Never did you have a victory without the union of both, never will you achieve a victory without it. You are now on the eve of what? After having severed from your Convention eight Southern States, you are now on the very verge and about to consummate a blow by which you will send us the other six or seven States; and then what is this Convention? Nay, what is the Democratic party of this nation? nay, in God's name what is the Union itself? The last link that holds the North and South together is to be broken; religious associations have fallen to pieces; trust societies have been severed; wars and dissentians have disseminated themselves through the domestic, literary, political and religious circle, parties have fallen to pieces and gone to destruction and ruin, and now the link between the Northern and Southern Democracy is the only one that binds this Union together. [Loud applause.] If you now strike the blow that is to sever that link, then God only knows what is to follow. Now how can you avert such a catastrophe as that? Is it nothing to think of? You young men that hear, I am about to go out of this political contest. I doubt if I shall feel any disposition to come in again after I leave this hall; but you, young men, are coming forward, and where is your heritage? This great and glorious Union—this empire of Democracy! Where is the wisdom of the Empire State, that saved us in the revolution? What are you of the Empire State now doing? Hesitating about the admission of this or that Delegate, with reference merely to opinions concerning individuals, when the great question is, Shall you have any Union to which you can give a President? Shall you have any Democratic Party to elect a President with? Why not, then, come forward, young men, and sustain this inheritance, and let it not be broken up? I say to you, it is no light matter. I say to you, the impending crisis is even the more awful because it is silent. It is hushed, it is true, but is upon us. You know every honorable man knows, that if a resolution of that character, which I desire now to be reconsidered shall prevail in the Convention, you have a dissevered Convention. The States that are standing knocking at your door, will never come in and pass under the yoke. [Applause.] The delegates from the States that are here will adhere to the Democracy of the Union, but they will also adhere to their own States. They will never sit here to disgrace their brethren of the States outside. [Applause.] Then what must you do? Make a nomination which if tendered to any man is but ruin to that man and to the Party? I stand here a personal friend to that man whose friends are this day about to sacrifice him, as I view it. [Laughter.] And I would sooner see him elevated to the Presidency than any other man in the nation, if it could be done with the unanimity of this Convention. But other men say there shall be this man or nothing, or that man or nothing. Where is your discriminating justice which you apply to the adjustment of this great question?

Mr. PRESIDENT: I can make no further appeal upon this issue. I desire to leave behind me no word of bitterness, no sentence of unkindness. I press these warnings upon this Convention, with no feeling against any member of it. I shall carry with me, above all, the love of my country, next to it, the love of the Union, and last, as the pillar of that Union, the love of the United Democracy, North and South.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, moved to lay the vote to reconsider on the table.

Mr. COCHRANE moved that when the Convention adjourns it be till 7 o'clock.

A vote by States was demanded on Mr. COCHRANE's motion for recess, and it was lost—82½ Ayes, 168 Nays.

Mr. CESSNA called for the consideration of the motions to reconsider the several propositions adopted, and to lay those motions on the table.

Mr. VANDEFORD, of Maryland, moved that when the Convention adjourns it be *sine die*. Declared out of order.

The question was then put first on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the minority report of Mr. STEVENS, of Oregon, was rejected and the Convention refused to lay the motion of reconsideration on the table by a vote of 113½ to 138½, New-York voting "No" amidst most intense excitement.

Mr. COCHRANE then rapidly put the motion for a recess till 7 o'clock, which was carried amidst the consternation of the northwestern men and the reviving hopes of the South.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock, with a crowded audience. Much interest was excited by the proceedings, and heightened by the prevalence of a report that Mr. DOUGLAS had telegraphed to withdraw his name, which was known only by a few.

As soon as the Convention was called to order, quite a Congressional struggle for the floor took place, Messrs. SAULSBURY, of Delaware; CESSNA, of Pennsylvania; and GORMAN, of Minnesota, all rising simultaneously.

The floor was given to Mr. SAULSBURY, who corrected the vote of Delaware as reported in the evening papers. They were represented as voting for the admission of the Soulé delegates from Louisiana. They did not so vote, but voted for the admission of the original delegates.

Mr. CESSNA next obtained the floor, and moved the previous question on the motion pending, which was to reconsider the vote by which the Convention rejected the minority report of Mr. STEVENS, of Oregon.

The Convention ordered the previous question.

The motion to reconsider the vote was then lost, by ayes 103, nays 149, New-York voting in the negative amidst applause.

The motions to reconsider the several resolutions adopted at the morning session, were then laid on the table in their order.

Mr. CESSNA moved *to proceed to ballot for candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and on that called the previous question.*

Mr. RUSSELL of Virginia, STANSBURY of Maryland, and MCHENRY of Pennsylvania, rose at the same time. Mr. MCHENRY moved to adjourn *sine die*. Mr. STANSBURY made the same motion.

There was much excitement.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan—I raise the point of order that the motion cannot now be entertained.

THE PRESIDENT—The motion to adjourn *sine die* is in order.

New-York and several other States called for votes by States.

The motion to adjourn *sine die* was withdrawn.

Mr. MOFFAT, of Virginia, asked if the Chair would now issue tickets to those delegates admitted by the action of the Convention.

The President announced that he was about to give such directions to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, then took the floor. The time had now arrived when it became his duty——

Mr. GORMAN, of Minnesota, arose amidst the excitement. He raised the point of order that the previous question had been called, and the question on seconding it must be put before other debate.

Mr. RUSSELL considered what he had to say as a matter of privilege, under the action of the Convention on questions arising out of the report of the Committee on Credentials. The action had become final, complete, irradicable, and it became a duty on the part of the majority of the delegates from Virginia to inform the Convention that it was not consistent with their sense of duty to their constituents to participate longer in these deliberations. [Applause—which was checked by the Chair.]

A VOICE—Oh, let them cheer treachery and disunion to their heart's content.

The excitement and confusion was with difficulty checked by the Chair.

Mr. RUSSELL continued: They had taken this step after mature determination, and after exhausting all honorable efforts to obviate its necessity. In addition to the facts which appear on the record, he desired to state that the delegates to whom were just ordered tickets to be issued, some of them at least, would not join in the deliberations of the Convention. For the rest the reasons that induced them to take this important step would be rendered to their constituents, and they only had to bid the Convention a respectable adieu.

Twenty-four delegates from Virginia then withdrew from the Convention leaving six remaining.

Mr. MOFFATT, of Virginia, stated the reason why he did not withdraw from the Convention. He was appointed at a District Convention to which he owes allegiance. They elected him to come here, not to go elsewhere. He was elected to the National Democratic Convention, and no other. He was elected to represent his constituents in the Convention, but not to withdraw from it, to carry out the wishes of a people who are national, not sectional—to promote the interests of the Union, not risk its disseverance. [Applause.]

Mr. MOFFATT was called to order, and yielded the floor to Mr. LANDER, of North Carolina, who announced that the majority of the North Carolina delegates, on account of what they conceived to be an outrage perpetrated on the people of the South, would withdraw from the Convention. Northern Democrats had heretofore given fair play to the South, but they did so no longer. He therefore announced that eight of the delegates would retire.

Mr. EWING, of Tennessee, said the delegates from that State had exhibited in the Convention, as far as possible, every disposition to harmonize the labors of the Convention, and bring them to a happy result. They were the first to propose resolutions to harmonize the platform. They had a candidate dear to them, and had cast him away to harmonise the Convention. As a man the delegation now asked leave to retire temporarily for consultation as to what their future action should be.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Kentucky, on the part of a portion of the Delegation from that State, desired to say that circumstances had arisen which make it doubtful in the mind of the Delegation whether they can consent to continue with this body. They had come here to nominate a candidate acceptable to all the Union, and this appeared now to be doubtful, in view of the process of disintegration which had been going on. They did not wish to retire from the Convention on any technical grounds, but did not wish to participate in making nomination of a candidate not acceptable to all parts of the Union. They were not yet prepared to withdraw from the Convention, but asked leave to retire for consultation. Leave was granted.

At this point the Soulé Delegation from Louisiana entered the hall amidst applause and took seats.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, on the part of six delegates from Maryland, desired to say they could no longer act with a Convention that preferred a man to principles. [Loud cries of "Order."] States had been disfranchised by the adoption of the unit rule until it becomes inconsistent with honor to remain. Cherishing with warm remembrance the good deeds the Democracy had formerly done for the South, they bid them farewell with regret.

Mr. GLASS, of Virginia, had not agreed with his colleagues in their secession, but desired, nevertheless to decline further action with the Convention, without joining any seceding body.

Mr. WALKER, of Tennessee, was a member of the Baltimore Convention twenty years ago. Since that time he had voted for every Democratic candidat for President, and every Democratic candidate in his bailiwick. He should be the last to leave the ship, and having voted for twenty years, he announced to this Convention that if he lived till the next Presidential election he should vote for the nominee of this Convention. [Loud applause.] He was proud to find by his side many delegates from Tennessee actuated by the same feelings. There are many gallant hearts here from the land of JACKSON, who will maintain their ground. He referred to the action of the State Convention of Tennessee, which, laboring for hours to adopt a Platform to harmonize all parts of the country, had passed a resolution naming Gov. JOHNSON as their first choice for President, but pledging the State to give its hearty support to the nominee of the party, whether he comes from the North or South, provided he can cordially indorse the Cincinnati Platform. He had no fear that the Convention will nominate a candidate who cannot indorse the Cincinnati Platform. He proceeded to extol the Northern Democracy for their fidelity to the Union, and to the whole country, and to declare he would never endeavor to crowd on them a weight to crush them. The Tennessee delegation had not yet formally withdrawn from the Convention, and he hoped better counsels would prevail.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, followed, charging that while the South had originally pretended to bolt on the platform, they had no sooner gone out than they offered to unite on the nomination, provided one man was not nominated. So it was no fight for principle, but a proscriptive fight against an individual. He boasted in the course of his remarks that he had been a Democrat from the time he drew milk from his mother's breast. [Laughter.] He should never desert the Democratic Party.

A. SMITH, of California, took the floor. While he could not say his Democracy dated back to a time of which he had no recollection, it was as pure as the canopy of Heaven. California stood here with a bleeding heart to see the downfall of the Democratic Party. [Loud laughter.] Yes, he repeated it, the downfall of the Democratic Party, for it had been stabbed by an assassin now grinning on this floor.

Loud cries of order, and much excitement, during which Mr. SMITH continued standing on a settee, from which he was speaking.

Several delegates rose in different parts of the Hall, and Mr. SMITH, with his arms folded, stood surveying them, and sneeing contemptuously.

After much confusion, the President stated that the remarks of the gentleman were only made by indulgence of the Convention, and the Chair hoped he would proceed in order.

Mr. SMITH, when order was restored, said it was the most extraordinary thing possible that every delegate should undertake to dictate to him how he should speak. He should express himself as he thought proper, and while he was no braggadocio, he desired to say, in all seriousness, that any person who might object to what he should say knew well his remedy. He did not know what was the use of language if it was not used plainly, unless it should be only as some writer had expressed it, to conceal what a person means. For himself, he was in the habit of using it to express his ideas. If he spoke of the company in the boxes he should call them the fair sex. If he spoke of the gas-lamps, he should call them by their names. He was accustomed to use language such as he thought appropriate to the thing he spoke of. This Convention had properly been held in a theatre, and the "Comedy of Errors," in the performance of which it had been engaged, would end with a tragedy of blood. This action of this irregular Convention—[derisive laughter]—he said irregular Convention because every resolution that had been carried by a rule which one of the Illinois delegation had confessed to him was a trick.

Cries of "Order."

Mr. SAYLES, of Rhode Island, rose to a point of order. The gentleman who was speaking by the indulgence of the Convention, had no right to indulge in offensive remarks. [Applause.]

Mr. MERRICK, of Illinois, desired to know the name of the delegate from Illinois against whom the charge had been made by the delegate from California.

Mr. SMITH—We shall get at that in time.

Mr. MERRICK—I demand to know his name now.

There was great excitement and confusion, during which Mr. SMITH endeavored to speak. He kept the floor, however, and grew more offensive in manner as the Convention refused to hear him.

The President, after rapping for order, requested Mr. SMITH to proceed in order.

Mr. CLAIBORNE, of Missouri—If the President of the Convention will not protect us from the insults of this delegate, I desire that he shall not prevent us from holding him to account ourselves. [Loud applause.]

Mr. MERRICK, of Missouri, appealed to all parties to remember that they were in a National Convention, and in the presence of ladies. He hoped all would preserve order and decorum in debate. [Applause.]

Mr. MERRICK—The gentleman from California has made a charge of a personal character against the whole delegation from the State of Illinois. I desire he should name the individual delegate he alludes to, in order that he may take the responsibility on himself.

Mr. SMITH attempted to speak, but was interrupted by loud cries of order.

Mr. SAMUELS, of Iowa, hoped the gentleman would be permitted to proceed in order.

Mr. A. SMITH—I intend to be heard. I must say that the Convention is acting like a sick child who shows great reluctance to take physic. He repeated that the resolution known as the unit rule, which had been adopted by the Convention, had been designated to him by an Illinois delegate as an intentional, designed trick and fraud upon the Convention.

Loud cries of order and much indignant excitement.

The President called Mr. SMITH to order. The words he was speaking were out of order, and should not be used when the indulgence of the Convention was extended to the speaker as a courtesy. Another point of order was, that the gentleman's allotted time had expired.

Mr. A. SMITH—But I have been interrupted, and I will not allow that to be deducted from my time.

THE PRESIDENT—The Chair has kept the time faithfully, and has allowed five minutes for the interruption.

A. SMITH—Then I claim ten minutes now, Mr. Chairman. I mean to have my 20 minutes—an honest 20 minutes.

THE PRESIDENT—The gentleman will take his seat.

Loud cries of "Order," "Order;" "Down," "Down."

After some time Mr. SMITH desisted and left the Convention.

Mr. STEVENS, of Oregon, in appropriate remarks, announced the withdrawal of the delegation of Oregon from the Convention.

Mr. MOFFIT, of Virginia, took the floor, and spoke earnestly against secession. The delegates from Virginia were pledged to the support of the nominee of the Democratic Party, and a large majority of his constituents would stand by the National Democratic Party, whoever might desert it.

The South would never follow a Black Republican President and a sectionalized Democracy. He continued to argue forcibly in favor of remaining by the National Democratic organization, until he was taken suddenly ill, and compelled to yield the floor.

Mr. RILEY, of Pennsylvania, moved to adjourn. Lost—18½ to 210½.

Mr. CESSNA called for a vote on the previous question on his motion to proceed to a ballot.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, hoped that consent would be given to adjourn after the Convention had ordered the previous question, in order that the Missouri delegation might have leave to consult on the present condition of affairs. His own mind was made up, but at the request of others of the delegation, he desired that this be done.

Mr. CESSNA, had no objection to such a course himself, but could not say what the wishes of the Convention might be.

Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, was anxious that the proposition of his colleague should be carried, but in order that even for one night the position of one delegate at least should not be misunderstood, he desired to say, that while he was ready to follow his colleague almost anywhere, he was not ready to follow any one out of a Democratic Convention of the Democratic party.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri—This remark may place me in a false position. I have said my own mind is fixed. I shall never leave this body. [Loud applause.]

A Virginia inquired if alternates who had not seceded, were entitled to fill seats deserted by principals?

Cries of "Yes, yes."

Mr. GAULDEN, of Georgia, took the floor and repeated his speech in favor of the Slave-trade delivered at Charleston.

Mr. WHITNEY, of Massachusetts, stated that some Massachusetts Delegates desired to retire for consultation. [Laughter.]

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said while Delaware would not leave the Convention, they would at present refrain from voting, reserving themselves the right to do so at any time.

Mr. STEELE, of North Carolina, made a strong speech against secession.

Mr. EWING, from the majority of the Tennessee Delegation, announced that 19 delegates would retire and 5 remain.

Mr. CLAIBORNE, of Missouri, made an eloquent speech in favor of DOUGLAS, and advocated his claims as a national Democrat and gallant leader. With hims at the head of their ticket he had no fear for the result.

The Convention then ordered the previous question and adjourned till 10 to-morrow.

Mr. DOUGLAS has telegraphed here to modify the platform, and if necessary to withdraw his name.

There is much excitement.

Quite a number of telegraphic dispatches have been sent to Mr. DOUGLAS from friends here, exhorting him not to embarrass their action, but to leave himself in the hands of his friends.

There is speaking on Monument-square to-night, but very little enthusiasm.

OUR CONVENTION CORRESPONDENCE.

Gossip from Baltimore---Scenes and Incidents Inside and Outside.

The Doings and Sayings of Thursday.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GILMOR HOUSE, BALTIMORE, Friday, June 22, 1860.

This is the fourth day of the second session, and it has been spent thus:—met at at 10, had a row, adjourned to 5; met at 5, had two rows, adjourned to 10, and that's the whole of it.

Possibly your imagination will be somewhat excited by such a terse announcement, and you will inquire, What did they do in the meantime? What was the cause of such Charlestonian action? Mr. TIMES, you have been very kind to me, and deserve my thanks and my confidence; therefore I'll tell you all about it. So listen:

When the Convention adjourned at 5½ o'clock Wednesday afternoon, everybody supposed that the morning session of Thursday would be the occasion of a row, a split, a secession, a nomination and an adjournment. The telegraphic-wire flashed that opinion all over the Union; letter-writers worked out alliterative sentences, glowing periods and patriotic sentiments, which, describing the great occasion, would find themselves in type before said occasion took place, while the vast mass of humanity who are in attendance upon this apparently interminable Convention "put up" all their money on the back of their favorite candidate, bluffing the world out of the most certain beliefs.

Yesterday morning the

WORLD WAS UP EARLY,

and breakfast was swallowed hastily, in order that all might be present at the scene of interest which I have intimated was expected to occur. When I awoke, the sun was obscured by clouds, the rain fell in torrents, the streets were filled (the gutters I mean) with turbid streams, the air was chilly, and everything was cheerless. To be sure, the coachmen—jolly rascals, in oil-cloth and rubber—were in the best of humors, and offered to take us to good quarters, provided only that we should give them *good quarters* in return. (I have underscored the joke so that you can see the point.) But when did rain ever deter fair woman at home if she had made up her mind to go out? Consequently, when the doors opened,

THE RUSH OF FEMALES

was intense. Policemen were of no account at all. They filed into that hall in double-quick time, filling the dress circle in less time than it has taken me to describe it. When it was full they went into the upper tier, which was reserved for the male spectators. A solitary policeman, who, before he was approached by the fair ones, was a neat, quiet, pretty fellow, attempted to stop them. But, conscience guide me! as Bishop TILSTON used to say when he wanted to swear, the idea of one man's stopping 200 women! With (w)hoops and all over him they went, he was lost from my gaze, he was not to be found. Some ten minutes after that, a solitary, and apparently drunken individual was seen walking down the street. His hat was smashed over his eyes; his collar was torn; the buttons were off his coat; and his legs went wiggle-waggle like a duck's. Approaching him, with benevolent intent, we ascertained that he was none other than our friend and brother of the Police Department, who had attempted to stay the ladies in their onward progress. Moral—"Let the gals alone."

The Convention came to order at 10, and the prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. SLICER. Commencing with an appropriate confession of unworthiness, the Rev. Dr. proceeded to say "that these be troublous times, oh, Lord! and no hand but thine can preserve to us and our children this great Democratic Party, which so long conserved our civil and religious liberties. Thou canst see, oh, Lord! that we are in trouble; we are fighting ourselves; we are weakening our own cause, whereas we should be with sword and buckler already in the field, fighting and conquering our enemy, and that of our country, and of this great and glorious Union, over which floats the flag of our Fathers, and which is dearer to us than our lives or our possessions. Decree in thy power, compel the factions to agree with us that we may put in nomination a man who shall lead us on to certain victory and preserve with us our property and our civil rights and religious liberties, so long as the sun shall shine, which being done, to thee shall be given all of praise, of honor and of glory—Amen."

The first business taken up was the reading of the reports from the Credential Committee. While the Secretary was arranging his papers and preparing to read, the audience settled down into perfect silence, and all seemed to feel that the hour of final adjustment had arrived. Mr. PERRIN took up the paper, held it towards the light and began to read, when suddenly

A LOUD CRASH

was heard, resembling the report of fire-arms. Clouds of dust rose in the air, obscuring for a moment the view. Delegates, like frightened sheep, ran hither and tolther, screaming, yelling, crying and roaring. Some of them jumped out of the windows, others climbed over the bulwark into the dress-circle, while the vast majority of them rushed towards that part of the Hall occupied by the reporters, over whose desks they frantically rushed, and into whose laps they unceremoniously tumbled.

The ladies, seeing such a rumpus among the men, hearing the cry of murder, and noticing the grand pell-mell and rush, became frightened, fainted away, jumped up and down, and in a thousand winning ways manifested the intense excitement under which they were laboring. Mr. CUSHING rapped with his hammer and shouted "Order," the Secretaries, Marshals, and others, attempted to stay the frantic crowd; but all was of no use, until a thoughtful fellow, whose name modesty forbids my giving, called out for three cheers, which were heartily given by all the reporters, the officers, and others, and turning the attention of the audience, succeeded in quieting them. The noise was caused by the caving-in of a portion of the stage, on which sat the New-York and Pennsylvania delegations. It was suggested by some that the platform of the New-York delegation had always been rotten, and it was no wonder that it had given away. Various witticisms were perpetrated at the expense of the delegations, and finally the Convention adjourned for an hour, in order that the necessary repairs might be made.

During the interim, when everybody was excluded but the ladies and the reporters, the band played sweet music, and got us all into the best of humor, not even excepting the seceders, who sat in the dress circle. After another grand tussle at the door about tickets, the runaways came in, the Convention reopened and proceeded to hear

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

This document, as you may know, is the report from the majority of the Credential Committee, who think the seceding Delegates have no right at the Convention, and who report that belief to the Convention. The Chairman of the Committee presented the report, but Mr. PERRIN, the Reading Clerk, who has a fine, loud voice, was requested to read it. KRUM, of North Carolina, is a very pale man, about five feet nine inches in height. He has good abilities, a fine elocution, and strong logical power. But he is lazy. The report bears internal evidence of this fact. It is loosely drawn, wrongly worded, and, by no means, a strong or powerful document. Mr. PAINE, of Ohio, should have had charge of it, but those in charge recognized the three qualifications above mentioned, while they failed to remember the aforenoticed failing. Hence the comparative weakness of the paper.

THE MINORITY REPORT

was then read by Mr. STEVENS, delegate from Oregon, and Governor of Washington Territory. Mr. STEVENS is a small man, of wiry frame and nervous temperament. He reads well, and made the best of his task. The paper read was a masterly effort. The greater portion of it was undoubtedly written by YANCEY, and is conceded by all parties to be one of the best conceived and most admirably executed documents of the kind on record. It was read understandingly, and in a way that brought down the house repeatedly.

A SUB-MINORITY REPORT

was offered by Mr. GITTINGS, of this city. Mr. GITTINGS is a character. He is small, closely-shaven, fancifully-dressed, and always in good humor. At Charleston he was all the time addressing, or attempting to address the Chair, but was always ruled out of order. So frequently was this the case, that his rising became an invariable signal for a laugh, and his inimitable apologies for intruding upon the time of the Convention, and the patience of the Chair, were funny in the extreme. His report—I say his, because his name is the only one attached—was not offered as an expression of dissent from the rest of the Committee, but was designed as an amendment to the amendment offered by STEVENS, and as a stoppage on any Anti-Douglas amendment, which might be attempted. The fact of Mr. GITTINGS having been found for once in order, was circulated as a good joke, but last evening I met him in the street, and he told me that the old man (CUSHING) had sent for him to tell and show him wherein his report was irregular and out of order, and to request him to alter it prior to this morning's session.

Everything pivots on New-York. I telegraphed you last night the result of her deliberations, and her action in the Convention in accordance therewith will start the "ball a rolling" which will knock into "pi" all the old forms and party lines of the long-lived organization of the Democratic Party. The Convention sits at 10 o'clock this morning, and it is now half past 9. Till evening, fare thee well.

HOWARD.

Amusements.

Two novelties distracted the attention of the dramatic world on Thursday night. We call them novelties, because they are both so old that to the present generation they must appear as fresh as buds in May.

At the Winter Garden, Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE, whose season of six nights is insensibly expanding like corn and melons in the warm sunshine of public favor, gave a very strongly Southern audience the benefit of the "South-side view" of an Octoroon in Mr. JAMISON's play of "The Old Plantation." JEFFERSON DAVIS himself could not quarrel with the sentiments of this play, which are put up in neat cartridges of dialogue and fired point-blank at the audience every now and then; exactly like Pro and Anti Slavery speeches in Congress.

With the form and sequence of the drama, dramatically considered, JOHN OXENFORD, the mildest of critics, would be compelled to make fight. Of the play it may be said in a word, that whatever in it is true is not new, and that whatever is new is not true. It is forced, frantic, and sentimental to the last degree. Yet, as it abounds in "situations," which are not the less thrilling because everybody knows what must come of them; and as the text is by no means deficient in spirit; and as, above all, it was acted with singular force in the leading parts, and well put upon the stage, the "Old Plantation" was a success. Mrs. HAYNE's make-up and action, in the trying part of *Mad. Hetty*, are in the best styles of melo-dramatic art, some of her scenes throwing the tragic and pathetic qualities of her talent into finer relief than anything in which we have before seen them displayed. The part of *Uncle Tom* was acted by Mr JAMISON with unrivaled felicity. Save for a quite superfluous gush of something sadly like blasphemy in the second act, this representation of the genuine old Southern negro, born under the patriarchal side of the "ingstitution," would be altogether commendable. Miss STEVENS was absorbed and earnest, as she always is, in the *rôle* of *Daisy*, and brought out its few capabilities of an elevated order with genuine artistic feeling and force. The play is "up for repetition."

So, too, is Mr. THOMPSON's travesty of the "Lady of the Lake" at Niblo's Garden. This piece is too slight to need or bear dissection. It is simply a vehicle for the fun, the grace and femininity of Mr. NIXON's company; and as it gives full scope to the three it is welcomed nightly by crowds of applauding natives, among whose masses the gently smiling "Japs" are to be seen islanded here and there, but everywhere placid, and, to all appearance, content.

Of general theatrical news there is little stirring. The Winter Garden, it is said, is to be carried on by a combination between Mr. STUART and Mr. FREDERICKS, of Philadelphia. At Wallack's the FLORENCES appear on Monday.

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2733. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

PRESIDENTIAL.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Yesterday's Proceedings---Adoption of the Majority Report---Withdrawal of Southern Delegates---No Ballot.

DOUGLAS CERTAIN TO BE NOMINATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday Evening.

A good part of this, the fifth day of the Convention, has been spent in parliamentary manœuverings, intended to gain time.

When they finally got to work, the minority report was rejected, first as a whole, and then piecemeal, the Georgia case alone forming an exception. The majority report was then adopted, and the decks were cleared for action.

All interest was concentrated upon the active members of the New-York delegation, who retired four times for consultation, each resulting in a diminution of Douglas strength. A mysterious announcement on the part of the Virginians, looking towards an impending revolt, evidently affected many of the weaker members.

At the commencement of the evening session Douglas had in the New-York delegation only *eight* majority. The report that he had written a letter to Dean Richmond, *authorizing the withdrawal of his name*, rather than permit it to be the means of hopelessly dividing the Democratic Party, produced a decided sensation. It will be used as an excuse by those who meditate treachery, though it is thought that its magnanimity may increase the chances of his nomination.

The motion to *proceed to a ballot for President*, made by Cessna, of Pennsylvania, created an intense excitement. It was the signal for uproar in the galleries, and for general confusion.

Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, rose immediately, and in a very solemn style announced the retirement of the Virginia Delegation. This created a great sensation. Twenty-four of the Virginia Delegates withdrew. The President prevented applause by threatening to clear the galleries. One of the remaining Virginia Delegates desired to explain his position. Mr. Schell, of New-York, objected, which was received with vigorous hisses.

Andrews, of North Carolina, announced the withdrawal of that delegation, in a speech, not in good taste.

Johnson, of Maryland, cast reflections upon the friends of Douglas, as supporters of a man rather than of principle—but was compelled to suspend by cries of order.

While other delegations were in consultation, several speeches were made which kept the Convention in good humor.

Smith, of California, made a lamentable exhibition of himself by stigmatizing the action of the majority as tricky. He was allowed to proceed only by courtesy. On repeating the remark, he was stopped peremptorily by Cushing, and fairly hissed down. During his speech, Gavit, of Indiana, appealed to the Chair to protect delegates from insult, or else allow them to protect themselves. Smith, after leaving the hall, sent for a report of Gavit's remarks—with a view, as was supposed, to hold him to a personal account for anything disrespectful which they might contain.

After the secession of the Southern Delegates, Russell, of Virginia, stood upon the platform, frequently consulting with Cushing.

Gaulding repeated the Slave-trade speech he has made so often,—but his glorying in being a slave-trader, and even in still more disgraceful relations with the worst features of the institution, created general disgust.

The vote will be taken the first thing to-morrow morning. Douglas is certain of the nomination. If he fails to receive it, it will be in consequence of his own withdrawal.

The most intense ill-feeling prevails. The proceedings of the Convention are utterly without dignity.

A portion of the Southern delegates are very indignant at Fisher's premature announcement of the withdrawal. Slidell is in high glee; his head-quarters at Guy's Monument House are crowded to-night.

One half vote from Vermont joins the seceders. The Pennsylvania delegation wish their grumblers to withdraw, but are only certain of Dent and Randall.

It is said, and I believe truly, that New-York offered to sustain the Southern report if they will give up Yancey—but this was refused.

It is probable that the Administrationists will not come into the Convention to-morrow—Cushing and Butler among them.

Moffat, an Anti-Secessionist from Virginia, made an eloquent speech, and fainted on sitting down. He was carried out.

For the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 22.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock promptly, the theatre being densely crowded.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Swartz.

Mr. Wright, of Massachusetts, moved that the journal of yesterday's proceedings be read.

Mr. Cook, of Ohio, moved to dispense with the reading. The position of the questions could be stated by the Chair.

The reading was dispensed with.

The Chair, after preliminary remarks relating to the convenience of the delegates, stated that the main question had been ordered.

The Secretary then read the motions in their order.

The Chair then stated that the question would be first taken on the report of Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, adopting the whole majority report, except in the case of Alabama, and admitting in that State the original Charleston delegation.

Mr. Krum, of Missouri, on a question of privilege, stated that in the haste of report errors occurred in some of the names of the delegates in all the reports. He asked consent to have them corrected.

Mr. Sibley, of Minnesota, inquired whether, under the rules adopted by the Convention, it is not in order for the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials to be heard at the close of the debate, even after the main question has been ordered.

The President said such was the custom in the House of Representatives, and he would so rule.

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, asked consent to withdraw the first part of the report, so as to leave before the Convention as his report only the resolution admitting the Yancey delegation from Alabama. In doing so he stated it had been rumored outside that his report had been made in consequence of the fascination of Mr. Yancey. While he admitted that Mr. Yancey was the most fascinating man he ever met, yet those who believed such influences dictated his report knew better of him as a man or of his principles as a Democrat.

Mr. Wright, of Massachusetts, raised a point of order, that no motion had ever been made to adopt Mr. Gittings' report as an amendment.

The President decided the point of order not well taken, saying that the report took the position of an amendment to the majority report.

Mr. Wright, of Massachusetts, objected to the withdrawal of the first part of Mr. Gittings' report.

Mr. Gittings then asked consent to withdraw his whole report, which was granted, thus bringing the minority report first in order.

Mr. Krum, of Missouri, on behalf of the majority of the Committee, asked leave to file a statement of the reasons for their conclusions in the report.

Mr. Wright, of Massachusetts, objected.

Mr. Sibley, of Minnesota, asked whether one objection could prevent the reading of this statement.

Mr. Krum said, if permitted to file this statement he would waive the right to speak in conclusion of the debate.

Mr. Wright, of Massachusetts, still objected. When the gentleman from Missouri commenced a speech he should raise a point of order that there was no debate on the reports yesterday, and therefore there could be no right of reply.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, called attention to the remarks of Messrs. Phillips, of Pennsylvania; and Stevens, of Oregon, yesterday, which certainly made a debate on the reports.

The President decided that the debate had taken place, and gave the floor to Mr. Krum.

Mr. Krum then read a statement giving his reasons for the conclusions of the majority of the Committee on Credentials. He argued that the secession of the delegates did create vacancies, and the resolution adopted at the Charleston Convention recognizes such vacancies, and called on the States to fill them. The minority of the Committee, while denying that vacancies exist, proceed to render their argument absurd by filling these very vacancies. The States themselves had recognized vacancies by reappointing and reaccrediting delegates to Baltimore. The credentials of the Mississippi delegates bore on the face the fact that they were appointed on the 30th of May, and many were new names. The Alabama credentials of the old delegates bore on their face the date of their appointment, not to this Convention, but to Richmond, and lower down they were accredited to this Convention. They might have been appointed also to the Chicago Convention, but what Democrat would desire to admit men on such a roving commission to a Democratic Convention? The statement proceeded to give similar reasons for the admission of the Soulé delegation from Louisiana, and a compromise of the delegations from the other States.

Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, rose to speak, but was called to order by a delegate from Minnesota, who said there was no debatable question before the Convention.

The President ruled debate out of order.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, rose to a personal explanation.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, objected.

The President—The gentleman from Michigan objecting, the chair must enforce the rules of order.

Mr. Stevens—I appeal to the gentleman from Michigan to withdraw his objections.

Mr. Stuart—No gentlemen will go further than myself in granting personal favors, but the business of the Convention has already been delayed too long, and I cannot withdraw my objections.

The President then stated that a call had been made for a division on the question. He ruled as the motion was to strike out and insert, it was indivisible.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New-York, held that while a motion to strike out and insert was indivisible, yet it only applied to a separate proposition to strike out one indivisible proposition and insert another. This being a motion to substitute a series of propositions for another series, he held that it was divisible.

The President, while expressing some doubt, maintained his original decision.

The question was then put on the substitution of the whole of the minority report, made by Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, for the report of the majority.

The vote was called by States, and resulted as follows:

Maine—Aye, 2½; Nay, 5½.
New-Hampshire—Aye, ½; Nay, 4½.
Vermont—Aye, 1½; Nay, 3½.
Massachusetts—Aye, 8; Nay, 5.
Rhode Island—Nay, 4.
Connecticut—Aye, 2½; Nay, 3½.
New-York—Nay, 35.
New-Jersey—Aye, 4; Nay, 3.
Pennsylvania—Aye, 17; Nay, 10.
Maryland—Aye, 5½; Nay, 2½; and one delegate declining to vote.
Virginia—Aye, 14; Nay, 1.
North Carolina—Aye, 9; Nay, 1.
Arkansas—Aye, ½; Nay, ½.
Missouri—Aye, 5; Nay, 4.
Tennessee—Aye, 10; Nay, 1.
Kentucky—Aye, 10; Nay, 2.
Ohio—Nay, 23.
Indiana—Nay, 13.
Illinois—Nay, 11.
Michigan—Nay, 6.
Wisconsin—Nay, 5.
Iowa, Nay 4.
Minnesota, Aye 1½; Nay 2½.
California, Aye 4.
Oregon, Aye 3.
Total, Aye 100½; Nay 150.

So the motion to substitute Mr. Stevens' minority report for the majority was lost.

The chair having requested that no expression of applause or dissent should be indulged in, the result was announced in silence.

The vote then recurred on the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. Church, of New-York, and Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, called for a division of the question on each proposition.

The question was first put on the first resolution of the majority report, admitting the original delegates from Missisippi, which was carried nearly unanimously, the only negative votes being two from Pennsylvania and one-half from Iowa. A half vote from Massachusetts declined to vote.

Capt. Rynders, of New-York—Mississippi having been admitted to seats, I move they be admitted at once.

Cries of "No," "no," and "yes," "yes."

Capt. Rynders—Well, I don't care whether you call aye or nay, I make the motion.

Mr. Cochrane, of New-York, raised the point of order that the report was not adopted until adopted as a whole.

The President—No motion is before the Convention, the operation of the previous question preventing it.

A Delegate inquired whether the Chair would issue tickets to admit the Mississippi delegates.

The President replied that he was under the direction of the Convention in that respect.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, objected to any business but the questions before the House.

A vote was then taken on the second resolution of of the majority report admitting the Soulé delegates from Louisiana.

The vote is precisely the reverse of that on the rejection of the minority report, except the following States.

Vermont—Aye, 4½; Nay, ½; New-Jersey—Aye, 2½; Nay, 4½.
Maryland, 2½ aye, 5½ nay.
Virginia, 1 aye, 13 nay.
North Carolina, 2 aye, 8 nay.
Tennessee, 2 aye, 10 nay.
Total, 153 ayes, 98 nays.

So the second resolution was adopted.

The question was then taken on the third resolution of the majority report, admitting Mr. Hindman and his colleagues from Arkansaw with power to cast two votes, and Mr. Hooper and his colleagues, the contestants, with power to cast one vote, and providing if either set of delegates refuse to take their seats, the others shall be entitled to cast the whole vote of the State.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, called for a division of this resolution, so as to take a vote on each proposition contained therein.

The President declared the resolution divisible.

The question was then taken on the three several propositions: first, on the admission of the Hindman Delegates; second, on the admission of the Hooper Delegates; and third, giving the power to one set to cast the whole vote of the State if the other set withdraw. All were adopted.

A vote was then taken on the fourth resolution of the majority report, admitting the original delegation from the State of Texas. Adopted—only two and a half votes in the negative, two from Pennsylvania and a half from Oregon.

A vote was then taken on the fifth resolution, admitting Messrs. Bayard and Whiteley, of Delaware. The resolution was adopted without a division.

The sixth resolution, giving R. L. Chaffee the seat in the Massachusetts delegation contested by Benjamin F. Hallett, was then adopted by ayes 138; nays 111½.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, at this point made motions to reconsider each vote had and lay the same on the table, it being understood that the motions were not be put until votes on the propositions had been taken.

The seventh resolution of the majority, declaring Mr. O'Vallon entitled to the seat in the Missouri delegation claimed by John B. Clary, was then adopted, 138½ nays, 112 nays.

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that resolution on the table. Laid over.

The eighth resolution, admitting the contesting delegates from Alabama, was next adopted by 148½ ayes, 101½ nays.

Mr. Cessna moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that resolution on the table. Laid over.

The question being on the ninth and last resolution of the majority report, admitting both delegations from Georgia, and dividing the vote of the State between them, with the provision that if either of them refuse to take seats, the remaining delegates shall cast the whole vote of the State,

A division of the resolution was called for, so as to take a vote on each proposition separately, and a long discussion ensued.

Before the vote was taken Mr. Gardner, of Georgia, presented a letter from the National Democratic delegates from Georgia, and asked that it be read.

Cries of "Read, read;" "No, no."

Mr. Butterworth, of New-York, objected.

Mr. Clancy, of New-York, inquired if one objection would prevent the reading.

The President—It will in this stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Clancy—The gentleman from Georgia can rise to a question of privilege and read the communication.

The President—The gentleman from Georgia can rise to a question of privilege, and the Chair will then decide whether he is in order.

The call for a division of the resolution was then withdrawn, and the resolution was lost—106½ to 145, New-York voting in the negative.

The whole majority report was adopted, except the last resolution dividing the State of Georgia between the original delegates and the contestants, which was lost—106½ to 145—New-York voting no.

Mr. Church of New York, took the floor. He said the New York delegates had no opportunity to vote on the case of Georgia as they deem justice to the Democracy of that State requires, coming here with an earnest desire to harmonize the Democracy of the Union, and act in a manner which will meet the approbation of Democrats all over the nation. New-York desires to move that the original delegation from the State of Georgia be admitted on this floor. He called for the previous question.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, raised a point of order that the motion in order is on the adoption of the resolutions already adopted as a whole.

The President decided that the previous question was executed, and no vote on the adoption of the resolutions as a whole is necessary.

Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts, rose to address the Convention.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, raised the point of order that Mr. Hallett was not a member of the Convention.

Mr. Hallett—A motion to reconsider the vote respecting me was made by the gentleman from Michigan.

The President ruled that the resolutions already adopted by the Convention were under the operation of motions to reconsider and lay on the table. The chair could not know whether the Convention would lay the motion to reconsider on the table. He did not, therefore, consider the gentleman from Massachusetts yet excluded from the Convention.

Mr. Church raised a point of order that he had called for the previous question, and therefore no debate was in order.

The President so decided.

Mr. Hallett appealed to Mr. Church to withdraw his call for the previous question.

Mr. Avery, of North Carolina—The author of the Cincinnati Platform is surely entitled to be heard in this Convention. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Hallett—Sir, I have fought enough for New-York to entitle me to this courtesy. The soldier of a hundred battles ought to retire with the honors of war.

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania—I raised the point of order that the Congress of the United States refused to copyright the Cincinnati Platform, and, therefore, the gentleman is not entitled to consideration on that account. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Church not withdrawing his demand for the previous question, it was ordered, and the resolution admitting the Charleston delegates from Georgia adopted.

Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts, then took the floor. He moved to reconsider the ninth resolution.

A number of points of order were raised, and a warm skirmish took place.

Mr. Smith, of Wisconsin, raised a point of order that Mr. Hallett had never been a delegate in the Convention. Mr. Chaffee was the delegate recognised and admitted to the Charleston Convention, and Mr. Hallett's name does not appear on the record.

Mr. Hallett desired to speak to the point of order. He was a delegate regularly appointed, and being detained by sickness in his family, had requested Mr. Chaffee as his substitute to attend. He had prepared papers for that purpose in the sick chamber of his wife, without trouble to Mr. Chaffee, and probably without his being able to understand them.

Mr. Stuart and others called Mr. Hallett to order, and considerable confusion existed until the Chair awarded the floor to Mr. Hallett.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, moved to lay the vote to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Cochrane moved that when the Convention adjourns it be till 7 o'clock.

A vote by States was demanded on Mr. Cochrane's motion for recess, and it was lost—82½ Ayes, 168 Nays.

Mr. Cessna called for the consideration of the motions to reconsider the several propositions adopted, and to lay those motions on the table.

Mr. Vandeford, of Maryland, moved that when the Convention adjourns it be *sine die*. Declared out of order.

The question was then put first on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the minority report of Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, was rejected and the Convention refused to lay the motion of reconsideration on the table by a vote of 113½ to 138½, New-York voting "No" amidst most intense excitement.

Mr. Cochrane then rapidly put the motion for a recess till 7 o'clock, which was carried amidst the consternation of the northwestern men and the reviving hopes of the South.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock, with a crowded audience. Much interest was excited by the proceedings, and heightened by the prevalence of a report that Mr. Douglas had telegraphed to withdraw his name, which was known only by a few.

As soon as the Convention was called to order, quite a Congressional struggle for the floor took place, Messrs. Saulsbury, of Delaware; Cessna, of Pennsylvania; and Gorman, of Minnesota, all rising simultaneously.

The floor was given to Mr. Saulsbury, who corrected the vote of Delaware as reported in the evening papers. They were represented as voting for the admission of the Soulé delegates from Louisiana. They did not so vote, but voted for the admission of the original delegates.

Mr. Cessna next obtained the floor, and moved the previous question on the motion pending, which was to reconsider the vote by which the Convention rejected the minority report of Mr. Stevens, of Oregon.

The Convention ordered the previous question.

The motion to reconsider the vote was then lost, by ayes 103, nays 149, New-York voting in the negative amidst applause.

The motions to reconsider the several resolutions adopted at the morning session, were then laid on the table in their order.

Mr. Cessna moved *to proceed to ballot for candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and on that called the previous question.*

Mr. Russell of Virginia, Stansbury of Maryland, and McHenry of Pennsylvania, rose at the same time. Mr. McHenry moved to adjourn *sine die*. Mr. Stansbury made the same motion.

There was much excitement.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan—I raise the point of order that the motion cannot now be entertained.

The President—The motion to adjourn *sine die* is in order.

New-York and several other States called for votes by States.

The motion to adjourn *sine die* was withdrawn.

Mr. Moffat, of Virginia, asked if the Chair would now issue tickets to those delegates admitted by the action of the Convention.

The President announced that he was about to give such directions to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, then took the floor. The time had now arrived when it became his duty——

Mr. Gorman, of Minnesota, arose amidst the excitement. He raised the point of order that the previous question had been called, and the question on seconding it must be put before other debate.

Mr. Russell considered what he had to say as a matter of privilege, under the action of the Convention on questions arising out of the report of the Committee on Credentials. The action had become final, complete, irradicable, and it became a duty on the part of the majority of the delegates from Virginia to inform the Convention that it was not consistent with their sense of duty to their constituents to participate longer in these deliberations. [Applause—which was checked by the Chair.]

A Voice—Oh, let them cheer treachery and disunion to their heart's content.

The excitement and confusion was with difficulty checked by the Chair.

Mr. Russell continued: They had taken this step after mature determination, and after exhausting all honorable efforts to obviate its necessity. In addition to the facts which appear on the record, he desired to state that the delegates to whom were just ordered tickets to be issued, some of them at least, would not join in the deliberations of the Convention. For the rest the reasons that induced them to take this important step would be rendered to their constituents, and they only had to bid the Convention a respectable adieu.

Twenty-four delegates from Virginia then withdrew from the Convention leaving six remaining.

Mr. Moffatt, of Virginia, stated the reason why he did not withdraw from the Convention. He was appointed at a District Convention to which he owes allegiance. They elected him to come here, not to go elsewhere. He was elected to the National Democratic Convention, and no other. He was elected to represent his constituents in the Convention, but not to withdraw from it, to carry out the wishes of a people who are national, not sectional—to promote the interests of the Union, not risk its disseverance. [Applause.]

Mr. Moffatt was called to order, and yielded the floor to Mr. Lander, of North Carolina, who announced that the majority of the North Carolina delegates, on account of what they conceived to be an outrage perpetrated on the people of the South, would withdraw from the Convention. Northern Democrats had heretofore given fair play to the South, but they did so no longer. He therefore announced that eight of the delegates would retire.

Mr. Ewing, of Tennessee, said the delegates from that State had exhibited in the Convention, as far as possible, every disposition to harmonize the labors of the Convention, and bring them to a happy result. They were the first to propose resolutions to harmonize the platform. They had a candidate dear to them, and had cast him away to harmonize the Convention. As a man the delegation now asked leave to retire temporarily for consultation as to what their future action should be.

Mr. Caldwell, of Kentucky, on the part of a portion of the Delegation from that State, desired to say that circumstances had arisen which make it doubtful in the mind of the Delegation whether they can consent to continue with this body. They had come here to nominate a candidate acceptable to all the Union, and this appeared now to be doubtful, in view of the process of disintegration which had been going on. They did not wish to retire from the Convention on any technical grounds, but did not wish to participate in making nomination of a candidate not acceptable to all parts of the Union. They were not yet prepared to withdraw from the Convention, but asked leave to retire for consultation. Leave was granted.

At this point the Soulé Delegation from Louisiana entered the hall amidst applause and took seats.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, on the part of six delegates from Maryland, desired to say they could no longer act with a Convention that preferred a man to principles. [Loud cries of "Order."] States had been disfranchised by the adoption of the unit rule until it becomes inconsistent with honor to remain. Cherishing with warm remembrance the good deeds the Democracy had formerly done for the South, they bid them farewell with regret.

Mr. Glass, of Virginia, had not agreed with his colleagues in their secession, but desired, nevertheless to decline further action with the Convention, without joining any seceding body.

OUR CONVENTION CORRESPONDENCE.

Gossip from Baltimore---Scenes and Incidents Inside and Outside.

The Doings and Sayings of Thursday.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GILMOR HOUSE, BALTIMORE, Friday, June 22, 1860.

This is the fourth day of the second session, and it has been spent thus:—met at at 10, had a row, adjourned to 5; met at 5, had two rows, adjourned to 10, and that's the whole of it.

Possibly your imagination will be somewhat excited by such a terse announcement, and you will inquire, What did they do in the meantime? What was the cause of such Charlestonian action? Mr. Times, you have been very kind to me, and deserve my thanks and my confidence; therefore I'll tell you all about it. So listen:

When the Convention adjourned at 5½ o'clock Wednesday afternoon, everybody supposed that the morning session of Thursday would be the occasion of a row, a split, a secession, a nomination and an adjournment. The telegraphic-wire flashed that opinion all over the Union; letter-writers worked out alliterative sentences, glowing periods and patriotic sentiments, which, describing the great occasion, would find themselves in type before said occasion took place, while the vast mass of humanity who are in attendance upon this apparently interminable Convention "put up" all their money on the back of their favorite candidate, bluffing the world out of the most certain beliefs.

Yesterday morning the

WORLD WAS UP EARLY,

and breakfast was swallowed hastily, in order that all might be present at the scene of interest which I have intimated was expected to occur. When I awoke, the sun was obscured by clouds, the rain fell in torrents, the streets were filled (the gutters I mean) with turbid streams, the air was chilly, and everything was cheerless. To be sure, the coachmen—jolly rascals, in oil-cloth and rubber—were in the best of humors, and offered to take us to good quarters, provided only that we should give them *good quarters* in return. (I have underscored the joke so that you can see the point.) But when did rain ever deter fair woman at home if she had made up her mind to go out? Consequently, when the doors opened,

THE RUSH OF FEMALES

was intense. Policemen were of no account at all. They filed into that hall in double-quick time, filling the dress circle in less time than it has taken me to describe it. When it was full they went into the upper tier, which was reserved for the male spectators. A solitary policeman, who, before he was approached by the fair ones, was a neat, quiet, pretty fellow, attempted to stop them. But, conscience guide me! as Bishop Tileston used to say when he wanted to swear, the idea of one man's stopping 200 women! With (w)hoops and all over him they went, he was lost from my gaze, he was not to be found. Some ten minutes [illegible] that, a solitary, and apparently drunken indiv[illegible] was seen walking down the street. His hat was smashed over his eyes; his collar was torn; the buttons were off his coat; and his legs went wiggle-waggle like a duck's. Approaching him, with benevolent intent, we ascertained that he was none other than our friend and brother of the Police Department, who had attempted to stay the ladies in their onward progress. Moral—"Let the gals alone."

The Convention came to order at 10, and the prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Slicer. Commencing with an appropriate confession of unworthiness, the Rev. Dr. proceeded to say "that these be troublous times, oh, Lord! and no hand but thine can preserve to us and our children this great Democratic Party, which so long conserved our civil and religious liberties. Thou canst see, oh, Lord! that we are in trouble; we are fighting ourselves; we are weakening our own cause, whereas we should be with sword and buckler already in the field, fighting and conquering our enemy, and that of our country, and of this great and glorious Union, over which floats the flag of our Fathers, and which is dearer to us than our lives or our possessions. Decree in thy power, compel the factions to agree with us that we may put in nomination a man who shall lead us on to certain victory and preserve with us our property and our civil rights and religious liberties, so long as the sun shall shine, which being done, to thee shall be given all of praise, of honor and of glory—Amen."

The first business taken up was the reading of the reports from the Credential Committee. While the Secretary was arranging his papers and preparing to read, the audience settled down into perfect silence, and all seemed to feel that the hour of final adjustment had arrived. Mr. Perrin took up the paper, held it towards the light and began to read, when suddenly

A LOUD CRASH

was heard, resembling the report of fire-arms. Clouds of dust rose in the air, obscuring for a moment the view. Delegates, like frightened sheep, ran hither and thither, screaming, yelling, crying and roaring. Some of them jumped out of the windows, others climbed over the bulwark into the dress-circle, while the vast majority of them rushed towards that part of the Hall occupied by the reporters, over whose desks they frantically rushed, and into whose laps they unceremoniously tumbled.

The ladies, seeing such a rumpus among the men, hearing the cry of murder, and noticing the grand pell-mell and rush, became frightened, fainted away, jumped up and down, and in a thousand winning ways manifested the intense excitement under which they were laboring. Mr. Cushing rapped with his hammer and shouted "Order," the Secretaries, Marshals, and others, attempted to stay the frantic crowd; but all was of no use, until a thoughtful fellow, whose name modesty forbids my giving, called out for three cheers, which were heartily given by all the reporters, the officers, and others, and turning the attention of the audience, succeeded in quieting them. The noise was caused by the caving-in of a portion of the stage, on which sat the New-York and Pennsylvania delegations. It was suggested by some that the platform of the New-York delegation had always been rotten, and it was no wonder that it had given away. Various witticisms were perpetrated at the expense of the delegations, and finally the Convention adjourned for an hour, in order that the necessary repairs might be made.

During the interim, when everybody was excluded but the ladies and the reporters, the band played sweet music, and got us all into the best of humor, not even excepting the seceders, who sat in the dress circle. After another grand tussle at the door about tickets, the runaways came in, the Convention reopened and proceeded to hear

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

This document, as you may know, is the report from the majority of the Credential Committee, who think the seceding Delegates have no right at the Convention, and who report that belief to the Convention. The Chairman of the Committee presented the report, but Mr. Perrin, the Reading Clerk, who has a fine, loud voice, was requested to read it. Krum, of North Carolina, is a very pale man, about five feet nine inches in height. He has good abilities, a fine elocution, and strong logical power. But he is lazy. The report bears internal evidence of this fact. It is loosely drawn, wrongly worded, and, by no means, a strong or powerful document. Mr. Paine, of Ohio, should have had charge of it, but those in charge recognized the three qualifications above mentioned, while they failed to remember the aforenoticed failing. Hence the comparative weakness of the paper.

THE MINORITY REPORT

was then read by Mr. Stevens, delegate from Oregon, and Governor of Washington Territory. Mr. Stevens is a small man, of wiry frame and nervous temperament. He reads well, and made the best of his task. The paper read was a masterly effort. The greater portion of it was undoubtedly written by Yancey, and is conceded by all parties to be one of the best conceived and most admirably executed documents of the kind on record. It was read understandingly, and in a way that brought down the house repeatedly.

A SUB-MINORITY REPORT

was offered by Mr. Gittings, of this city. Mr. Gittings is a character. He is small, closely-shaven, fancifully-dressed, and always in good humor. At Charleston he was all the time addressing, or attempting to address the Chair, but was always ruled out of order. So frequently was this the case, that his rising became an invariable signal for a laugh, and his inimitable apologies for intruding upon the time of the Convention, and the patience of the Chair, were funny in the extreme. His report—I say his, because his name is the only one attached—was not offered as an expression of dissent from the rest of the Committee, but was designed as an amendment to the amendment offered by Stevens, and as a stoppage on any Anti-Douglas amendment, which might be attempted. The fact of Mr. Gittings having been found for once in order, was circulated as a good joke, but last evening I met him in the street, and he told me that the old man (Cushing) had sent for him to tell and show him wherein his report was irregular and out of order, and to request him to alter it prior to this morning's session.

After these reports had been presented, a very brilliant parliamentary fight occurred between Krum, Phillips, Stuart, Stevens and Cochrane. The point was made by Phillips that Krum, who was entitled to the floor, had by his assent to the request of Mr. Stevens, who desired to speak, and by the fact of his sitting down, lost the floor. After a long debate, Cushing said that if Krum had yielded to Stevens, and if he had indulged in private conversation in his seat, he had lost his right to the floor, and he left it to Mr. Krum to say upon his honor how the case stood. Of course Krum had to own up, and the control of the floor was lost by the friends of Douglas.

But little of interest occurred after this. The previous question having been demanded, the main question was ordered, and an adjournment to 5 o'clock effected. In the afternoon session, which lasted, possibly, half an hour, the row between Montgomery, Dawson and Randall took place. The dispatch for the Associated Press was so full and so accurate, and my time is so short, that I will forego the pleasure of describing it. I stood by Montgomery when young Randall struck him in the face, and when Montgomery knocked said young Randall some fifteen feet away from him, and I must say that, though friend Montgomery is far from being a model gentleman, in this instance he had been grossly insulted, and his assailants richly deserved all the chastisement they have received.

Everything pivots on New-York. I telegraphed you last night the result of her deliberations, and her action in the Convention in accordance therewith will start the "ball a rolling" which will knock into "pi" all the old forms and party lines of the long-lived organization of the Democratic Party. The Convention sits at 10 o'clock this morning, and it is now half past 9. Till evening, fare thee well.

HOWARD.

General Conduct of the Convention—Prevalent Ill-Feeling—Hopes of a Result.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 21, 1860.

Let it be recorded in justice to the inhabitants of this much-abused city, that their conduct towards the strangers visiting the Democratic Convention has been all that could be desired. A more orderly city it would be hard to find; and with the exception of a plot organized against Police Capt. Joseph Dowling, of the Sixth Precinct, New-York, nothing has transpired to create alarm, even to the most prejudiced visitors. The attack contemplated against Dowling, and partly put in operation, was no doubt an attack by thieves, in revenge for the Captain's having pointed out two pickpockets to the police of Philadelphia.

The main streets of the city are covered with a net-work of railroads—the cars roomy and handsome; the running stock in excellent condition. These roads were only chartered at the last session of the Maryland Legislature and have been in operation but four months. They pay into the City Treasury one-fifth of their entire earnings—one cent for each passenger; and the amounts so collected are to be funded for the purchase and improvement of a Central Park, larger than that of which New-York is so proud. The City Railroads of Baltimore are not yet fully recognized by the people—are not yet used half so much as they will be, when the Baltimoreans become accustomed to their convenience. Nevertheless, they have paid into the City Treasury an average of nearly nine thousand dollars per month since their creation, and this amount keeps steadily increasing as the cars become more popular.

The break-down of the floor this morning created much excitement, and gave currency to many rumors, jocose and serious. Some said that the Fire-eaters had placed a couple of dozen kegs of gunpowder in the vault below the Theatre, and would blow the whole concern up after the Southern delegations had withdrawn. Others announced gravely that Caleb Cushing had placed his chair over the stage trap-door through which *Herne the Hunter* suddenly rises and disappears in the melo-drama of "Windsor Forest." They added that, on the moment when New-York cast her vote for the majority report of the Committee on Credentials, Caleb would suddenly sink out of sight—a flat-boat being anchored just in the rear of the Theatre, which would carry him down Jones River to the bay, and thence to Richmond. Horrible accompaniments of stage-thunder and blue-lights were suggested as appropriate ceremonials to mark his flight.

It is to be hoped that the Convention this evening will come to a positive vote and make the nomination. Every hour of delay further exasperates the passions of men already exasperated. There are constant collisions—chiefly verbal, fortunately—whenever the adherents of rival sections meet. Brass bands, crowded sleeping-rooms and bad whisky do not tend to harmonize antagonistic interests. The Douglas men are not always sensible—the Seceders very seldom prudent. We hear language used across hotel-tables every day which would be deemed more than sufficient to demand half a dozen duels under other circumstances. It is really wonderful that so few brawls have occurred.

"The talk of these Douglas men is disgusting," some fire-eater will remark aloud, to the half-dozen friends who sit with him at one end of a dinner-table. "They know deuced well that the Little Humbug couldn't poll five hundred votes south of Mason and Dixon's line. They are on the cheat, three-fourths of them; and you could buy ten of their votes for as many hundred dollars."

"Did you ever see a more wretched figure than the Fire-eaters cut?" will be asked in a loud tone by some one of the half-dozen Douglas men occupying the other end of the table. "Darn them, they come back here like whipped spaniels to ask readmission! There's not one of them could be reëlected in his own State to the office of hog-reeve; and all the noise they make now is only the death-rattle in their political throats."

These amiable remarks—for the most part highly flavored with hard swearing—are heard equally by all at the table, but produce no direct reply. They talk *at* each other a good deal; but only one case fell under my observation, in which a gentleman at the Eutaw House demanded to know whether a certain observation had, or was intended to have, any personal reference. The utterer of the offensive remark at once disclaimed any desire to insult his questioner, and there the matter dropped.

The New-York delegation is now the object round which all anxiety concentrates, and a thousand reports of its defection from Douglas are in confident circulation. An enterprising tavern-keeper on one of the side streets posted a bulletin last night announcing that New-York had just decided in caucus to bring forward a new candidate—name not given. This news flew round the city like wildfire and that tavern, you may be sure, did a good business for the next two or three hours. On asking the source of the report, it was found to be a remark dropped by Joseph Cornell, Esq., in one of the city railroad cars—not distinctly heard by the tavern-keeper and misunderstood in its drift. There was no misunderstanding, however, as to the amount of custom which the written rumor brought to the bar of that otherwise neglected house.

All are on the *qui vive* for the reassembling of the Convention at 5 o'clock, when it is hoped by many—feared by others—that the majority report will be sustained, even at the probable cost of a large further secession of Southern members. That any further large secession should take place on this account does not seem reasonable, but the reverse. The friends of Judge Douglas, even after the adoption of the majority report, will still lack from eighteen to twenty-three votes under the two-thirds rule. His enemies, therefore, unless they desire to prove themselves natural prey to the fool-hunter, will remain in the Convention to embarrass and harass it, until the Douglas men shall be forced to vote for the repeal of the two-thirds rule. Should this point ever be reached, none but open Douglas men from the Southern States will remain in the Convention, and then the friends of the Little Giant can safely move that he be nominated by acclamation.

No matter what the telegraph says, believe to the end that New-York will vote and keep voting for Douglas. Her position, in fact, is such that she could not change without ruin to her State, character and prospects. The Northwest would join the Fire-eaters themselves to punish her, and would vote for Yancey in person rather than for any candidate brought forward by such treachery as would be charged, rightly or wrongly, against New-York. By the way, the New-York Delegation has been in caucus on the next floor since 3½ P. M., and are not yet done, though it wants but ten minutes to 5, the hour for reassembling in the theatre. This reminds me that my letter must go at once or be late for the mail.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

Miss Cushman is now in Paris. She has been passing the Winter in Rome.

Amusements.

Two novelties distracted the attention of the dramatic world on Thursday night. We call them novelties, because they are both so old that to the present generation they must appear as fresh as buds in May.

At the Winter Garden, Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne, whose season of six nights is insensibly expanding like corn and melons in the warm sunshine of public favor, gave a very strongly Southern audience the benefit of the "South-side view" of an Octoroon in Mr. Jamison's play of "The Old Plantation." Jefferson Davis himself could not quarrel with the sentiments of this play, which are put up in neat cartridges of dialogue and fired point-blank at the audience every now and then; exactly like Pro and Anti Slavery speeches in Congress.

With the form and sequence of the drama, dramatically considered, John Oxenford, the mildest of critics, would be compelled to make fight. Of the play it may be said in a word, that whatever in it is true is not new, and that whatever is new is not true. It is forced, frantic, and sentimental to the last degree. Yet, as it abounds in "situations," which are not the less thrilling because everybody knows what must come of them; and as the text is by no means deficient in spirit; and as, above all, it was acted with singular force in the leading parts, and well put upon the stage, the "Old Plantation" was a success. Mrs. Hayne's make-up and action, in the trying part of *Mad. Hetty*, are in the best styles of melo-dramatic art, some of her scenes throwing the tragic and pathetic qualities of her talent into finer relief than anything in which we have before seen them displayed. The part of *Uncle Tom* was acted by Mr Jamison with unrivaled felicity. Save for a quite superfluous gush of something sadly like blasphemy in the second act, this representation of the genuine old Southern negro, born under the patriarchal side of the "institution," would be altogether commendable. Miss Stevens was absorbed and earnest, as she always is, in the *rôle* of *Daisy*, and brought out its few capabilities of an elevated order with genuine artistic feeling and force. The play is "up for repetition."

So, too, is Mr. Thompson's travesty of the "Lady of the Lake" at Niblo's Garden. This piece is too slight to need or bear dissection. It is simply a vehicle for the fun, the grace and femininity of Mr. Nixon's company; and as it gives full scope to the three it is welcomed nightly by crowds of applauding natives, among whose masses the gently smiling "Japs" are to be seen islanded here and there, but everywhere placid, and, to all appearance, content.

Of general theatrical news there is little stirring. The Winter Garden, it is said, is to be carried on by a combination between Mr. Stuart and Mr. Fredericks, of Philadelphia. At Wallack's the Florences appear on Monday.

There is a rumor that Mr. Boucicault, enchanted by the seventeen plays of gigantic dramatic genius which he has produced during the last Winter, is about to proceed to Europe to refresh his energies and gather materials for twenty-five new "original" tragedies, which he intends producing in this City during the coming Fall and Winter. He will be accompanied, it is said, by Mrs. Boucicault and by Mr. John Brougham. Previous to Mr. Brougham's departure he will play a fortnight at Niblo's.

The Philadelphia theatricals for the present are at a stand-still. The regular dramatic seasons in this, as well as other large cities, is now at an end. The Minstrels and Nixon's Circus have the Quaker City now all to themselves. At the Arch-street Theatre, Messrs. Wheatley & Clarke closed an unusually successful season on the 9th, and a strong Company has been already organized for the Fall season, comprising the names of Wheatley, Chippendale, Mrs. John Drew and S. Fredericks.

The Walnut-street Theatre will open for the Fall season on the 27th of August, with an operatic company.

In Boston the Cortesi Opera Troupe began their representations at the Academy on Wednesday evening last, and will, perhaps, console the Athenians for losing the "Japs." Mr. Brougham's engagement at the Howard was not very successful, though he appeared in some of his best characters, and in his own pieces. Van Amburgh's Menagerie, which is more to the taste of the Bostonians, will make its appearance in Frog Pond in about the first or second week in July.

Mons. Boudonsynie, manager of the New-Orleans Opera House, leaves shortly for France, in quest of celebrities for his next season in the Crescent City.

Mrs. Barrow commences an engagement at St. John's, N. B., on Monday next. Mr. Lanergan is in management there.

A new farce, by Madison Morton, has been playing with success at the Hay Market, in London. It is entitled "Fitzsmythe, of Fitzsmythe Hall."

A French dramatic company are also succeeding at the St. James Theatre.

Mme. Lotti and Mme. Alboni are the stars of her Majesty's. A new danseuse, Mlle. Claudina Cucchi, has also appeared at this establishment.

Mrs. William Lemans Reade, widow of Reade, the dramatist, and for many years leading actress at the Birmingham, Bath and Cheltenham theatres, has been presented with an annuity of £150 by Queen Victoria, on the recommendation of Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, whose play of "Money" must in this case be universally commended.

The Pyne and Harrison Troupe have been singing in the English provinces, and were last at the Queen's Theatre, in Hull.

Grisi has been giving farewell performances at the Royal Italian Opera, while Madame Celeste has been playing at the Theatre Royal, Dublin.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have been bewitching the Liverpool Amphitheatre.

An Interesting Suit.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The suit of Jared D. Matteson against the New-York Central Railroad Company has just been tried at Utica, in the Oneida Circuit Court. Mrs. Matteson was riding in the cars near Oneida, when part of the train ran from the track, as was claimed, through the negligence of one Childs, a track-master, who had the rails removed from their places on the time of the train. The car in which Mrs. Matteson was, kept its place on the track, but she was thrown violently forward so as to be made partially insensible, and has not enjoyed good health since.

Judge Mullin charged the jury that the question of negligence was one of fact which the jury were to determine, they keeping in mind that persons engaged in the use of steam, and running trains at the rate of a mile in a minute and a half, were bound to exercise more care and caution than those who conveyed passengers with horses; the Railroad Company was responsible for the acts of its agents; it was a question whether Mr. Childs was a proper person to be entrusted with the control of a gang of men at the work of taking up rails; whether he took them up at the right time; whether, when he heard the whistle blow, he ought not to have used exertions to stop the train and prevent the calamity. These questions the jury would determine. The fact that Mr. Childs immediately went to Virginia, creates the impression that he did so from a knowledge of having committed an act for which he feared punishment; and while it would not affect the Company, this circumstance did affect the witness, and should be considered by the jury. If his watch was an ordinary one the hands could not have caught at 15 minutes before 11 o'clock, and it was therefore evident that Mr. Childs was mistaken about it. As to whether Mrs. Matteson was injured by the accident, the Judge reviewed the evidence and the position of the respective counsel, leaving the jury to draw their own conclusions. If they found there was negligence, and that Mrs. Matteson was permanently injured thereby, they would award damages, not only for the injury, but for the mental distress suffered by the party.

At the evening session, the jury came into the Court, and rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of *seven thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.*

THE TROY UNIVERSITY.—The Troy *Times* states that at a meeting recently held in this City, at the house of Mr. Daniel Drew, it was resolved to raise a fund of $100,000 to endow the Institution. Of this sum $20,000 were pledged on the spot. A gentleman in this City has signified his intention of endowing a Professorship in the University with the sum of $25,000, and a resident of Troy will probably imitate his example. Dr. Abel Stevens, formerly Editor of the *Christian Advocate*, is expected to accept the Professorship of History.

John Carney, Jr., of New-Braintree, Mass., while playing ball was struck violently in the forehead by the club, which slipped from the hands of one of his companions. He died after a week of severe suffering, leaving a special request that his death and the cause of it might be noticed by the newspapers as a caution to players.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Pony Express—Suspension of Washoe—The Indian War.

Prices of Living and Miscellaneous Town Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

[BY OVERLAND.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, May 28, 1860.

We are worried again about the Pony. Mr. FINNEY, Poney-Express Agent, has received dispatches saying that the station-house at Simpson Park, 160 miles east of Carson City, was burned a week ago this day; that the men and animals belonging there are missing; that the two men who were conducting a freight train were fired on by Indians, and one of them so wounded that he has not yet come in; and that the last Express would have come through from St. Joseph's to Carson in six days, if, for fear of Indians, the rider had not been obliged to lay by for 36 hours. Mr. FINNEY called upon Gen. CLARKE, represented to him the perils of the Express, which must be stopped if not protected, pleaded its semi-national aspects, and did not fail to set forth the fact that over its route, some six or seven hundred emigrants are on the way west, including women and children. The bluff old General is said to have been touched—to have expressed with pithy eloquence his regret that he could not possibly spare the 75 mounted men, who, distributed between Sand Springs and Dry Creek, a distance of 125 miles, would make the road safe. I would like to have been present when the bronzed old soldier was expressing his regret, simply to have seen whether in his eye there was a twinkle that might be interpreted thus: "Yes, I will accommodate you; I can't spare the men; you shall have the 'Indian convenience;' you have demonstrated to the world, and particularly to Congress, that your wild vision of a hyppogriff, scouring the continent in nine days, can be copied into actual horse-flesh and humanity; you have proved your Centaur, but 125 letters a trip won't feed him; you have vindicated your short-cut route, and if Congress insists on sending the mail-bags by the bow rather than by the string, it is not your fault; you have done nobly, and you shall have the Indians to help you gracefully out of your saddle; very sorry, indeed, that I have not the men to serve you. Good day."

Washoe is not "cleaned out" exactly; but since the Indian was stirred into its cauldron, there has been very little flashing of new silver there. One long line of cowards suddenly had business east of the mountains, and "put." So soon as the martial law was proclaimed, the line between horse-stealing and "impressment" became very wavy and dubious; the physician's horse, saddled for a visit to a sick man, was mounted by a soldier for the wars, without so much as "by your leave" to the Sangrado, and the man that owned a mule began to wonder whether it was the State of California or Uncle Sam that would "pungle down" for his value, for, nill or will, off trudged the mule bestrode by a volunteer. The miners, who, in a fit of panic-quickened patriotism, voted that claims should not be "jumped," though left unworked for sixty days, have waked up to discover that by virtue of that resolution hundreds of well-armed men have rode out of town toward home, where they'll be likely to stay till the war has blown over, to the great detriment of the material strength and means of equipment of those who stay. It is a pleasure to hear that all are not losing by the war:—an expressman who volunteered to bring ARRINGTON, one of those wounded at the Pyramid Lake battle into Carson City, a distance of twenty miles or so, charged $50 for the work of mercy; and when the poor soldier died, a sharp undertaker got $100 for his plain coffin.

STORIES OF THE INDIAN WARS.

A story, probably started by some of the shrewd fellows who made such good time home from Pyramid Lake, their pluck all settling into their heels at the first sight of the Indians they were hunting, was widely circulated to the effect that the bearer of a white flag from the Indians was ruthlessly shot down by a white rifleman, and that then the red-skins rightly concluded they must fight their way out or die. Others say that a superbly mounted Indian rode up and down the line of savages brandishing a battle-ax, which in the sun, at turning, gleamed like a small white flag. Capt. MCDONALD, of one of the companies in that bloody encounter, says the disputed article was a tin banner on a staff, cut in the shape of a tomahawk; that the man who shot him down had a telescope rifle, and described him to be one of seven white men who were marshaling the savages, and that only at the captain's order he "bagged" him. The question of the flag of truce has been a good deal and very warmly discussed. OSMAR DARST, of Gold Hill, inclines to the theory that it was a true flag, and no tin banner or battle-ax from a Chinese theatre; and this is the story that he thinks the truce-bearer wanted to communicate to the whites, viz.: The massacre at Williams' Station was Indian work, and for cause. An old Indian went with his squaw to the station-house, supposing he was among friends. Four white men bound him hand and foot, and in his presence outrageously abused his wife; then let them go. The old Indian told his griefs among his people; they made out a company, went to Williams', put a white woman and three white men who had nothing to do with the outrage, out doors bound the four guilty ones, and burned them with the house. Though more sinned against than sinning, they knew what would be the consequence of their rude justice. Indians, you know, can take no appeal to the courts, and proceeded to rendezvous at Pyramid Lake. Mr. DARST tells this tale on the authority of the white woman whom they put unharmed out of the house before burning it. If it is true that the bearer of a flag of truce was shot down, no wonder the savages concluded the order was "the knife to the hilt," and prepared vigorously for an irrepressible conflict.

The man who shot the bearer of the battle-ax, tin banner, or flag, was A. R. ELLIOTT, of Clear Lake. He got two shots through his body and one in his arm during the battle that ensued. When last seen that day he was white as death, but making strides for the river. "Captain," said he to MCDONALD, as he passed, "I got two of them white rascals and three of the Indians,"—and pushed on to throw his rifle in the river, where it would be useless to the enemy, and to drown himself.

Gen. CLARKE received a dispatch the other day, assuring him that the Indians were collecting about Pyramid Lake, variously estimated at from 500 to 3,000 strong. The Washoes do not wish to be counted in the fight. Many of them have come in to Carson, surrendered their arms, and returned to their usual Spring work. The settlers in the valleys north and east of Washoe have made a regular stampede for the silver region, their lack of ammunition and arms compelling them to abandon their ripening harvests and their claims. From Honey Lake the dragoons are hastening to the place of rendezvous. Two hundred regulars under Capt. STEWART were to leave Carson City on Friday, and uniting with the 500 volunteers under Col. JACK HAYS, encamped 20 miles below, were to set out down the river on Saturday last.

In Butte Valley, 25 miles east of Yreka, the Indians have been growing troublesome again, and up in Tehama County there has been some more horse stealing, whereupon the Red Bluff *Beacon* hopes—(hear the atrocious talk of the fellow)—that "the settlers will take the matter in hand, and, without any fuss or excitement, wipe these bloodthirsty savages out of existence."

THE WEATHER.

The past week was beautifully wet down with heavy showers—probably the last of the season, for already the fall this year has been greater than for three years past, and this May was never paralleled before for humidity, not even "in the Fall of '49 and Spring of '50," when, according to the Pioneers, everything else of the nature of a climatal oddity certainly happened. The showers have made the month a counterpart of the May about New-York, and covered the sod with croakers. The yellow natives say that the Yankees have played the mischief with the climate; the Mexicans say our telegraphic wires have scattered all the electricity that used to hover over Yerba and Buena Bay and boost the clouds up, and that it will probably rain all Summer. The dismal ranchmen say their hay (which is cut) is ruined—that their barley is knocked flat, and that their wheat will rust. The vine-dressers up the Sacramento valley report their young vines are all nipped with the frost of last week. The market gardeners say the strawberries will be hereafter double the nominal size, and carry all their flavor on their surface; and the water-carriers say they shall apply in a body for the benefit of the insolvent act. The croakers are having a good time of it, and the crops are probably doing very well.

COST OF LIVING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Living is not much dearer here than in New-York, and until one has lain up enough to be a man of leisure, I have never seen a land more pleasant to live in. The hotel prices range from $2 50 a day down to what you choose. At the restaurants, the charge for lunches is just about the same as on Broadway or Park Row. Rents for large houses are higher than with you, but all the hill sides are thick with cottages painted with flowering vines, whereof the rent ranges from $20 to $40 a month,—cottages built for single families, and admirably adapted to the tastes of those young people who do not deem themselves any more respectable because they take an Irish lady to board, paying her for her society $25 and $30 a month, and letting her have the ordering of all your affairs. Rent is always paid in advance, and by the month. No papers pass between lessor and lessee but receipts,—the former always thinking he will sell by the beginning of next month; the latter expecting to strike some lead, find himself suddenly rich, and be off before next pay-day. Clothing made to order costs like strawberries in January; but for ready-made clothing, the prices are about the same as in the marble-front shops on Broadway. Dry-goods have their ups and downs, but there being but two seasons instead of four, and it being the universal custom among ladies as well as gentlemen to wear a garment out before casting it off, a family's dry-goods bill is likely to count up less here than in any Atlantic City. Furniture ranges about 25 per cent. higher than at the East; but it is not the fashion to lumber the houses with it. The general rule is to get as little as possible of anything that can't be packed in a trunk. Houses on the levels are supplied with Bensley water and gas. Elsewhere the pipes do not much undermine the plank pavements. Coal-oil, at $1 50 the gallon, has pretty nearly driven camphene out of the market, and is cheap enough for the best educated Poor Richard. Water for drinking and cooking is furnished by the water-carriers at $1 for forty buckets, or for a family of three $2 to $3 a month. Water for washing, and to keep the geraniums and potatoes green with, they charge six bits a hogshead for—the supply being furnished by innumerable artesian wells.

As for family market stuffs a few quotations from the NEW-YORK TIMES of the latest dates received, compared with those from our own papers of this date, will show whether it costs much more here than with you to manufacture fish, flesh and vegetables into new and old clothes for souls.

	New-York.	San Francisco.
Beef, ℔ lb	6 @ 20	10 @ 20
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	6 @ 12½	10 @ 12½
Mutton, ℔ lb	8 @ 14	10 @ 20
Veal, ℔ lb	8 @ 20	12 @ 18¾
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	12 @ 13	12½ @ 18¾
Pork, salt, ℔ lb	10 @ 12½	10 @ 20
Beef tongues, each	75 @ 81	— @ 75
Bacon, ℔ lb	12 @ 13	— @ 25
Sausages, ℔ lb	— @ 12½	12½ @ 18¾
Chick's, broilers, ℔ pr.	1 00 @ 1 25	1 50 @ 2 50
Turkeys, ℔ lb	16 @ 20	— @ 37½
Asparagus, ℔ bunch	31 @ 37½	12½ @ 15
Celery, ℔ bunch	— @ —	— @ 12½
Green peas, ℔ lb	— @ —	— @ 5
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	62 @ 1 00	new, 4c., old, 2c. ℔ lb
Cabbage, ℔ head	8 @ 12½	— @ 12½
Cucumbers, each	— @ —	— @ 20
Lettuce	7 @ 10	3 heads for 12
Best Butter, ℔ lb	18 @ 25	40 @ 50
Best Cheese, ℔ lb	— @ 15	— @ 22
Eggs, each	— @ 1½	— @ 4
Cranberries, ℔ gallon	— @ —	— @ 1 25
Salmon, ℔ lb	— @ —	— @ 10
Lobsters, ℔ lb	— @ 6	— @ 8
Smelts, ℔ lb	— @ 10	— @ 8
Rock fish, Tom Cod and Shrimps	— @ —	— @ 10
Sturgeon, ℔ lb	— @ —	— @ 6
Crabs, ℔ dozen	18 @ 25	— @ 75

Notwithstanding the difference in the quoted price of beef, I never have paid more for a nice porter-house steak here than in New-York. Our pounds are heavier in this clear atmosphere. Our mutton is magnificent. Possibly the fame of the California bacon has reached you; the '49ers boast of it as they do of the climate. The hams that prevail here require an educated taste to be ardently admired. The Oregon hams are in repute, but they are rather salt for fresh comers. The highest-priced article is put up in your City, sugar-cured, sowed in bags, and dipped in pitch. One would think they would keep forever, and remain sweet quite as long as saltpetre will. The butchers latterly are getting in the way of curing their own hams, and they do it successfully.

Whatever comes of the poultry-yard is dear. At the best hotels chickens are on the bill of fare, and on the table, if a new-comer insists on having them at breakfast, and is willing to wait till they are killed, dressed and cooked. Five years ago somebody got out a story that poultry did not do well here, and it has been told ever since to the immigrants by each successive steamer, so that the "bad luck of poultry" is an article in the householder's creed. Yet every man whom I know to keep a poultry-yard succeeds with perfect ease, and gets his eggs as cheaply as at the East. In its season, game of all kinds is dog-cheap, so that you can buy a dozen wild-ducks for the price of a domestic one, and a half a dozen game turkeys for the same number of bits that will fetch a tame turkey. Venison, elk and beaver are far cheaper through the Winter than beef or mutton.

Of fish, salmon and sturgeon are the two staples. The salmon is glorious the year round—I never tasted the like before—and always cheap. Sturgeon is consumed by the ton, mostly by the Chinese. Gourmands say that all our fish have a less distinctly pronounced flavor than yours, and that for this reason our sturgeon is tolerable when a man is *very* hungry. Our little oysters, which sell at $2 the hundred, only faintly recall the oysters of Fulton Market, and no cookery can reproduce the stews which they say the critical THACKERAY eat at DORLON'S, and found as good as TUPPER found Niagara. On the half-shell the primary taste is flabby and fresh, the secondary brassy and unutterably metallic. Good oysters in the can, however, can be obtained in the can, all the way from Maryland. Our native clams are a very creditable concern. Their flavor is a cross between your soft and hard clams. Their shell resembles the quahaug's, but is deeply ribbed transversely. Our lobsters are clawless—indeed they are not lobsters but crawfish and are brought from the southern ports by steamer. Our crabs are monsters in size, and by the pound are about as cheap as with you—as tender and delicate. Two kinds of mussels are sold—an immense tough fellow only used for soups, and his little brother, of a pretty and pleasant flavor when stewed.

The ranchmen are very despondent because apples are so low, the Oregon orchards fairly outstripping theirs. The apples are of prodigious size, fine color, and all that; but I have never met anything that had the solid, satisfactory taste of the Newtown pippin. They are flashy—they want breeding up in flavor, and down in size and price, notwithstanding the croaking of the orchardists. Gooseberries, cherries and blackberries are just beginning to come in. Strawberries are retailing at 15 cents a pound yet. When a bit a pound they are as cheap as at three cents a basket in Washington Market. The common size is about four times that of the Virginia reds, and they are as rich as they are large. Oranges and bananas are about twice the price of the same quality in New-York, and lemons fetch a dime each.

A retail grocery-store here looks marvelously like an apothecary-shop,—its shelves present such long arrays of bottles, jars and cans. Every clipper that arrives brings abundant supplies of canned fruits. We get our preserves, I am sure, and our pie-fruit, as cheaply as they are made in private families in your City. You get no idea of the vast quantities of canned produce that is sold here, until you stroll into the outskirts and see the piles of old tin which enterprising economists have collected, to melt off and save the solder.

Have you noticed how short we are running for grave crimes and serious offences of late? The local columns of our papers read like the pages of a family magazine, so few are the shocking crimes they narrate. One poor wretch, in a fit of jealousy and rum-delirium, a week or two ago, cut a woman's throat, but not fatally, and then considering how sure justice was, (for he had before had a narrow escape of a prison,) pushed a d rk into his own heart. Except this, for a month past, we have scarcely had a horror, unless pumped out by telegraph from the Indian neighborhoods.

Miss DAVENPORT in drama, and Mrs. ESCOTT and Mr. SQUIRES in opera, have been drawing full houses lately, but T. STARR KING's first course of lectures have been the chief out-door attraction evenings. Mr. KING has fairly captured the San Francisco heart. At his last delivery he stirred the hot blood of Irishmen by affirming that though the people of the Emerald Isle are so full of frolicksome mirth that if you prick one of them with a pin he bleeds jokes, yet Ireland had produced no first-class wit. All Californian Ireland was ablaze next day, and the great question ever since has been whether SWIFT was an Irishman or not. At the last fire the rest of the world rather had him, by virtue of THACKERAY's argument that the son of English parents unhappily born in Ireland is no more necessarily an Irishman than born of the same stock in Calcutta he would be a Hindoo. If Mr. KING survives the terrific onslaught for this sin of his, he will probably soon commence another course of four, for which I hope, as for the last, he will bag his $1,000, and net as handsome a sum for the Society that employs him. He has already engaged to redeliver his first course in the interior.

A motion for a new trial of the Sherreback claim case was made in the United States District Court on Saturday. Among the papers filed to support this motion are affidavits from JOSE DE LA CRUZ SANCHEZ and TORIBON FANFARON, to the effect that their previous testimony, which was held very important, was false and untrue. GLAUCUS.

SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN.

British Scientific Association—Interesting to Musicians—The Botany of Japan—Motion of the Moon—Concerning the Velocity of Sound—The Motion of the Solar System—Crystallography—Unity of the Sciences—New Works of Descartes—Arsenic-Eating—Sulphur and Sicily.

—The British Association for the Advancement of Science holds its thirtieth reunion at Oxford on the 27th of the present month. The names of its officers would seem to indicate a perfect *entente cordiale* between science and rank—the President being Lord WROTLESLEY, with Lord DERBY for Vice-President.

—English musicians and amateurs have recently met in congress to consider a question in which every musician must feel a deep interest—the present state of Musical Pitch. The inconvenience universally felt from the variations of pitch have long loudly called for the establishment of a uniform standard. Various observations (made principally during the last season at the Italian Opera and at the Philharmonic and other Orchestral Concerts) have established the remarkable fact that, at the present time the pitch has reached an average of 455 vibrations per second for A, equal to 546 for C. So that the C and A of 1859 are identical with the D flat and B flat of 1840, *the pitch having risen, in less than twenty years, a semitone!* This extraordinary result has been brought about by a variety of causes. The advent of certain foreign vocalists gifted with voices of exceptionally high register, may have been one; an opinion entertained by many instrumental performers that increased "brilliancy" of *timbre* is attained by increased elevation of pitch may have been another; but, perhaps, the present high pitch is due less to these and like causes than to the simple fact that it is always possible to raise, and often impossible to lower, the pitch of an instrument, and, therefore, that if one important instrument (oboe or clarionet, for example,) in an orchestra, is found to be higher than all the other instruments, accordance is rarely obtained by lowering it, but almost always by raising them. With an exciting cause like this always in operation, the wonder is that the pitch has not risen more, rather than that it has risen so much. Nor is it unreasonable to anticipate still further elevation, unless some such standard can be agreed upon, by reference to which this upward tendency can be kept in check.

—The botany of the Island of Japan is more varied than that of any country of the same area, as it comprises the flora of the tropics and of the antarctic regions. It possesses this remarkable peculiarity, that, instead of resembling in general features the flora of the western shores of America bordering on the Pacific, it is more like that of the eastern and more distant side of the American Continent. The Japanese possess the art of dwarfing and of magnifying vegetable products in an extraordinary manner. A recent traveler states that he saw a plum-tree, a cherry-tree and a fig-tree, growing in a small box not more than six inches long, the plum-tree being in blossom; whilst, on the other hand, cabbages are grown of such a size that one is as much as a man can lift. The Japanese horticulturists also have the power of concentrating the vigor of a fruit-tree in a single branch, which will thus bear blossoms and fruit much greater than the common size.

—We have before spoken of the proposed North Atlantic Telegraph. The expedition of Capt. M'CLINTOCK having orders only to survey the proposed deep-sea line of route, it has been determined by the promoters of the enterprise to dispatch a private expedition in the late Arctic cruiser *Fox*, under the command of Capt. ALLEN YOUNG, to survey the overland route as well as the Northern shores, and to determine the most suitable points of landing the cable, as well as the best locality for a terminus in the North of Scotland.

—Extraordinary interest is now being taken by all astronomers in the question of the "secular acceleration of the moon's mean motion." In the French *Académie*, for months past, the question has been hotly discussed, and English and German astronomers, we see, are engaging eagerly in the controversy. As the interest of this subject is not confined to technical astronomy, but extends to other matters of very wide range, it may be worthy of brief illustration. From the time of NEWTON it had been known that the motions of the moon are disturbed by the attraction of the sun, and that a great part of the effect is of the following kind: When the moon is between the sun and the earth the sun attracts the moon away from the earth, and when the earth is between the sun and the moon the sun attracts the earth away from the moon; thus, in both cases, it tends to separate the earth and the moon, diminishing the attraction of the moon to the earth. If this diminution were always the same in amount, the periodic time of the moon passing round the earth would always be the same. In order to reconcile the eclipses of the moon recorded by PTOLEMY with modern observations of the moon, it was necessary to suppose that in every successive century the moon moves a little quicker than in the preceding century, in a degree which is nearly represented by supposing that at each successive lunation the moon approaches nearer to the earth by *one inch*. The principal cause of this was discovered by LAPLACE. Sometime after, however, Mr. ADAMS announced his discovery, that a part of the sun's disturbing force had been omitted by LAPLACE. The sun pulls the moon in the direction in which she is going (so as to accelerate her) in some parts of her orbit, and in the opposite direction (so as to retard her) in other parts. LAPLACE and others supposed that these accelerations and retardations exactly balance. Mr. ADAMS gave reasons for supposing that they do not balance. In this he was subsequently supported by M. DELAUNAY, a very eminent French mathematician, who, making his calculations in a different way, arrived at the very same figures. But he is opposed by Baron PLANTA, by the Count DE PONTECOULANT, and by Prof. HANSEN, who all maintain that LAPLACE'S investigations are sensibly correct. And in this state the controversy stands at present. It is to be remarked that observations can here give no assistance. The question is purely whether certain algebraical investigations are right or wrong. And it shows that what is commonly called "mathematical evidence" is not so certain as many persons imagine; and that it ultimately depends on moral evidence. The effect of Mr. ADAMS' alteration is to diminish LAPLACE'S change of the periodic time by more than one-third part. The computations of the ancient eclipses are very sensibly affected by this. Indeed, the general question of the theory of the moon's acceleration may properly be indicated as the most important of astronomical speculations at the present time.

—The correspondence and literary memoirs of the celebrated Austrian savan, Baron HAMMER PURGSTALL are announced as shortly to be issued under the direction of his friend Aulic Councillor AUER.

—The problem of the propagation of sound is generally considered as solved, and our treatises on Acoustics definitively state that sound travels at the rate of 1,090 feet in one second of time. Nevertheless, there has always been a discrepancy between the theoretical and the experimental determination of the velocity of sound. LAPLACE'S ingenious suggestion of a change of temperature due to a sound-wave brought the result of theory so very near to that of experiment, that it has been thought unreasonable to require a closer agreement. Still there remained a very grave defect—so that the theoretical velocity, after being amended by LAPLACE'S suggestion, still falls short of the experimental velocity by 24 feet, if we take this last to be 1,090 feet; and by 79 feet if we take the velocity of sound to be 1,142 feet, as determined by DERHAM, HAMSTEED, HALLEY and the Florentine academicians! This interesting and important question is taken up by Rev. SAMUEL EARNSHAW, in the June number of the London *Philosophical Magazine*, "On a New Theoretical Determination of the Velocity of Sound." He believes he has detected a flaw in the problem as previously treated, which, being remedied, there results from theory a value of the velocity of sound which agrees *accurately* with the experimental value found by PICTET, and with the following remark of YOUNG: "From a comparison of the accurate experiments of DERHAM, made in the day-time, with those of the French Academicians, made chiefly at night, it appears that *the true velocity of sound is about 1,130 feet in a second.*" This is precisely the value Mr. EARNSHAW has obtained by theory, while his determinations, moreover, afford a glimpse into a department of nature which has hitherto remained hermetically sealed.

—A profoundly suggestive paper appears in the June issue of the London *Philosophical Journal*, by JOSIAH COOKE, Jr., Professor of Chemistry in Harvard, and whose "Elements of Chemical Physics" we had recently occasion to notice. It is on "Crystalline Form not necessarily an indication of definite Chemical Composition." He shows conclusively that definite crystalline form is compatible with quite a wide variation of composition, and indicates a method by which, amidst all this variation, the true constitution of the mineral can be determined. The result of his investigations will tend ultimately to simplify the whole subject of mineralogy, throwing light on a class of phenomena which have greatly perplexed mineralogists and rendered all strictly chemical classifications of mineral species very unsatisfactory.

—Amateur astronomers will be glad to learn that Mr. AIRY, the English Astronomer Royal, has hit upon a method for determining the motion of the Solar System: "Several months ago," he says, "I communicated to the Royal Astronomical Society a method, founded, as I conceive, on correct principles, for determining the linear motion of the Solar System. The philosophical importance of the subject appeared to justify me in recognizing it as a worthy object for the energies of the Observatory, and I have, therefore, had the proper skeleton form prepared, and, from time to time, have employed a computer on it. I intend to keep in in view till it is completed."

—The *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy of Sciences records the discovery of a new secondary pile of great power. JACOBI recently proposed the use of secondary electric currents for telegraphic purposes, and PLANTE had suggested the substitution of electrodes of lead for those of platinum in those batteries. A more extended study has convinced PLANTE of their use. He states that a battery with electrodes of lead has 2½ times the electro-motive force of one with electrodes of platinized platinum, and six times as great as that of one with ordinary platinum. This great power arises from the powerful affinity which peroxide of lead has for hydrogen, a fact first noticed by DE LA RIVE.

—In a paper lately read before the French Society of Engineers, M. LOVE contends that sound, heat and light are produced by the same agency; and that in the case of sound, the air or solid bodies only act as intermediaries by which electric fluid is set in motion. Sound, heat and light are, according to this view, only different and accelerated vibrations of the same fluid. The *Presse Scientifique*, which records these speculations, does not supply the arguments on which they are founded; but in every direction occular intimations are arising that give us assurance that the speculative intellect of the age will not let the question rest until it has established, by experimental research, the fact that light, heat, electricity, magnetism, chemical affinity and mechanical power are but derivative and convertible forms of one force.

—M. FOUCHER DE CAREIL, well known to philosophic students for his admirable labors on Leibnitz, has just brought out two volumes of hitherto unpublished Letters and Opuscules of DESCARTES, preceded by a long and very interesting introduction on the formation, application and character of Method. These two volumes contain the "Thoughts," (*Pensées*;) "Remarks on the Principles of Philosophy," "Meteorology," "Physiology," etc., the whole in Latin, accompanied by a French translation.

—Dr. CHARLES HEISCH has recently been making investigations into the disputed question of arsenic-eating in Styria, regarding which it, is so difficult to obtain information, as the greatest secresy is observed by the arsenic-eaters. They obtain it in an illicit manner from the Tyrolese, as it is difficult to procure it otherwise, the law prohibiting its purchase without a doctor's certificate. But Dr. HEISCH has now settled beyond further dispute that arsenic is really eaten by the Styrian peasantry, and that, too, in the most incredible quantities. One person who confessed to its use, commenced with three grains *per diem*—a dose we should consider fatal—and gradually increased it, till now in this forty-fifth year, he takes *twenty-three* grains of pure white arsenic in his coffee daily! The complexion is said to be much improved, and the countenance made to appear exceedingly juvenile by the use of this potent drug. The woodmen and hunters of the Tyrol also take it to improve their wind and prevent fatigue. As a rule, the arsenic-eaters are very long-lived, but invariably die suddenly at last. The effects of leaving it off when one is once habituated to its use almost equal in horror those which DE QUINCEY narrates as the result of his leaving off opium.

—Do the fair patrons of perfumes ever give a thought to the history or mystery of those sweetly-seductive fragrances that lend them *tant de charmes?* A learned *savan*, Monsieur EUGENE KIMMEL, who has recently been investigating the chemistry of perfumes, may help their apprec ation by the following definition: "Perfumes are the invisible and imponderable emanations from all odoriferous bodies carried through the atmospheric air, and rendered perceptible to our senses by means of our olfactory organs." He also discusses the tenuity of odoriferous particles, and mentions that a single pod of musk has been found to have discharged in one day 51,000,000 particles in a radius of thirty yards, without having become in any way diminished! The physiological effect of perfumes is so beneficial that it is said that when London and Paris were ravaged by cholera, there was not a single victim among the numerous hands employed in the perfume factories of either city. This is remarkable, as in the manufacture of cosmetics, corrosive sublimate, arsenic, verdigris, vitriol and other poisonous substances are used, and we notice that an actress in Paris has recently been at the point of death from the effect of the poison absorbed from cosmetics which she used on her face, while a similar case, also of an actress, recently occurred in this city, we believe. Many curious facts disclose themselves in the course of investigation on the *sources* of perfumes: thus, the secretion of the civet cat, which in itself is of the most repulsive odor, is mixed with other substances and a delicious perfume is the result; ambergris, also, is a morbid secretion from a disease of the sperm whale—by itself the secretion is scentless, but it imparts a most ethereal odor to various perfumes. Then, apropos of the political economy of perfumes, in the small town of Grasse, in France, the value of the flowers—principally orange, rose and jasmine—employed in the manufacture of sweet-smelling compounds is about $350,000 annually, and the value of pomades, oils, etc., obtained therefrom, about *two million* dollars!

—A curious effect of GARIBALDI'S descent on the island of Sicily—by diverting the activity of the Sicilians from industrial channels to the weightier matters of freedom—appears in the recent great advance in the price of sulphur, to discover a substitute for which is now exciting the attention of scientific chemists. Sulphur, as is well known, is a *sine quâ non* in the manufacture of gunpowder, and the stout Sicilian sinews erst employed in sulphur-making, are now illustrating its efficiency in a highly practical and picturesque manner.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LUCILE. By OWEN MEREDITH. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The younger BULWER—for he is the author who is generally understood to have adopted the pseudonym of "Owen Meredith"—has essayed, in this volume, the difficult task of producing a novel in rhyme. *Lucile* is a new book, reissued in "blue and gold," like TENNYSON'S, LONGFELLOW'S and LOWELL'S poems, and must occupy the same shelf with these latter, whenever it shall find its way to a library; but its coat is better than its body. The author declares that the "novelty of the effort" inspired him with dread; that he submits the work with "diffidence and hesitation;" and that he labors under "discouragement and doubt" when he contemplates the possible verdict of the public. A confession like this, indicating the dubiety of an author, almost disarms criticism; yet it behoves us to say that the book contains a great deal that is bad, much that is passable, and a little that is good. It is bad in one respect, at the outset. The straining after jingling rhymes is so repulsive in the first twenty pages that one is tempted to throw the book away. Blank verse would have been better than a set of forced rhymes that have no rhythm, and serious prose would be better than either. The story is one of disappointed love, jealousy, intrigue, war, self-sacrifice, passion and remorse. *Lucile*, discarded by a fickle lover, bids us farewell, after a series of sharp personal experiences in the character of a FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, whose office it is "through suffering to soothe and through sickness to nurse." She leads a heroic life, and some of the finest passages in the narrative are those which portray her struggles. Witness the following—the healthiest and most natural picture in the volume:

"XXXVIII.

Whilst she spoke,
On the wide wasting evening there distantly broke
The low roll of musketry. Straightway, anon,
From the dim Flag-staff Battery bellow'd a gun.
'Our chasseurs are at it!' he mutter'd.
She turn'd,
Smiled, and pass'd up the twilight.
He faintly discern'd
Her form, now and then, on the flat lurid sky
Rise, and sink, and recede through the mists; by and by
The vapors closed round, and he saw her no more.

XXXIX.

Nor shall we. For her mission, accomplish'd, is o'er.
The mission of genius on earth! To uplift,
Purify, and confirm by its own gracious gift,
The world, in despite of the world's dull endeavor
To degrade, and drag down, and oppose it forever.
The mission of genius: to watch, and to wait,
To renew, to redeem, and to regenerate.
The mission of woman on earth! to give birth
To the mercy of Heaven descending on earth.
The mission of woman: permitted to bruise
The head of the serpent, and sweetly infuse,
Through the sorrow and sin of earth's register'd curse,
The blessing which mitigates all: born to nurse,
And to soothe, and to solace, to help and to heal
The sick world that leans on her. This was Lucile.

XL.

A power hid in pathos: a fire veil'd in cloud:
Yet still burning outward: a branch which, tho' bow'd,
By the bird in its passage, springs upward again:
Thro' all symbols I search for her sweetness—in vain!
Judge her love by her life. For our life is but love
In act. Pure was hers: and the dear God above,
Who knows what His creatures have need of for life,
And whose love includes all loves, thro' much patient strife
Led her soul into peace. Love, tho' love may be given
In vain, is yet lovely. Her own native heaven
She saw dawn clear and clearer, as life's troubled dream
Wore away; and love sigh'd into rest, like a stream
That breaks its heart over wild rocks toward the shore
Of the great sea which hushes it up evermore
With its little wild wailing. No stream from its source
Flows seaward, how lonely soever its course,
But what some land is gladden'd. No star ever rose
And set, without influence somewhere. Who knows
What earth needs from earth's lowest creature? No life
Can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife
And all life not be purer and stronger thereby.
The spirits of just men made perfect on high,
The army of martyrs who stand by the Throne
And gaze into the Face that makes glorious their own,
Know this, surely, at last. Honest love, honest sorrow,
Honest work for the day, honest hope for the morrow,
Are these worth nothing more than the hand they make weary,
The heart they have sadden'd, the life they leave dreary?
Hush! the sevenfold heavens to the voice of the Spirit
Echo: He that overcometh shall all things inherit."

Descriptions of scenery,—oddly intermingled with absurd gossip and trashy letters, apostrophes to cigars, and illustrations drawn from *roué* life,—occur here and there, bearing a wealth of imagery that almost atones for the imperfections elsewhere painfully apparent. It is evident that the author of *Lucile* is a man of culture, who has the foible of being occasionally betrayed into vulgarity, and instantly thereafter becomes ashamed of himself; atoning for such lapses by producing something that is really good. The consequence is a juxtaposition of the fine and the coarse, the beautiful and the ridiculous. He avows that his task was difficult; the fact is evident. It cannot be denied that he has an eye for the beauties of nature, and a faculty (when he pleases to exercise it) of investing common scenes with a poetic halo. Thus, there is a pleasant little conceit in the following:

"The moon,
Bright, breathless, and buoyant, and brimful of June,
Floated up from the hillside, sloped over the vale,
And poised herself loose in mid-heaven, with one pale,
Minute, scintillescent, and tremulous star
Swinging under her globe like a wizard-lit car." (Page 239)

And again:

"Through the deep blue concave of the luminous air,
Large, loving and languid the stars here and there,
Like the eyes of shy, passionate women, looked down
O'er the dim world whose sole tender light was their own."—p. 237.

Side by side with passages like those we have quoted, which are undeniably fine, occur whole paragraphs like this:

"STRANGER.
I see, Sir, you are
A smoker. Allow me!
LORD ALFRED.
Pray take a cigar.
STRANGER.
Many thanks! .....Such cigars are a luxury here," &c., &c.

Lucile, having that which is good mingled with that which is bad, is therefore not perfect. Yet there are plasant and hearty words in it, and it will be read.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW: Edited by EDWARD I. SEARS, A. B. Vol. 1, No. 1. June 1860. New-York. PUDNEY & RUSSELL.

A new American Quarterly introduces itself to the public. Similar in size and general appearance to the *North American Review*, it differs in all other particulars from that venerable periodical. Starting upon the basis of liberal views, it directly conflicts with that element of conservatism which denies all sympathy with progress; and therein it is unlike its Boston predecessor. Claiming the fullest freedom of discussion in matters relating to politics as well as religion, literature, art and science, it promises to be at once lively and instructive. That there is need of a distinctive American publication, in the nature of a Quarterly Review, whose province it shall be to bring sound judgment and fearless utterance to the treatment of great questions, there can be no reasonable doubt. It is not equally clear that the present enterprise will fulfill the conditions of such a work, yet its promise is good and its intentions praiseworthy. An initial number is no fair test of success, for it is only by continuance in well-doing that men reap rewards; and, therefore, no final judgment can be passed upon a work which has but just begun to exist. The prospectus foreshadowing the advent of the *National Quarterly*, promised us a semi-political Review, but questions of politics seem to have been vigorously excluded from the opening number, and we are left quite in the dark so far as regards the proclivities of its conductors. Perhaps the succeeding issues will clear up the doubt that lingers around this point. An article on DANTE begins this number; followed by an appreciative review of GODWIN'S *History of France*; an essay on the *Modern French Drama*; a review of the works of DICKENS, in which the writer picks flaws in the novelist, with a show of justice, but hypercritically for all that; an elaborate notice of the works of MRS. BROWNING; and articles on Italy, the Fine Arts, and the Nineteenth Century. Nearly fifty pages at the close are devoted to notices and criticisms of new publications.

NUGAMENTA. A BOOK OF VERSES. By GEO. EDWARD RICE. Boston: TILTON & CO.

Between the highland of poetry and the prairies of prose lies a middle ground of verse, fit to be the chosen home of refined thought and graceful feeling, but not often very successfully occupied. There HORACE built his villa; and there the most charming of the writers to whom France concedes the honors of the muse abide. Our own English literature is less rich in such men, partly, perhaps, because the genius of the language lends itself less easily to their fine evanescent fancies, partly because the ways and passions of the race are too positive to give them much chance for existence. Yet WALLER belongs to their order, and no *salon* of Paris ever listened to a lighter thrumming of the spiritual guitar than passed from the facile fingers of PRAED.

In America few have essayed this mid-region of music and feeling with so much success as Dr. HOLMES; and now Boston sends us, in the person of Mr. GEORGE E. RICE, another New-England candidate for honors which the heirs of the cavaliers might have been supposed more likely to grasp than the sons of the Puritans. Mr. RICE'S *Nugamenta* is a book which none but a gentleman could have written, full of delicate perceptions, fleeting gleams, and glooms as fleeting, quaint conceits and honorable sentiments. They have been clothed in metre with no unskillful hand, and the writer is over-modest when he offers them to the *uncritical* reader alone as the possible solace of worn or weary hours.

THE CENTRAL GOLD REGION: The Grain, Pastoral and Gold Regions of North America. With Observations on the Pacific Railroad. By WILLIAM GILPIN. Philadelphia: SOWER, BARNES & CO.

In these days of projects for a Railroad to the Pacific, this work of Col. GILPIN is a timely publication. An experience of twenty years as an officer of the United States Army, with a sphere of duty lying chiefly along the line of our Western frontier, has given Col. GILPIN that degree of practical knowledge of his subject which makes his statements reliable. He discusses the topographical features of the region through which a Pacific Railroad must pass; compares the relative advantages of the different routes proposed, and gives the preference, all things being considered, to the line through the South Pass. We quote a single passage from his Book:

"Practical experiment has exhausted all discussion as to the passage of the two oceans by steamers, and of the American continent by railway, so far as the Atlantic Maritime Slope, the Alleghany, the Basin of the Mississippi, up to the wall of the Cordillera of the Sierra Madre, and Pacific Maritime Slope, are concerned. Serious arguments of any difficulties within these divisions of the whole distance are settled and have ceased. All that remains enigmatical to the public mind, and unresolved, is the interval occupied by the Cordillera of the Sierra Madre, the Plateau of the Table Lands, and the Cordillera of the Sierra Nevada, which conjointly form the "mountain formation of North America," extending continuously from Tehuantepec to the Arctic Sea. How this complicated barrier of immense mountains, 1,000 miles in breadth, is to be surmounted, is now obtaining its illustration by the establishment of the Mormons in Utah, and the military expedition sent against them. It is by the South Pass, which is the gateway of the American people and their commerce to Asia, and the *only one*, as exclusively as is the Strait of Gibraltar that of exit out into the Atlantic, to the nations of the Mediterranean now and in all ages past."

THE LIFE OF JACOB GRUBER. By W. P. STRICKLAND. New-York: CARLTON & PORTER.

SERMONS. By Rev. WM. MORLEY PUNSHON—with an Introduction by Rev. WM. H. MILBURN. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

These books will go together to the library of the Methodist. The first is the biography of an eccentric American preacher in the Methodist denomination; the second, a collection of the sermons of the leading Wesleyan minister in England. Mr. STRICKLAND'S sketch of JACOB GRUBER is a curious book—filled with anecdotes of the sayings and doings of a quaint, but large-hearted and capable man, who gave fifty years of his life to the arduous duties of an itinerary preacher, and died some ten years since in the midst of his work. A record of a life so full of incident is necessarily interesting, even if marred, as this volume is, by the imperfect style of the editor's composition. The book should have been revised before publication. Mr. PUNSHON'S sermons have a more enduring value than the biography of Mr GRUBER. Twelve discourses are given, exhibiting the preacher's distinguishing characteristics of impressive eloquence, close logic and power of practical application. An introduction, from the pen of Mr. MILBURN, furnishes a brief memoir of Mr. PUNSHON and a comprehensive analysis of his character and writings. The "Plea for Class-Meetings," which is prefixed to the Sermons, will be read with interest by members of the Methodist denomination.

THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS. By EDWARD EVERETT. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

Mr. EVERETT'S contributions to the New-York *Ledger* are here collected in a handsome volume, reprinted with no other changes than a few verbal corrections. The papers are fifty-three in number, treating of a great variety of subjects. Written for a weekly journal, and possessing no necessary connection, one with the other, they are less elaborately finished than the average of Mr. EVERETT'S productions, and cannot be regarded as fair specimens of his style. Nevertheless, they have a certain attractiveness; especially in so far as they relate to the lives of public men and questions of current interest; and many readers to whom they became familiar in the form of a serial publication will be glad to find them so well compacted in this presentable volume.

MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES.

—A new *Academic Speaker*, arranged by Prof. HENRY COPPEE, is published in Philadelphia by E. H. BUTLER & CO. It is a large and handsome volume, containing some hundreds of selections, for prose declamation, poetical recitation and dramatic readings. The treasures of native and foreign literature seem to have been searched for with avidity, and the brevity of the extracts affords space for abundant variety. The book is one of the best of its class.

—An enterprising citizen of the town of Da-

venport, Iowa, has taken the trouble to write an elaborate *History of Davenport*. Persons acquainted with that region will find something to interest them in Mr. WILKIE's book. (LUSE, LANE & Co., Davenport.)

— The *Year of Grace*, a history of the religious revival in Ireland in 1859, by Rev. WILLIAM GIBSON, of Belfast, is published by GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston. It is an elaborate record of the most remarkable revival that has occurred in many years, and will be welcome to the religious public. An introduction is furnished by Rev. BARON STOW, the American Editor of the work. (SHELDON & Co., New-York.)

— *Harper's Magazine* for July contains an interesting sketch of the iron region of Boonton, N. J.; an article by E. G. SQUIER on the "Ancient Monuments of the United States;" and the usual variety of agreeable miscellany. The Editor's Table and Easy Chair are full and sparkling. The number is profusely illustrated.

—An enlarged edition (the one hundred and fortieth thousand) of the *Impending Crisis of the South*, has just been issued by A. B. BURDICK, No. 145 Nassau-street. Mr. HELPER has prefixed to this edition a portrait of himself, with an introductory statement of the causes which have led him to add new material to that which he had previously collected.

—ANTHONY TROLLOPE's new novel, *The Three Clerks*, has been republished by the HARPERS. The story is laid among the offices of the British Civil Service, and turns upon the miseries of speculation. Mr. TROLLOPE's fresh and vigorous style, and his aptitude for character-painting, are very strongly prominent in this work. The book inculcates a sound moral, and is wise and healthy.

—Two more volumes are added to Mr. PUTNAM's National Edition of the *Works of Washington Irving*. The first volume of the *Life of Washington*, in this edition, is elegantly issued, and *Knickerbocker* makes a simultaneous appearance therewith. The "National Edition" is gaining in the popular favor.

— *Japan and the Japanese* is a small pamphlet, compiled from the record of PERRY's Expedition and other authentic sources, and intended to meet the current demand for Japanese instruction. It is published by F. A. BRADY, No. 24 Ann-street.

—We have received from LEONARD SCOTT & Co. the June number of *Blackwood*, and the *Edinburgh* and *North British* Reviews. The second part of "Capt. SPEKE's Adventures in Somali Land" appears in this number of *Blackwood*.

— W. A. TOWNSEND & Co. have published the *Pathfinder*, uniform with their new edition of *Cooper's Novels*. The illustrations are peculiarly fine and striking.

RELIGIOUS.

Notice of Religious Movements.

The contest between the *Independent* and *Evangelist*, the organs of the Congregationalists and New School Presbyterians respectively, relative to the Home Missionary Society, loses none of its vigor. The *Evangelist* surrenders nearly the whole of its editorial space to this topic. First, it grapples with the *Congregationalist* of Boston and the *Congregational Journal* of Concord, N. H. It does not wonder that the proposition for a conference should meet with dislike on the part of these journals, for "it might chance that some judicious and fair-minded friends of peace would get upon the Committee. The idea that the Association would not appoint representatives as thoroughly acquainted with the subject matter of the issues involved, as is the Committee which would act for the Assembly, is ridiculed. Neither is the objection that the New-York Associations are not invited to the Conference of any weight, for it is not designed that its results shall be authoritative upon the denominations as such, or upon the Home Missionary Society. The only end proposed is mutual counsel. The *Evangelist* abjures the idea that it is solicitous for the Conference. The acceptance or rejection of the proposition rests with those to whom it has been made. The Assembly surrenders none of its rights by making it, and shall be estopped from no ulterior measure which, in such a juncture, duty may seem to require. A strong point is made of the action recently taken by the State Association of Illinois, which indorses the course taken by the Home Missionary Society heretofore, and yet, at the same time, through its Missionary Association, keeps in commission in the Stare nineteen missionaries, besides its general missionary. Why, it is asked, does not the Home Missionary Society pursue the same course toward this Association which it does toward the other Presbytery, in refusing to extend it, and because it supports missionaries of its own? In another place the *Evangelist*, looking forward to a cessation of coöperation between these two denominations, so far as this Society is concerned, discusses the disposition which shall be made of the funds. It calls attention to the fact that large legacies have been left to the Society by Presbyterians. The late ANSON G. PHELPS bequeathed it $100,000. For Congregationalists to claim these legacies the *Evangelist* thinks would look like stealing from dead men's graves, and it is authorized to say that the Executive Committee of the Society recognizes "the obvious rule of equity in the case, that what came from Presbyterians should go to Presbyterians."

The *Independent* takes a retrospective instead of a prospective view of the matter, and claims that the Home Missionary Society was not originated by Presbyterians. In this connection it gives an interesting, and what it claims to be an authentic sketch of the history of its organization. Before 1822 there were several State and county societies in New-England devoted to the work of Home Missions. In the year mentioned the United Domestic Missionary Society was formed in New-York, by a union of the Young Men's Missionary Society of New-York, the New-York Evangelical Missionary Society, the Union Society for Domestic and Foreign Missions, and several others of kindred aims. The Society then formed, the *Independent* claims, was not purely Presbyterian, nor was it more national in its work than the organizations which existed before it. The plan of a National Society originated with five young men in Auburn Seminary, in 1824, one of whom had his attention attracted to the necessity of such an organization by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT's Phi Beta Kappa oration delivered at Cambridge in August of that year. These young men were: Rev. Hiram Chamberlain, of Brownsville, Texas; Rev. George Howe, D. D., now Professor of Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C.; Rev. John Maltby, late of Bangor, Me.; and Rev. Augustus Pomeroy, now of Croton Village, N. Y. They met, discussed the subject, and wrote to their friends concerning it. Dr. PORTER, then President of the Andover Seminary, entered into the project very warmly. The *Independent* then sketches the steps by which the United Domestic Missionary Society became the American Home Missionary Society, and claims that the idea of enlarging its scope originated with these young men. No one denomination formed the Society. The Reformed Dutch Church and the Old School Presbyterians dropped off from it because they found its system of sending the Gospel to the destitute incompatible with the working of their ecclesiastical machinery—now the New School Presbyterians leave it for the same reason. Yet the *Independent* claims that the Society does not become Congregational or the organ of any denomination, and it does not doubt that many Presbyterians will prefer it to any system of Church Extension.

The *Independent* and *Observer* discuss the religious bearings of the visit of the Japanese Embassy. The *Independent* says that "while we should not attempt to force our religion upon them, but must duly respect their prejudices, we should take care that 'Holiness to the Lord' is written upon all our commerce with them. We must observe the principles of Christian equity." It thinks that the reception of the Japanese in New-York has thus far been conducted with perfect propriety and good taste, and hopes "that their prejudices against Christianity may be mollified by a nearer contact with our civilization." The *Observer*, on the other hand, says that "they have been treated with a rudeness, on the part of men and women here, that would be expected among barbarous tribes, but certainly intolerable in the midst of a people boasting of civilization and some refinement. And the utter disregard, on the part of the masses among us, of the *laws* of social intercourse, forbid the hope that New-York will be any better than Philadelphia in this particular. It is a comfort to know that the Japanese gentlemen have sense and knowledge enough to distinguish between the impertinence of ignorant persons, and the general habits of a well-disposed people." It remarks, in addition, that "our visitors have already signified their wish to be relieved from any attempts to inform them respecting the Christian religion, as they are forbidden to examine any other than their own. Their wishes in this respect will be regarded, and no efforts will be made to proselyte them while they are here. But their presence will awaken the prayers of Christians that the visit to this country may lead to their conversion, and the salvation of the strange people they represent."

The *Evangelist* publishes a letter written by Rev. JOHN R. M'DOUGALL, a member of the Free Church of Scotland, dated Pomaret, Vaudois Valley, May 18, which announces the fact that the Waldensian Synod, at the recent meeting at Pomaret, one of its largest villages, resolved to transfer their Theological Seminary from La Tour, where their College and several other important institutions are located, to Florence, the capital of Tuscany. Mr. M'DOUGALL says that it is not easy to estimate the importance of this step. Now the Vaudois ministers will be trained for their work in Tuscany, and will carry the Gospel therein through Central Italy. The Vaudois Church in Leghorn, which had been closed for five or six weeks by the influence of the bigoted priests, was recently reopened, through the intervention of Baron RICASOLI.

The *Intelligencer* reviews briefly the transactions of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, lately in session at Philadelphia. The reports from the several Boards and the addresses of the Secretaries consumed almost the whole of the first week, so that the business transactions were crowded into the last week of the session. The temper of the Synod is spoken of as having been forbearing—no sarcasm was indulged in by any of the speakers. No great measures were introduced with the intention of inaugurating new policies. Regret is expressed that the Synod disposed of the report on Domestic Missions in so hurried a manner. It thinks this was unjust to the representatives from the West who were in attendance.

The *Examiner* notes the meeting of the Connecticut Baptist Convention at New-Haven on the 12th and 13th; that of the Hudson River Association, North, at Waterford, on the 12th and 13th; of the Washington Union Association, on the 5th and 6th, at Hebron; of the Black River Association, at Three Mile Bay, and of the New-Jersey Sussex Association, at Lafayette, N. J., on the 12th and 13th. None of these bodies transacted other than routine business.

A letter to the *Observer*, from Hampden Sydney College, Prince Edward's County, Va., notices a powerful revival which is in progress at that institution. More than twenty students have already made a profession of religion, and the meetings for prayer and conference still continue to be crowded.

In East Liberty, near Pittsburg, Pa., two new churches are in course of erection; one for the Episcopalians, to cost $13,000, and one for the Presbyterian congregation, under charge of Rev. Mr. McILWAINE, to cost $25,000. The First Universalist Society of Baltimore, Md., has just laid the corner stone of a new edifice on Baltimore street, near Central-avenue. The Second Universalist Society of Chicago, Illinois, has just commenced building a church to cost $5,000. The corner stone of a new Roman Catholic Church, St. Peter's, was laid in New-Orleans on the 11th. The Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in Germantown, Pa., is to be enlarged and decorated at a cost of $20,000. One new Methodist Church has just been dedicated in Newark, N. J.; and another in Philadelphia, Pa. The Berean Baptist Church in West Philadelphia was dedicated on the 17th.

The Free and United Presbyterian Synods of Canada have been in session at Hamilton, C. W., during the past week. Strong hopes were entertained that a union between the two bodies would be effected. The subject was fully discussed in all its bearings, and a resolution was finally adopted postponing the union until next year. There seems to be but little doubt that it will then be accomplished.

The recent address of Prof. HUNTINGTON before the State Convention of Sunday School teachers of Massachusetts, is severely commented on by the *Baptist Journals*. It will be remembered that Prof. HUNTINGTON took occasion at that meeting to express his views on the subject of Baptism with much freedom.

The appeal to the Catholic Clergy of the diocese of New-Jersey, for means to erect the proposed new Seton Hall College at South Orange, N. J., has elicited subscriptions thus far to the amount of $7,054 58.

Religious Services To-Morrow.

The new house of worship of the Washington-avenue Baptist Church, corner of Washington and Gates avenues, Brooklyn, will be dedicated. Rev. C. W. ANABLE will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock; Rev. JAS. L. HODGE in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. LATHROP at 7¾ o'clock.

The lecture-room of the Warren-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will be dedicated by Bishop JANES, at 10½ A. M. Rev. C. D. FOSS will preach at 3 P. M., and Rev. Dr. THOMSON, newly appointed editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, at 7½ P. M.

Rev. C. C. GOSS will conduct the services in the French Theatre at 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Subject in the evening—"Our Japanese visitors morally considered."

The first annual sermon before the Church Missionary Union of the General Theological Seminary will be delivered by Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, in St. Peter's Church, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, Thirty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

"Joseph, the Model young Man," will be the subject of Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS' morning discourse in the Greene-street M. E. Church.

Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., will preach in the Bedford-street M. E. Church at 10½ A. M., and the pastor will conduct the service in the evening.

Rev. Dr. BURCHARD is to preach in the Westminster Church at Yonkers at 10½ A. M.

The Northwest.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An interesting article appeared in the *New-Englander* for November, under the title of the "New Northwest."

The writer represents under this name all the vast region northwest of St. Paul's, extending north to Lake Athabasca and westward to the Pacific, and containing an area of 500,000 square miles, enough to form ten first-class States. The ending of the Hudson Bay Company's monopoly of this region for the benefit of the fur-trade, as it has opened this country to settlement, has furnished a motive for a more thorough examination of its resources. Even those well posted in geography may be surprised at the statements in this article, although their general truthfulness cannot be questioned. Through all this region, extending a thousand miles northwest from St. Paul's, while the Winters are severe, the Summers are warm and fruitful, the soil rich; while "the surface susceptible of profitable cultivation is almost universal—in striking contrast with more southern areas, which are largely desert. It includes the valleys of the Red, the Saskatchawan, the Assimboin—the Frazer and the Peace rivers, all navigable streams. Through all these regions the temperature is nearly the same. "Spring is ushered in at the same time from Minnesota to Mackenzie, and the glowing Summer heat gushes alike over these immense domains, teeming with prolific animal and vegetable life." Starting from Lake Superior, Mr. BLODGETT, the climatologist, remarks, as quoted here: "The increase of temperature westward is quite as rapid as it is southward to New-Mexico, and the Pacific borders at the fiftieth parallel are milder in Winter than Santa Fé. In any condition forming the basis of national wealth, the continental mass lying westward and northward of Lake Superior is far more valuable than the interior in lower latitudes, of which Salt Lake and Upper New-Mexico are the prominent known districts. In the valley of the Peace River, which runs north of the sources of the Frazer, and runs northeast to join the Mackenzie in latitude 60°, the buffalo winters, while barley and the vegetables needed for man, and the grass for cattle, do well.

This region is unquestionably far more valuable, and presents stronger attractions to the emigrant than any other area on this continent as yet unoccupied. Through it an almost uninterrupted water communication extends to the Pacific, while over its rich and fertile plains is the shortest and most feasible route to the Pacific. A study of the resources of this new Northwest will well repay the interest that prompts it, and may suggest some new views of the future development of our nation not without value at this time.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement—Baccalaureate Sermon by Prof. Crosby—The Address of President Frelinghuysen—Reunions of the Literary Societies and the Alumni.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

The exercises connected with the Annual Commencement of Rutgers College, began on Sunday morning last with a Baccalaureate Sermon by Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D. His discourse was based on the text found in Second Peter, iii, 19. It was an eloquent and finished production.

The Baccalaureate Address was, as usual, delivered by the Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, L. L. D., President of the Institution. The chapel where the exercises were held was crowded on this occasion by an appreciative audience. The graduating class occupied the centre of the room, that they might more conveniently and prominently receive the parting advice of the President. He urged his hearers to realize the importance of time, and to adopt the Bible as their standard of action.

The usual levee given by the President to the Graduating Class was largely attended on Monday evening, not only by the students but by the residents of the town.

The Anniversary of the Natural History Society of the College was celebrated on Monday in the Lyceum, with appropriate exercises. This Society affords extraordinary advantages for gaining a comprehensive knowledge of the Natural Sciences. GEORGE H. COOK, D. Ph., Professor of this Department, is the President. The course on Natural Sciences requires three years' study for its completion.

The Trustees, as well as the Alumni of the Institution, met in their respective halls on Tuesday morning. The former have been endeavoring to raise a fund of $100,000 in order to completely endow the Institution. Their efforts have met with encouraging success. The Alumni discussed the propriety of attempting to procure a new hall for their meetings, and of raising a contingent fund to defray their expenses.

The address before the Alumni Association was delivered by Rev. JOACHIM ELMENDORF, of Saugerties, New-York. He entertained his audience with an able address on "Individuality."

The annual meetings of the two Literary Societies were held in the afternoon of Tuesday. These Societies are ostensibly secret, but outsiders managed to learn that JOHN T. VROOM, Esq., of Jersey City, addressed the Philocleans, and Rev. CORNELIUS WELLS, of the same place, the Peithessophians.

Rev. Prof. GREEN, of Princeton, N. J., delivered the annual address before the Literary Societies, in the First Reformed Dutch Church. His subject was "Language—its influence on the individual, and the reflex influence of the individual on language itself." The address was well received.

The Anniversary of the Philoclean and Pheithessophian Societies was celebrated in the same Church on the evening of the same day. The Societies were respectively represented by four members, each of whom delivered orations which were of the average order of merit, if bouquets and tumultuous applause are to be regarded as tests of excellence.

The commencement proper was held in the First Reformed Dutch Church this morning. At 9½ o'clock a procession consisting of the Faculty, Board of Trustees, Alumni and under-graduates, was formed on the campus in front of the College. With a brass band at its head it went to the Church, which was crowded to excess, by the time named for the commencement of the services.

The following was the order of exercises:

Prayer by Rev. WM. A. ELLS, of Brooklyn, L. I.
John H. Karsten, Mich., Latin Salutatory.
W. E. Bogardus, N. Y., English Salutatory.
C. Vanderbilt, N J, Philosophical Oration.
G. W. McNeel, Texas, Success, the Offspring of Effort.
E. Winter, Mich., Fashion.
W. R. Taylor, N. J., A True Representative.
A. M. Quick, N. J., Vestiges of Time.
E. G. Janeway, N. J., Socrates.
R. DeWitt, N. Y., College Adapted to the Student's Wants.
W. B. Voorhees, N. J., Earnestness.
W. J. Skillman, N. J., Force of Character.
S. Ayres, N. J., Spirit of Independence.
Y. A. Williams, Conn., Fixed Principles of Action.
J. T. Field, N. J., Patriotism.
D. A. Williamson, N. J., Mirabeau.
W. H. Ballagh, N. J., Brahminical Transcendentalism.
W. H. Millspaugh, N. J., Webster.
J. P. Bailey, N. J., Veneration for Relics.
A. M. Bishop, N. J., Local Associations.
J. W. Beardsley, Conn., High Life Under Modern Improvements.
A. J. Hageman, N. J., Love of Novelty.
J. C. Pumpelly, N. Y., "Semper Urgens Altius."
W. A. Schamp, N. J., National Grandeur.
J. J. Brown, N. J., To-day.
J. Ross, Jr., N. J., Decline of the Spanish Monarchy.
F. M. Bogardus, N. Y., Gold.
C. R. Goodwin, Ga., Estimation of Character.
D. Vermilye, N. Y., Valedictory Addresses.

The orations were generally short, sensible, and in some cases, quite eloquent. Those of Messrs. Karsten, McNeel, Williamson and Goodwin were noted for these qualities.

The decree of A. B. was conferred on twenty-eight young men of the graduating class. Three gold medals, worth in the aggregate about $80, were awarded to Mr. VERMILYE, the valedictorian, as rewards of merit in three branches of study pursued in the college course.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on A. T. GOODWIN, N. Y., and M. R. TAYLOR, N. J.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on the following clergymen; Rev. A. R. Van Neste, Rev. John De Witt, Rev. —— Vermilye, Rev. William J. R. Taylor, Rev. A. Elmendorf, and Rev. W. H. Hornblower.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred on A. O. ZABRISKIE and W. B. WEDGEWOOD.

A benediction by Rev. THOS. DE WITT, of New-York City, closed the exercises.

As soon as the audience had separated, the Trustees and their invited guests adjourned to their hall, where a collation was served up. The dinner was enjoyed as such occasions always are.

The parting supper of the Senior Class ended the festivities.

Boating Matters Down East.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 13, 1860.

The Boating Campaign will be opened here next Monday, June 18, by the Bunker-Hill Club, who have arranged with the citizens of Charlestown for a regatta, to take place on Mystic River at 11 o'clock. There will be four races—the first for shell-wherries, the second for lap-streak wherries, the third for double-scull lap-streak wherries, the fourth for six and four-oared lap-streak boats. Prizes to the amount of $300 will be awarded. In this regatta the picked crew of Harvard will contend with their ancient foes, the Union Club of Boston. The Union boys ordered a shell-boat in England, in the hope that it would reach here in time for the race; but as it has not arrived, the Harvard crew will pull in a lap-streak boat against the old *Union*, a lap-streak.

On the following Saturday, June 23, the Fourth Beacon Regatta will come off over the Charles River Course, at 4 o'clock, P. M. $200 in prizes will be distributed. There will be races for single scull-boats, for double scull-boats, and for six and four-oared boats. This has been a famous regatta, and will draw crowds to witness it.

On Monday, June 25, a grand regatta will take place in South Boston, under the control of the citizens of the place. There will be two races for sail-boats, and two for row-boats. Handsome prizes are offered to the winners in these races.

The Fourth of July regatta will be celebrated this year with unusual *éclat*. The city Government has appropriated $1,000 to defray the expenses. At a meeting held last night by the Judges—GEORGE H. BRAMAN, (Chairman,) S. H. BUCKINGHAM, N. McKAY, W. H. CARPENTER, and CHAS. A. CHASE, (Secretary)—it was decided that four races be held, in which boats of every description will have a fair chance, and that prizes should be awarded amounting to $675. Letters have been received by the Committee from Clubs in Newburgh and other cities, signifying their intention to take part in this match.

The College Union Regatta, to be held at Worcester July 24, bids fair to be the most exciting of the season. Harvard, Yale and Brown will be represented by three shell-boats, named respectively *Harvard*, *Yale*, and *Brunonia*, all built by McKAY, of Williamsburgh. The Harvard boys are determined to wipe out the blemish of the defeat which they sustained last July at the hands of the Yalensians. The Yale boys are no less bent on retaining their hard-won laurels; while the Brown boys, having replaced the heavy junk with which they plowed up the water of the course last year, by a light shell, are determined this time to go in to win. The Sophomore and Freshman classes of Yale will vie in lap-streak boats with the corresponding classes of Harvard. The students who are to pull in this regatta have already for some weeks subjected themselves to as careful, and in many respects, as laborious a system of training as that undergone by HEENAN and SAYERS. The fare consists principally of beef, tender and rare done, and of oatmeal, which, although defined by Dr. JOHNSON as something which men eat in Scotland, but which horses eat in England, has been proved to be excellent training diet, whether served up in the form of pudding, of bread, or of "griddle-cakes;" vegetables are strictly forbidden. This hearty food is to be swallowed without condiment, not even *cum grano salis*. It may sometimes be washed down by a glass of ale, the only beverage admissible, except water. The use of tobacco is a flagrant violation of law, and "early to bed, and early to rise" is a rule rigidly enforced. The young men who submit to this *régime* "scorn delights, and live laborious days," rowing, running, and working in the gymnasium, in order to reduce their weight, enlarge and harden their *biceps flexors*, and improve their wind. It is not uncommon for one to lessen his weight fifteen or twenty pounds, and feel all the better for having parted with his superfluous flesh. It is even darkly rumored that fat little coxswains, being debarred the privilege of sweating at an oar, are compelled to attenuate themselves by sleeping between two feather-beds. Think of it in the month of July! The students who adhere to the main features of this system, testify that with their strength increased, their nerves steadied, their digestion improved, and with a constant flow of cheerfulness, they get some idea of the way Adam must have felt before Eve listened to the serpent. Doubtless the exercise they get in rowing gives them an appetite for Latin and Greek as well as for oatmeal and rare beef. It was remarked, not long ago, by a venerable Ex-President of one of our Colleges, that some of his best scholars were boating men. Whether boating promotes high scholarship or not, it is at any rate gratifying to see humane contests of strength and endurance rather than fights, like the late international one, marked by bull-dog ferocity.

On July 25th, the day after the College Regatta, the citizens of Worcester will give a grand regatta, which will be open to boats from all parts of the country. The *Leader*, from New-York, won much honor in this regatta last Summer, and it is expected that the metropolis will be again well represented.

J.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Reading of Papers on Artificial Under-Lip—Œdema of the Lungs—New Instrument for the Alleviation of Hip Disease, and an Artificial Palate.

The regular meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held on the evening of June 20, in the small chapel of the University—Dr. WATSON, the President, in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, and also of the meeting called in Brooklyn to attend the funeral services of Dr. ISAACS, Dr. LA ROCHE, of Philadelphia was invited to sit on the platform, and was introduced to the Fellows as the only native Honorary Member of the Academy. Dr. LA ROCHE, Jr., was also introduced by Dr. R. S. KISSAM. Dr. BUCK proceeded to read a paper describing the operation for the removal of a cancerous disease involving the whole under lip, and the subsequent restoration by the formation of a new lip by an autoplastic operation. The patient was exhibited, and, although his appearance might have led to a question how much he was personally improved, the operation was evidently a mechanical success.

Dr. A. K. GARDNER then read a paper on "Œdema of the Lungs," in support of a paper read by him at the last meeting on "Apoplexy of the Lungs as an Accident of Labor." The reading opened quite an extended and interesting discussion upon the intricate points mooted, in which Drs. S. T. THOMAS, FINNELL, PEASLEE, the President and the writer of the paper participated. The point of the discussion was upon the correctness of the naming of some unusual accidents attendant upon childbirth.

The President then announced that in accordance with the by-laws he would appoint Dr. W. H. VAN BEUREN to prepare and read to the Academy a memoir of the late Dr. ISAACS. Dr. VAN BEUREN stated that while he would not shrink from the duty, yet he hoped that some one else, better capable than he to prepare a just and unprejudiced review of his life, might be appointed. It seeming to be the general opinion, that while "none knew him but to love him," he who stood nearest as his personal friend could best do the last office, the appointment was confirmed.

Before the adjournment Dr. VAN BEUREN stated that Drs. MINER, of Brooklyn, MARKOE and himself, of New York, were a committee to receive subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory.

Some discussion ensued upon the propriety of the reading of the next paper, upon the ground that it might excite unpleasant discussion among the members, one of whom had recently got up a similar instrument. After an ineffectual effort to refer the paper to the Section on Surgery, Dr. DAVIS proceeded to show a young woman with disease of the hip joint, walking about with crutches, and wearing a surgical splint of his invention, which apparently removed all pressure and consequent pain from the diseased joint. She was evidently in good general physical condition. Dr. DAVIS then proceeded to read an extended paper, illustrated by the instrument itself and explanatory diagrams, upon the excellent mechanical appliance, stating its origin, the time in which it had been in use, and the particulars respecting its priority of invention. This paper was, without debate, referred for examination and report to the Section on Surgery.

Dr. N. W. KINGSLEY, dentist, of this City, was introduced, and proceeded to make some remarks upon "artificial palates," which shall supply the loss of this portion of the mouth, either as seen most commonly in the congenital cases of deficiency, as in hare lip and fissured palate, or more rarely when lost by disease, enabling the sufferer both to talk intelligibly and to swallow comfortably. The first attempt was by M. DELABARRE, a French surgeon of some distinction, who made an artificial *velum palati* of India-rubber, in 1820, but which failed from imperfection in the material. Dr. C. W. STEARNS, of this City, in 1842, made another upon the same principle as the first, but of a more perfect material, and with considerable success. The one now exhibited is composed of hard and soft rubber, fits closely to the parts without being fastened to the teeth, forms part of the roof of the mouth, and the velum, made of soft rubber, extends backward like the natural one, and imitates it under the control of the adjacent muscles in all its functions. It opens and closes the nasal passages, expands and contracts with perfect freedom to direct the sounds out on speaking and the food back on entering, so that not even any drops of liquid are expelled from the nostrils. The speaker thought a similar instrument was applicable to every congenital case.

After an unusually interesting meeting the Academy adjourned at nearly 11 o'clock.

The Marin Steamers.

The case of the United States *vs.* the captured steamers, *General Miramon* and *Marques de la Habana*, came up before the United States District Court in New-Orleans on the 11th. A large amount of testimony, taken by a Commissioner in Vera Cruz, was read. That of DOMINGO DE GIOCURIA was as follows:

I was at Vera Cruz in the month of March, 1860; I know the steamships *General Miramon* and *Marques de la Habana*; I saw these steamships near Vera Cruz on the 6th of March; they passed outside of Vera Cruz on the 6th; The passed before the fortress of the city at that time; they displayed no flag at that time; a shot was fired from the Castle of San Juan; no flags were displayed on said steamships after said shot was fired; after this shot was fired they went on towards the coast, the south or east coast, I believe; the capture of said steamships took place in the bay of Anton Lizardo; the capture was made by the *Indianola*; first approaching where the steamers were at anchor, and having appoached, they began tomove; the *Miramon* then began moving, and the *Saratoga* fired a shot in the air to call her round; at that time the *Indianola* advanced towards the *Miramon*. The officer in command on board the *Indianola*, BRYSON by name, I believe, hailed the *Miramon* to stop several times. The hail was given in English and I repeated it in Spanish, saying "*Bondo*," and they answered in an obscure language from the *Miramon*, words which cannot be repeated, and approaching her very closely the *Miramon* fired a gun, which first shot took effect by carrying away a portion of the pilot-house. Immediately after that shot the *Indianola* opened her fires upon the *Miramon*, and with musketry the action then began. Immediately after this the *Miramon* ran ran into the *Indianola*, carrying away her upper works, doing a great deal of damage to the hurricane deck, with the intention, probably, of running down the *Indianola*. If she had had enough steam she would probably have done it. After she was disengaged from the *Indianola* she ran into our stern, firing all the time into the *Indianola*, running away from her; at which time the *Wave* came near both vessels; shortly after the *Miramon* came aground, and shortly after we boarded her, and she surrendered.

As I had stated, the *Indianola* and *Wave* took in the capture that part which I have just stated. Those who were on the *Indianola* were soldiers of the United States Navy. I do not know who were on the *Wave*. I cannot state the names of the officers who were on board. They belonged to one of these vessels-of-war — the *Savannah*, *Preble* or *Saratoga*. I have already stated what was the conduct of the steamers *Indianola* and *Wave* towards the *General Miramon* and *Marques de la Habana*. The *Indianola*, at the time of the capture, was an American vessel; I believe the *Wave* was an American vessel also. I do not know who owned the *Wave* after the 4th, 5th, and 6th of March, 1860. The *Indianola* was owned by JOSE A. MORA, of New-York, who is an American Citizen. A flag was lying on board the *Indianola* all the time, from the time we left Vera Cruz and during the engagement; the flag, during the action was torn by a cannon shot. I have this flag at present in my possession. I do not know as regards the *Wave*; when we left she had a flag flying.

As I have stated, the *Saratoga* took a leading part in the capture, so far as the directions were concerned. The other vessels were under her command and control. I was on board the *Indianola* at the time when Capt. TURNER requested me to let him have the *Indianola*, and then I went with the *Indianola* until the capture was effected, having orders from Capt. TURNER to allow no one on board who did not belong to the United States Navy. For that reason there were no others on board than the two engineers and five firemen—all Americans—belonging to the former crew of the *Indianola*.

Cross-examined by P. SOULE, Esq., for claimants, with reservations and exceptions:

Who brought the *Indianola* from the United States to Vera Cruz?

I brought her there.

When did she arrive at Vera Cruz?

On the 26th of February, I believe.

Does the *Indianola* still belong to any citizen of the United States?

Not now—she is sold.

To whom was she sold?

To the Mexican Government.

To which Government?

To the Juarez Government at Vera Cruz.

When was she passed to the possession of the Juarez Government?

Since the 8th of March, that I made the sale. After I made the sale, I think she was retained by Capt. TURNER one or two days before she was delivered to that Government. The sale was effected on the 8th of March.

At what distance from the Castle of San Juan de Uloa did the *General Miramon* and *Marques de la Habana* pass, when you saw them on the 6th of March, off Vera Cruz?

I cannot precisely say the distance, but they were four or five miles off, I suppose.

Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, a prominent secessionist, is about to resign his seat in Congress, to accept the Professorship of Public Law in the University of Mississippi. In this position he will receive a salary of $2,500 per annum besides rent.

LAW REPORTS.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Case of the Brig Falmouth.

The examination in the case of the slave brig *Falmouth* in the United States Commissioner's Court was resumed yesterday before Commissioner BRIDGHAM, the captain, Leinas, his mates and six of the crew being present.

Lieut. Abbot recalled and cross-examined: We left the port of Porto Praya before the *Falmouth*, and she followed in our wake; in the examination made on board of her while in port, all the questions I asked were answered; DeWitt, the witness, was not on board when we boarded her in port. I first saw him the day I boarded the vessel; it was on shore, in Porto Praya, after I had boarded the vessel; I boarded her but once, and made no examination; I heard that Capt. Calhoun boarded her after I did; when she ran down to us, outside, she came to under our lee, about 300 yards distant; we were about four miles out of the port; Lieut. Young and myself boarded the vessel; the *Falmouth* was out of her course during the time, sharp on a wind; we took possession, and ordered them back to port; we made no examination; we got her papers and log-book and sent them to the ship; they are now in the possession of the District-Attorney; the papers were given up without hesitation; the charts were in a rack, in sight, overhead.

Redirect—There was a large chart of Cuba, on a large scale, large enough to run by.

Cross-examination resumed—I have never been up the Congo river; I had the charge of the *Marion*, as acting master; she was cruising between the Bight of Benin and St. Paul de Loando; have been as far as Shark's Point, the entrance of the river; have never had the charge of a merchant vessel as navigator, excepting this vessel; have seen large charts, copies of English charts made by men-of-war, and were recent surveys; they were on board of the *Marion*; the one on the *Marion* was traced; am not certain about the size of the *Portsmouth's*; Capt. Calhoun told me to send Dewitt on board the brig.

Wm. De Witt, recalled, and cross-examined—I signed articles to go in the *Falmouth*, but signed none on board; I shipped by the name of Wm. Rose; I went by that name until I got to Porto Praya; have gone by that name since I shipped on board the *Challenger*, at San Francisco, Capt. WINDSER; went to a guano Island on the Coast of Peru, and arrived here on the 19th of March; boarded here with Thos. Mahr; was born in Ellensville, Ulster County, N. Y.; my true name is Wm. DeWitt; have been to sea in the *Eliza Adams* on a whaling voyage from New-Bedford, as a blacksmith; never went by any other names than Rose and DeWitt; couldn't tell who shipped me in this vessel; a young man brought the articles; never shipped out of New-York before; several were present when I shipped; four of those defendants were of the number who signed the article at the time I did, viz: Martin, King, Burns and Thomas; I was told the night before Mr. Mahr said he would ship me; the young man came with the articles the next day about 10 o'clock; Mahr took us over to the vessel, and when the papers came he told us that was the vessel; he said there were others of his men shipped; the night before this was the first I knew of the vessel; Mr. Mahr told me she was going trading to the Coast of Africa; the other men signed the articles with me at the house; never saw the Captain before to my knowledge; never saw any other person connected with the vessel before, to my knowledge; didn't ship for any other than a trading voyage to the Coast.

Q.—Did you know of any other voyage, or intended voyage, for the vessel?

Witness—I do not choose to answer that question.

The question was again put, and objections made by the District Attorney. The Commissioner allowed the question, subject to the objection. A.—No, I did not; the first conversation I had with the crew about the voyage might have been three or four days out; do not recollect who was the first man I spoke with on the subject; Burns spoke to me about the voyage from one to three days out; couldn't tell who was present; none of the officers were present; the crew might have all been present, and might not; cannot tell the day of the week or the hour of the day in which this took place; Burns spoke first to me on the subject.

Burns told me that he was going after slaves, said he knew it, but did not say how he knew it; never said anything more; King said the same thing, *i. e.* that we were going after slaves; don't recollect anything more that he said, except that he shipped with that understanding; they all said the same thing; did'nt say who shipped them; Martin told me they were going after slaves, and shipped with that understanding; didn't say who shipped him; Tommy said the same thing; could not give the date, or time of day these conversations took place; couldn't tell whether anybody was present when I was told this.

Re-direct: I went ashore with the captain at Porto Praya, but the American Consul would'nt give him a discharge unless the captain paid $45, or three months' wages; I shipped at $15 a month.

The District-Attorney put in evidence the manifest, and called attention to the 75 oil casks and ballast; one box hardware, (which was shown to contain a boiler,) one cask, one barrel and two boxes of drugs, which were the salts, flax seed, &c. In the bill of lading these are called "merchandise," shipped by Manuel Bringa. There was a clearance from New-York and one from Porto Praya. The latter mentions four passengers. In the New-York clearance is mentioned "mdse. and stores," and *interpolated* are the words, "and 4 passengers." A letter from Francis Brevery and a charter party between him and Daniel Bringa. The Register issued 26th March, 1860, to Francis Recery, but the latter name indistinctly written, showing that the register was made out by the oath, and not from the record.

To Lt. Abbot—The reason of our leaving Porto Praya before seizing the vessel was because the authorities would not permit her seizure in port. Objected to and allowed.

Q.—Were the authorities applied to to compel the vessel to leave port? Objected to.

A.—I know that Capt. Calhoun made application to the Governor for that purpose, though I was not present; the Captain told me so; the *Falmouth* proceeded to sea about 8 o'clock; the *Portsmouth* getting under way first; but we assumed that the *Falmouth* was making preparations to get under way.

Cross-examined—I did see her get under way, though I was not on deck at the time; she began to get under way; I know some things which I do not see. Objection was made to permitting the witness to state anything he did not see.

Direct resumed—I saw the *Falmouth* just breaking ground and tripping her anchor; we commenced headway inside of five minutes before she did; we made sail faster than the *Falmouth* did; before we got outside the harbor she was close to us—about 300 yards astern; I went ashore with Capt. Calhoun; he had an interview with the American Consul; I was present; Capt. C. then had all the papers except the manifest; this was the day previous to her sailing; the papers were at the consulate; they went together to the Governor's residence; I saw him as they left the Governor's room; Capt. Calhoun then left the Consul, and proceeded to the Custom-house, and afterwards he went on board the *Portsmouth*, and gave orders to get ready for sea.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock Saturday.

General Sessions.

PRISONERS SENTENCED—IMPORTANT PRESENTMENTS BY THE GRAND JURY ON THE LIQUOR LAW—THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH, AND THE MILITARY MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Recorder BARNARD yesterday sentenced Chas. P. Thompson, convicted of perjury for giving false bail for his father, who was charged with forgery and false pretences, to the State Prison for three years. The Jury, on account of his youth, and the fact that his father was the party in whose behalf he committed the perjury, recommended him to mercy, otherwise his sentence would have been more severe.

Thomas Newell was sent to the State Prison for five years, on his plea of guilty to a charge of forgery in the second degree.

Michael Comfort, convicted on Thursday of grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for three years.

Mary R. Carll pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Thomas Bridges and Patrick McGee were fined, the former $10 and the latter $15, for assault and battery. It was a trivial case, resulting from an ordinary Celtic row.

Matthew Collins pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit robbery, and will receive his friends' letters at the State Prison for the next two years.

Bridget McDermott pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

The Grand Jury came into Court with the following presentments:

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 22, 1860.

The Grand Jury would be blind to the circumstances attending most of the cases of crime they have considered, did they not trace their origin to the indiscriminate sale and use of intoxicating liquors, and to the prevalent spirit of lawlessness induced by classes and associations engaged in the liquor traffic, or conspiracy to obstruct the enforcement of the statutes for restraining it.

It is obvious that the efforts of judicial or executive authorities to punish crime and to secure public peace and order must prove abortive, so long as the *causes* of crime and disorder are not only unchecked, but are fortified and stimulated by organizations, powerful in numbers and wealth, actively employed in embarrassing the administration of justice in all cases affecting the interests of their members. It is a notorious fact that thousands of dram-shops pursue their business, and have done it for years, in defiance of laws of the State declared to be constitutional by the Court of Last Resort, and when every unlicensed sale of either alcoholic or fermented intoxicants is pronounced by the law, as expounded by the Court of Appeals, to be a misdemeanor.

Indeed the penalties incurred, whether criminal or civil, by this traffic, if imposed and collected, would pay the entire amount of taxes of the City, enormous as it is. That they are not imposed or collected, and this traffic brought under legal control, is due chiefly to the unscrupulous meddling with political and judicial affairs of "Liquor and Lager Dealers' Associations." Thousands of men thus combined, with an energetic Executive Committee, adroit and well-paid counsel, and abundant resources for tempting and coercing public officials and public journals, leave but an indifferent chance for the protection of the rights or morals of a community too busy to look after public interests, and too unwieldy to counter-plot the mischief of a selfish conspiracy.

It may be worthy of the consideration of the public whether it is consistent with either the dignity or safety of the City longer to endure the shameful paralysis of law and justice affecting the chief cause of taxation, pauperism and crime, and whether the statute intends to protect the community from illegal conspiracies of this sort should not be brought into requisition.

It is provided in part 4, chap. 1, title 6, section 8, of the Revised Statutes, "If two or more persons shall conspire * * to commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or to trade and commerce, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice, or the due administration of the laws, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." It would seem that this law applied to the matter here presented, and to like conspiracies for supporting illegal Sunday performances, might restore our machinery of government to its normal condition.

It is further due to the public to direct attention to the demoralization and lawlessness consequent upon the contempt of our statutes for protecting the weekly day of rest and worship from unseemly and immoral public exhibitions by the proprietors of Sunday Theatres and Beer Gardens. Not only have they defied the law, but even the injunctions of Courts have been set at nought, and a combined purpose has been avowed and acted on to override law and authority, and in spite of all to persist in practices offensive to the vast majority of our citizens, foreign to our national usages and connection, and destructive to public morals.

It would appear to be essential to the very being of our institutions that this state of things should be brought to an end.

We have no shield but a government of law. If one class may take the law into their own hands, all classes may, and society resolves itself into its original elements.

At any cost, and at all hazards, existing laws should be wisely and impartially enforced, and the men, or classes of men, who choose to set them at defiance, declare themselves to be outlaws, and need to be thus dealt with, without fear or favor.

HOMER FRANKLIN, Foreman.
J. C. KENDALL, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.

The Grand Jury have had under consideration the conduct of the office of the Military Marshal of this City. For, although the Marshal is appointed distinctly in each warrant that is issued, it nevertheless amounts to a permanent office, and has been held by the present incumbent seven or eight years.

Through this office a great amount of inconvenience and cost is imposed upon our citizens which we believe our militia laws never contemplated. Hundreds who are exempt by law from military duty, have paid fees which the law does not require, to have their names entered upon a list of exempts, so that they may be spared from further annoyance. But even this does not help them; for in many, if not most cases, the "notices" of Court-martials and fines still pursue them, and even levies made upon their property. In the district of Company E, Tenth Regiment, for example, 479 exempts were fined by Court-martial. Persons who pay the commutation tax fare no better. In the district just cited, 383 commuters were fined by the Court-martial. And besides there are abuses on the part of deputies, which we presume are not authorized by their employers, which are practiced upon foreigners and other persons unacquainted with our laws.

On the other hand their appears to be no corresponding advantage accruing to the State. To procure the collection of $700, which this office paid the last year for fines of ununiformed militia, the public has paid, at least, $500 for this wretched machinery of collection.

The Grand Jury present this agency as a clear nuisance, that should receive early attention from our Courts and Legislature.

HOMER FRANKLIN, Foreman.
J. C. KENDALL, Clerk.

What is a Felony?

JURISDICTION OF THE SPECIAL SESSIONS.

The People vs. John Doane.—The prisoner, Doane, was arrested in one of the Fourth-avenue cars, charged with picking his neighbor's pocket of $4. Upon being apprehended, he threw down the purse, but was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who held him in $1,000 to answer at the Special Sessions. At the Special Sessions, on the 9th inst., counsel urged that the prisoner should be tried there, but the case was sent to the General Sessions by that Court.

This was a writ of *habeas corpus* to obtain the discharge of the prisoner, he not having been tried at the Special Sessions, where it was claimed he must be tried or be discharged, the crime being petty larceny.

Mr. Sedgwick opposed the present motion to discharge, citing the recent act of the Legislature making the taking "from the person" of "one cent" a felony. Mr. Sedgwick concluded that there was now no distinction between petty and grand larceny, in the matter of picking pockets, and that for this reason the Special Sessions had no jurisdiction, and were compelled to send the case to the General Sessions.

Mr. Howe contended that if the Special Sessions had no jurisdiction, they could not send up the case, but should have discharged the prisoner.

The matter was before Justice LEONARD, at Chambers, who stated that it was clear that by the act of April 17, 1860, "every taking from the person," no matter in how small sums, was a felony; and that the Special Sessions had no jurisdiction. The only difficulty was, that the case was now returned as being before the General Sessions, and he could not inquire into the facts involved. He would grant a *certiorari* to the General Sessions for that Court to make a return.

Mr. Howe suggested that in such a case the return would be "indictment found," which would be a complete answer.

Justice LEONARD then remarked that there was no alternative. The prisoner must be remanded. It was so ordered.

William F. Howe for motion; John Sedgwick opposed.

Authors and Actors.

PRIVILEGED PUBLICATIONS.

Julia M. Davenport vs. Dion Bourcicault.—This was an action for libel, and now came up before Justice WOODRUFF, at Special Term of the Superior Court, on a motion to have the answer made more specific.

Some three months since, the plaintiff, who is an actress of some note, played "Effie Deans" in Philadelphia. At that time the defendant published, in some of the public papers, a statement that the plaintiff was an impostor, and was dealing unwarrantably with his dramatic productions.

This action was brought to recover damages for that publication, the plaintiff averring that "Effie Deans" was written by Walter Scott, and *not* by Dion Bourcicault, and that she was as much entitled to play it as the defendant.

Mr. Bourcicault put in an answer setting up that the publication was "privileged," and that for that reason he was not liable in this action. Also that he was the owner of the play.

Motion was now made that the defendant make his answer more specific, and after argument,

Justice WOODRUFF ordered that the defendant set forth in his answer the facts upon which he based his claim to title in, or ownership of the play, and also that he either strike out the defence, or number it and make it a separate and distinct defence, costs to abide events.

Banking Loans.

A QUESTION OF GOOD FAITH.

The Belmont Bank, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio vs. Wm. Hoge & Co.—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs to recover $14,148 33, the amount of four bills alleged to have been sent to E. Ludlow, the Cashier of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, for collection. They were indorsed "Pay E. Ludlow, Cashier, or order," by the Cashier of the plaintiffs, and indorsed also by E. Ludlow as Cashier.

The notes so indorsed were deposited with the defendants, as collateral security for loans of money obtained of them by the Trust Company. The question submitted to the jury was whether the defendants took the bills in good faith, without notice that they were the property of the plaintiffs, before maturity, and made advances on the faith thereof to the Cashier, Ludlow. If they did, the jury were instructed to find for the defendants.

The cause now came on in the Superior Court, before Justice BOSWORTH, and, after a two days' trial, resulted in a verdict for the defendants.

Stanley & Langdon, and F. B. Cutting, for plaintiffs; Cummings, Alexander & Green, and Daniel Lord, for defendants.

The Higgins Case Again.

THE THIRD TRIAL.

Septimus Higgins vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.—This action is now on trial before Justice BOSWORTH in the Superior Court, for the third time. The action is against the defendants for alleged negligence in consequence of which plaintiff claims to have been greatly injured. He took passage on the cars at Yorkville for this City, but before he arrived here the train was run into a freight train, and the plaintiff badly hurt in consequence. Case still on.

Lathrop, Owen & Bellows for plaintiff.

Tracy, Powers & Tallmadge and Wm. C. Noyes for defendants.

Verdict for the Sewing Girl—$2,000 Damages.

Norwold vs. Aarons & Cabella.—This case was tried before Justice MONCRIEF in the Superior Court, and was fully reported in the TIMES of Thursday. The plaintiff, it will be remembered, was a sewing girl, and rented rooms of the defendant Aarons. She avers that after one week an additional rent was charged, and that she refused to pay it; whereupon she was assaulted, and a pistol ramrod thrust through her cheek and torn out, laying her whole face open. The jury now gave her a verdict for $2,000.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

PECKHAM, J.—*New-York and Erie vs. Buffalo and State Line Railroad.*—One motion granted, and the other denied.

BONNEY, J.—*Seaback vs. McDonald.*—Motion denied, and order vacated, with $10 costs.

Ryass vs. Sullivan.—Motion granted.

Brooks vs. Brooks.—Divorce granted.

PROPOSAL OF BRIGHAM YOUNG TO SELL OUT TO THE GOVERNMENT.—The Missouri *Democrat*, of the 18th, makes the following statement, the purport of which has already been announced by telegraph:

"Capt. GIBSON passed through this city on Saturday, on his way to Washington, as bearer of important dispatches from Utah to the General Government. We understand these dispatches embrace propositions from BRIGHAM YOUNG to sell out the Mormon property at Salt Lake City and vicinity to the United States, the Saints to evacuate the Territory and remove to some point on the Pacific coast, either in the British possessions or within the boundaries of the United States, where they will establish a new home for themselves and followers. There is no doubt that BRIGHAM YOUNG is induced to take this course by the recent heavy emigration to Pike's Peak, and the rapid extension of the power of the Gentiles towards the immediate neighborhood of the Prophet's dominions. The documents which Capt. GIBSON has in his possession will, no doubt, shortly be made public."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon—MATINEE. Evening—LADY OF THE LAKE—LA CAPTIVE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE.

WINTER GARDEN—OLD PLANTATION.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HORSESHOE ROBINSON—FORTUNIO—NEW YORK IN 1860

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—OUR OLD HOUSE AT HOME—SOIREE DANSANTE.

PALACE GARDEN—GRAND BALLET.

FIFTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL PAINTINGS.

SURENY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No. 765 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Senate, yesterday, a supplementary resolution, providing that the Secretary of the Interior shall contract for the erection or purchase of a Government Printing Bureau, was reported, and caused some debate. The bill authorizing a loan of $20,000,000, was received from the House and passed. The Legislative Appropriation bill was also passed. The Post Route bill was then taken up, and an amendment offered, allowing the Postmaster-General to provide for the overland transportation of the Californian mails. This gave rise to considerable debate, the majority of the speakers, however, still favoring the amendment, although the opposition in favor of the steamship lines was very strong. The bill provides for three overland routes; a Northern weekly route, at a cost of $200,000; a tri-weekly middle route, *vid* Salt Lake, at a cost of $600,000, or daily at $800,000; and a tri-weekly from New-Orleans, *vid* San Antonio, to connect with the Butterfield route at El Paso, for $200,000. In the evening session, after several hours' debate, it was informally laid aside, and the Post-office Deficiency bill taken up. In the House, the unfinished business was transferred to the next session. The Committee of Conference on the Post-office Deficiency bill being unable to agree, were discharged from further service, and the House insisted on its amendment restoring the inland service discontinued in 1859. The Loan and Treasury bill was passed, as were also a number of private bills. A motion to adjourn to-day was discussed, but not acted upon. An important bill has been reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, providing for the carrying out of treaty stipulations with China, Japan, Siam, Turkey, Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco and Muscat, by conferring judicial functions on our Consuls there. Hitherto, in Japan and Siam, these treaties have been null and void, while in China and Turkey there is not sufficient authority to enforce justice. The bill also contains a proviso which gives validity to the rite of marriage, when performed by American Consuls in foreign countries. The Attorney-General has decided that Consuls abroad cannot lawfully celebrate marriage between foreigners or even Americans. The bill in question makes all such marriages valid to all intents and purposes, as if the said marriage had been solemnized within the United States.

By the California Overland Mail, with news to the 1st inst., we hear of serious difficulties with the Indians in Western Utah, which had resulted in the discontinuance of the Pony Express. A serious war with them was anticipated. They are in large numbers, well armed and equipped. Earnest complaints were being made against Commodore VANDERBILT, for the manner in which he permits his steamers to be crowded on leaving this port, occasioning extreme suffering among the second cabin and steerage passengers.

The Baltimore Convention yesterday completed its labors upon the reports of its Committee on Credentials. The majority report was adopted, and the Douglas delegates admitted in place of the Seceders from the Southern States, except in the case of Georgia, where both delegations were admitted with power to cast jointly the vote of the State. A withdrawal of a portion of the Southern delegations followed. There was a great deal of confusion and excitement throughout the proceedings. No ballot had been taken up of the time of the adjournment, but it is believed that the nominations will be the first business of this morning's session.

The steamer *Kembeck*, Capt. JOHNSON, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought from Cape May, forty-four of the crew of the steamer sunk by collision off Assecom, on Thursday morning last. The were picked up by the schooner *R. G. Porter*, Capt. HUDSON, who happened to be near the scene of the distster, and who afterwards landed them at Cape May. Twenty of the crew are reported as missing, but there is a hope that a portion of these were rescued by another vessel which was seen near the wreck. The rescued persons lost all they had on board and were in great destitution.

The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Central Park met at the Astor House, yesterday, and commenced taking testimony. Mr. JAS. HOGG, ex-Commissioner of the Park, was called to the stand and interrogated in reference to the written charges made by him against the Park Commission, but was unable to substantiate anything of importance on his own knowledge. He repeated the charges, however, and said he would prove them by competent witnesses at the proper time. A statement that Mr. BLATCHFORD, the President of the Commission, had attempted to bribe him not to go to Albany last Winter to oppose the Park Appropriation bill was contradicted in the most positive manner by Mr. BLATCHFORD. The investigation was adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

The Japanese Embassy kept quiet yesterday. Two of the officers and an interpreter had an interesting interview with the delegation from the Ethnological Society. Various parties went on shopping excursions, visited the Assay-office, Trinity Church, Custom-house, Exchange, Barnum's Museum, and other places of interest. The Committee of Arrangements is overrun with applicants for tickets to the grand ball.

Yesterday was sentence day in the Court of General Sessions, and the Recorder, in the fulfilment of his duty, sent several prisoners convicted of serious crimes to the State prison. The Grand Jury then made two presentments, one in relation to the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating liquors, and the violation of the Sunday law, and the other to certain violations of law alleged to be committed by the Militia Marshal. The first of these presentments is specially worthy of notice, as it charges the Liquor Dealers' Association with a conspiracy to resist the law, which is itself a misdemeanor, rendering each member of the Association liable to punishment.

In the Superior Court yesterday Miss LINA NORWALD, the sewing-girl who brought an action for an aggravated assault and battery committed by LEVY AARONS and DAVID CABELLA, recovered a verdict for $2,000 damages.

The case of the alleged slave-brig *Falmouth* was continued yesterday, before United States Commissioner JOSEPH BRIDGHAM. Lieut. ABBOT and WM. DEWITT were examined, the former detailing the particulars of the seizure, and the character of the cargo found on board.

The Fashion Spring Meeting Races were concluded yesterday, with three fine races. The New York Hotel Handicup, was won by Prophet. The Fourth Mile Post stake was won by Nicholas Ist., and the Handicup for beaten horses, was won by Bourbon, in the finest race of the meeting.

There was again a strong and advancing market for Stocks yesterday, and speculation evinced as much spirit for the rise as it did last week for the fall. No change in Money or Foreign bills.

An active business was reported in Flour, Wheat, and Corn, at firmer prices. Provisions, Sugars, Coffee, Naval Stores and Whisky attracted more attention. Candles, Metals, Fish, Fruit, Hops, Oils, Rice, Laths, Salt and Tobacco were moderately inquired for. Cotton, Hemp, Seeds and Molasses were quiet. The movements in other branches of trade were productive of no important changes.

The Baltimore Convention.

Our Democratic friends are making haste very slowly at Baltimore. They have made progress, certainly, and to-day will undoubtedly witness the end of their labors. But they ought to have reached this point at least two days sooner;—and in that case they would have saved two days of discreditable wrangling and of very unprofitable and undignified controversy. The only question which has given them any real trouble, has been the admission of delegates from the Southern States,—and this has been decided more by the personal preferences of the respective claimants than by any intrinsic justice in their claims.

The Douglas delegates have been admitted,—and quite a number of the Southern members have withdrawn in consequence of this action. This, it is believed, renders the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS certain,—and it is predicted that it will take place at the opening of the session this morning. We do not think it quite certain that he has two-thirds of the Convention in his favor even yet: but the impossibility of securing that number of votes for any other candidate, will render his nomination a matter of necessity. He is said to have written a letter authorizing the withdrawal of his name rather than incur the risk of dividing the party. But this comes too late. If it had been offered at the outset, before the Convention, or at the opening of its session, it might have prevented the schism. But it can have no such effect now. His friends are too deeply compromised. They have gone too far for retreat. Besides the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS is important, if not absolutely necessary, to the organization of the party in the Northern States. Under any other candidate their local tickets would inevitably be overwhelmed. His nomination affords the only chance of saving them.

Nothing has yet been said of a platform at Baltimore, and we are inclined to think that this subject will not be mooted. If DOUGLAS is nominated the Cincinnati platform may be reaffirmed, possibly with the addition of what was called at Charleston the Tennessee resolution. But no further attempts are likely to be made to conciliate the South by declarations of principle. The Southern politicians have come to estimate these professions at their proper value.

The whole country has been profoundly disgusted by the action of the Baltimore Convention. Even those who have hitherto preserved their faith in the Democratic Party have been driven into skepticism by the utter demoralization which has characterized its proceedings. It has been a hot, passionate, selfish wrangle of contending factions from beginning to end. There has not been a statesmanlike movement, or a patriotic impulse, visible in it from the beginning to the end. The contest has been furious and bitter—yet it has turned upon the most paltry of partisan interests throughout. Any nomination which the Convention may make will be deprived of half its weight by the profound sense of distrust and dissatisfaction which its action has created.

The Japanese and the Press.

We have received the following card from the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, in reference to the disgusting charge made in the columns of a journal of this City, that they have permitted their house to be disgraced by "intrigues without number," between its inmates and the young Japanese rather foolishly known as "TOMMY."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appears in your paper of to-day, headed "The Scandal of TOMMY," in which a paragraph is quoted from another journal, of such a nature that if intended as a quiz it is liable to misconstruction, while if intended as serious, it does the grossest injustice not only to the person named, but to the good fame of our Hotel. We had never deemed it possible that the paragraphs alluding to TOMMY'S "love affairs" could ever be taken in any other sense than as playful liberties of the Press with the name of a person attached to the Japanese Embassy, and remarkable for his youthfulness and good nature. About the taste of these paragraphs we have nothing to say, nor can we control the sources from whence they emanate; but, that any improper construction should be put upon them is simply absurd, for we doubt if "TOMMY," since he has been in the country, has ever spoken to a woman, old or young, high or low, except while surrounded by a crowd of inquisitive spectators. The intimations of the paragraph alluded to are gratuitous reflections upon the fair fame of the fairest portion of our people, and unjust to our distinguished guests, among whom "TOMMY" is such a prominent favorite.

SIMEON LELAND & CO.

So far as the Metropolitan Hotel is concerned, this statement is full and explicit enough, and it replaces the entire responsibility of the scandal which we have felt it to be our duty to hold up to public reprobation, upon the journal with which it would seem in its worst form to have originated. As this journal claims a specially religious and domestic character, we are somewhat indisposed to think that it can have meant to perpetrate a "quiz," by setting on foot a report which represents a great number of American women in various cities of the Union as thrusting themselves and their charms upon the attention of a transient foreign visitor, with all the importunate shamelessness of the Phœnician ladies at the shrines of Astarte. How the deliberate fabrication, on the other hand, in a serious sense, of such a story can be reconciled with the proprieties of respectable journalism, remains to be seen. As proprietors of a hotel, and not as conductors of a public journal, the Messrs. LELAND forbear to comment upon the "taste" of what they call the "playful liberties" taken by the Press, "with the name of a person attached to the Japanese Embassy," out of which "playful liberties" this very positively licentious indecency was at last developed. Let us accept, then, the duty thus impliedly handed over to us, and avail ourselves of this occasion for branding the very much worse than bad taste of the said "playful liberties."

The *Commercial Advertiser*, in commenting upon this matter, holds that all this indecorous trifling with character, these prurient hints of imaginary "love affairs," and endeavors to excite the public interest in some ideal case of vulgar profligacy, argue the depravity of the public mind, the blunting of the moral sense of the community, and a growing general familiarity with vice. With all respect for our cotemporary, we are inclined to think that it does injustice to the popular sense of the proprieties of right and wrong. To fix public attention upon any one such instance as this of a reckless outrage offered to common decency and the good name of individuals, suffices to array the whole feeling of the community against the wrong and the wrong-doer. We have not yet reached the point at which we can listen patiently to a jaunty romance of debauchery, dashed off with a free pencil by some enterprising reporter as a part of the ordinary matter-of-fact news of the day, and a fit theme for cheerful comment in the family circle.

One word, however, let us add in expression of our sincere hope that the exposure of this scandal may make the curious among our female population somewhat more careful in the gratification of their desire to see and know something of our strange visitors from the Pacific. There can be little doubt that the hint first given for all these "playful liberties of the Press" must have come from the forward and thoughtless conduct of many women at Washington and other places through which the Embassy passed on its way to this City. Let the blow which has been aimed, and not by any Japanese hand, at the collective character of "TOMMY'S" female admirers, act, then, as a warning to every individual woman, "old or young, high or low," who feels herself tempted to venture beyond due conventional bounds in her anxiety to hear the voice, examine the eyes or secure the autograph of a genuine Japanese. It were better not to know the Tycoon from the Mikado, and better never to behold the bland countenance of "TOMMY," than to fall under the tender mercies of reporters who can convert respectable hotels, by a stroke of their pens, into tolerated bagnios, and to whom nothing would be easier than to ruin, by a single careless allusion, or an idle inuendo, the future of a whole boarding-school of gay and inexperienced girls.

The English Law of Evidence.

Lord BROUGHAM, on whose zeal and activity in all good causes advancing age seems to make no impression, and who has apparently as clear a head at more than four score as he had at forty, is now seeking to add one more to the long list of valuable reforms for which English law is indebted to his exertions. He has just introduced a bill into the House of Lords for the admission of a wife's evidence in favor of her husband, and of a husband's in favor of his wife, and of the prisoner's in his own favor in criminal cases. It is simply an application to criminal procedure of a principle already in force in civil procedure, both in many States of the Union and in England.

It is, however, only two years since the plaintiff and defendant, as well as all persons who had any direct pecuniary interest in the event of the suit, were rigidly excluded from testifying on the trial of causes in New-York. The presumption of the common law was, that anybody who could profit in the least by the verdict of the jury would perjure himself if put on the stand; but, strange to say, no other kind of interest was considered likely to produce any bias. For instance, a person, whom a verdict for the plaintiff would secure the payment of fifty dollars, was deemed unworthy of belief on his oath, no matter what his character or standing, while the plaintiff's own brother, whose evidence might secure to his relative $100,000, was admitted without hesitation. In short, pride, passion, affection, friendship, blood relationship, were not supposed to influence witnesses in the least, and were consequently no disqualification; while the smallest pecuniary expectation was set down as a temptation to lying which the sternest virtue could not resist. The theory of human nature on which this rule of evidence was based was thoroughly English, and was in perfect keeping with the social organization which has so long made everything subordinate to wealth, and even introduced an idiomatic phrase into the language, which estimates every man's value by the number of pounds sterling he possesses. The old "crim. con." action, which has only disappeared within four years, under which a jury was impanneled to assess the value of a wife's virtue in money, as a condition precedent to a divorce for adultery, was another deduction from the same extraordinary fallacy.

The true rule of procedure is the one which our Courts and the English have now, at last, adopted in civil suits, but which BENTHAM had the honor to promulgate and fight sturdily for more than fifty years ago:—put everybody on the stand who knows anything about the case; subject him to a rigid cross-examination, which shall make his interest in the result, if he have any, apparent, and leave it to the Judge or jury to estimate the degree of credit to which he is entitled. There are just the same means of ascertaining whether the plaintiff or defendant tells the truth, as whether his brother or father tells it—the consistency of his story, its agreement with, or difference from, that of other witnesses, and his air and manner. When the jury know he is one of the parties, they know what he will gain or lose by their verdict, and are consequently in no way deceived. They can weigh the effect of that circumstance upon his evidence and make allowance for it, just as readily as they can weigh the effect of relationship upon his brother's or son's evidence.

The recent Hatch case, which has made so much noise in England, has been the means of inducing Lord BROUGHAM to attempt an application of the same rule to criminal proceedings. A married clergyman, of irreproachable character, was accused by two girls, aged nine and eleven respectively, of criminal assaults on them the day after they were placed under his care as pupils. One of these assaults they allege to have taken place in his wife's presence. The parents of the children, though wealthy, were persons of doubtful reputation, and the education of the girls had been grossly neglected. Their story was monstrous and almost incredible, but it was direct and positive. Mr. HATCH'S mouth was closed, because he was the accused; so was his wife's for the same reason, though they were the only other persons who could know anything of the matter, and though there was nothing in their character or antecedents to cast a shade of discredit on their testimony. The unfortunate man was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

It was now, however, his turn to put the law in motion and make the beauties of the rules of evidence apparent. He had the elder girl indicted for perjury and he and his wife both appeared as witnesses on the trial, gave their version of the transaction, and on it the child was convicted. There was, of course, just the same reason for refusing to admit their testimony in the last case as in the first, and the result showed the absurdity of the rule under which it was excluded. Mr. HATCH was, of course, immediately liberated, and the unfortunate child, whose fabrication so nearly wrought his ruin, has been consigned to a reformatory school.

Illustrations of the same fact of course constantly appear in our own criminal proceedings. RODGERS was not allowed to testify in his own behalf, but his mother and sisters were. Their interest in his fate was supposed not to be sufficient to cause them to swerve from the truth, but his own evidence would have been sure to be utterly worthless. In the same manner STEPHENS' mouth was closed, but his sister and little daughter were put on the stand and listened to attentively. There can be no possible objection to hearing what the prisoner or his wife have to say under oath. Their story is pretty sure to throw some light on the transaction. If guilty, their prevarications and contradictions under cross-examination are certain to be an important aid to justice, and in any case the jury are well aware of their bias, and can, consequently, never be deceived by it. If innocent, there is something monstrous in refusing a man the opportunity of offering the jury his own statement for their consideration, on the same terms and with the same guarantees as that of the prosecutor, who is, perhaps, hunting him to death through hate or revenge. Between this and the French system of interrogating the prisoner against his will, with the view of entrapping or worrying him into an admission of his guilt, there is an essential difference. Lord BROUGHAM simply proposes to allow the prisoner to testify on his own behalf, and expose himself to cross-examination, when he himself chooses to submit to the ordeal.

To the appearance of a wife against her husband, or of a husband against his wife, there is the obvious objection that domestic life would suffer more from it, through the suspicion and loss of confidence it would entail, than justice would gain, and, therefore, nothing of the kind is proposed.

Battle of the Factions.

The political doings of the Democratic "statesmen" assembled in Convention at Baltimore of course receive due attention from the public; but we think their martial exploits, also, should not be lost sight of. We therefore beg to present a short summary of the encounters of the past week in chronological order. The Convention met on Monday, and on Tuesday, before the Committee on Credentials, Mr. HOOPER called Mr. HINDMAN "that man," and designated his statements as "unqualifiedly false." HINDMAN thereupon got home heavily on HOOPER'S knowledge-box, and drew a pistol. HOOPER, having no pistol, withdrew from the ring. On Wednesday, Mr. WHITELEY, of Delaware, waited upon Mr. TOWNSEND, of the same State, at his hotel, and delivered him a vigorous right-hander on the frontispiece, which led to Mr. TOWNSEND'S seizing him by the shirt-front and cravat, and shaking him. After a bold rally both men went to grass, WHITELEY underneath, searching for his pistol. The police interfered before the commencement of the second round.

On the same day Mr. FISHER, of Virginia, had a mill with the police at the door, and had the claret drawn freely from his proboscis, and was otherwise severely punished. He threat ened that Virginia would secede.

On Thursday, Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, was informed by Mr. RANDALL, of the same State, that what he said was "false—a base falsehood." MONTGOMERY retorted by calling RANDALL that old man, and "a lying scoundrel." Mr. RANDALL, Junior, thereupon sent a friend to inquire if that epithet was applied to his father, to which Mr. MONTGOMERY responded, with military brevity, that Mr. RANDALL, Junior, "might go to" an unpleasant place. Mr. RANDALL'S friend then informed Mr. MONTGOMERY that he (Mr. MONTGOMERY) was "a low, vulgar fellow, and a blackguard"—a proposition which that gentleman did not attempt to dispute.

After the adjournment Mr. RANDALL, Jr., meeting Mr. MONTGOMERY in the street, hit him cleverly between the eyes, drawing claret copiously. Mr. MONTGOMERY, in reply, got home heavily on Mr. RANDALL'S listener, sending him to grass, and was about to kick him while down, but the bystanders cried "foul," and took him off. An offer of a pistol by the obliging Mr. BRYAN, of Texas, was declined by Mr. RANDALL, and both parties then left the ground. On the same day the platform occupied by the Convention broke down, sending all the delegates to grass.

Up to the time we write, no further encounters have occurred, but an appendix of duels is expected to be added to these *Fistiana* next week.

Contempt of Court.

The Court of General Sessions presents a contrast to the Civil Courts of the City, often not particularly favorable to itself either in the character of parties interested in trials, or the judges and counsel who conduct them. In one respect, however, it must be confessed that it suffers nothing by comparison with even the highest civil tribunal in the City:—Recorder BARNARD seems disposed to exact at least an outward respect for the Court over which he presides. We mentioned with commendation last week his prompt commitment for contempt of a gross offender, and we are happy to be confirmed in the belief that this was not the result of a sudden spasm of judicial dignity, by the equal promptness with which on Tuesday last he punished a similar offender.

The action of the Supreme Court contrasts unfavorably with this. Twice during the last ten days has it been subjected to the grossest indignities, and in neither instance has it shown anything like a becoming regard for its own character and reputation. One case, in which a lawyer drew a pistol upon one of the parties to a suit, in the court-room, and was suffered to go unpunished, has been already commented upon in our columns. The other was scarcely less flagrant. A peremptory *mandamus* having been issued by one of the Supreme Judges, to compel the Aldermen to take action in a particular matter, and they having refused to execute the mandate, or, indeed, take any notice whatever of it, Justice INGRAHAM was asked for an attachment against them for contempt, but reserved his decision upon the request until it was subsequently withdrawn. Thus, again, the authority of the Court was contemptuously set at defiance with utter impunity.

In the progress of a trial in the Superior Court, on Wednesday, one of the two eminent counsel engaged struck the other in the face, whereupon Judge ROBERTSON promptly imposed a fine. The alacrity with which the dignity of the Court was sustained furnishes an example which must be imitated by other judges if they expect to preserve the Bench from sinking into utter contempt. The ease with which mere politicians may gain a seat upon the Bench, under the elective system, has done much toward lowering it in public esteem. Unless those who occupy it manifest some disposition to exercise the authority vested in them for the suppression of open contempt in its presence, it will soon come to be of as little authority as any bar-room caucus.

Information Wanted.

On the 19th of February last the warehouse No. 69 Gold-street, occupied by Mr. HENRY ARTHUR, was visited by a burglar, who carried away patent leather and other articles, valued, in the aggregate, at $168. Subsequently, nearly all the property was found at the shoemaker's shop of SAMUEL ROSNER, No. 163 Greenwich-street. ROSNER was arrested, and, after an examination before Justice QUACKENBUSH, of the Second District Police Court, fully committed on a complaint for burglary. He was indicted for burglary in the third degree, and on Monday, the 11th inst., his case was tried before Judge RUSSELL, in the Court of General Sessions. The trial resulted in a verdict of guilty of an attempt to commit the offence charged, and Judge RUSSELL sentenced him for one year to the Penitentiary. During the progress of the trial the Court was thronged with friends of the accused, who manifested much interest in the case, and after the sentence, when the prisoner was removed from Court, gathered around him, earnestly protesting their belief in his innocence.

The next morning ROSNER, instead of going from the Tombs to the Penitentiary, was taken to the office of the City Judge, with whom he had an interview, at the conclusion of which he left the place with one of the *attachés*, who told him *he might go*. He did go, accordingly, and may now be found at his regular place of business, No. 163 Greenwich-street.

The public is interested in knowing by what authority the sentence pronounced in this case has been remitted. The question of ROSNER'S guilt or innocence is, of secondary importance; the main point is to know who has the power,—or who usurps it,—of discharging a prisoner, regularly tried, convicted and sentenced,—without the intervention of any of the forms of law. Judge RUSSELL can scarcely have committed so gross an impropriety, and it is still less probable that any of the *attachés* of his office would venture upon it. Perhaps the District-Attorney can throw some light on the subject. It is highly desirable, at all events, that somebody should explain an occurrence which, as it stands, is anything but creditable to our judicial tribunals, or reassuring to those who are endeavoring to preserve some degree of confidence in their integrity.

Minor Topics.

—The reply of the Chinese Government to the *ultimatum* of the British and French, which we published in the TIMES of yesterday morning, renders it certain that the war will be renewed. The Chinese have made preparations for the most obstinate resistance, and rely with confidence on their ability to repel the invaders. It is evident, from the tone of their reply, that they cherish feelings of special aversion to the English, and that they will refuse to them commercial and political privileges which they would cheerfully grant to the Americans, and even the French. John Bull is clearly under the necessity of compelling their friendship by hard blows, if he ever enjoys it at all. Business correspondents write from China that the prospect of a new war has a very depressing effect upon commerce, and that merchants forbear entering upon new speculations of any kind. There is danger, too, that, with the renewal of the war, the rebel excitement may be renewed. A rebel force of nearly 20,000 is in the neighborhood of Soochow, and the Imperialist troops of Shanghai are exercised with great assiduity for the purpose of meeting them. The Spring opens with a very gloomy prospect upon the Celestial Empire.

—It is proverbial that a pitcher may go to the well once too often; a New-Jersey PITCHER seems to have gone to the bad. E. J. PITCHER had lately occupied the position of Engrossing Clerk in the House of Assembly; had always been an active politician; was well known in Conventions, and of influence in all primary meetings. After such unfortunate antecedents any common sybil might have predicted the termination of his career. From bad he went to worse; from politics he took to counterfeit money. The gradation was easy. A warrant was issued for his arrest; PITCHER was taken by his ears; but while the officer of the law was consoling himself by the reflection that he had his prisoner by the hip and by the handle, that prisoner suddenly capsized his captor; the sea-beach was near, and for the nonce reversing the practice of putting water into the pitcher, the PITCHER put himself into the water. Friends who were hovering near with a boat picked him up and brought him to New-York. In selecting this locality, they evinced great discrimination. The political bureaus of our City are deficient in furniture. Such a Pitcher will be a valuable acquisition.

—Mr. LINCOLN is unfortunate. If he ventures to whistle, the echo comes back to him from a thousand partisan journals, and his friends forthwith urge in his favor that he is a good whistler. The most trivial actions of his life are made affairs of moment. He cannot even sell a pair of steers without having the fact trumpeted through the land. For instance, a pair of oxen which once belonged to him were lately sold in this City. Placards stating their former ownership were displayed on their backs, and people gathered to gaze upon them as though they were bulls direct from Bnshan, or cattle celebrities from the thousand hills of scriptural mention. Yet there was nothing eminently remarkable about the oxen; they looked like very good beef, certainly, but there was better in market, though it sold for less price. Within a very few days we expect to see some enterprising Republican butcher advertising "Steaks from LINCOLN'S oxen." A respectable journal of this City chronicles the sale editorially, and from the fact that they brought a good price argues favorably for Mr. LINCOLN'S chances of election.

—Late information from Nova-Scotia represents the inhabitants of that part of the coast near which the *Hungarian* was wrecked as abounding in dry goods of all kinds, procured from the wreck. One person disposed of 175 pairs of kid gloves for a piece of bogus jewelry worth perhaps half a dollar, and a deacon of the Baptist Church, who had secured a large quantity of silks, velvets and vestings, after a long struggle with his concience as to his right to them, finally concluded to sell them as Providence had clearly thrown them in his way. It is pleasent to find such scruples among such men, and not at all surprising to find them all resolved in favor of retaining the goods. Their golden rule is from HOYLE,—"when there's a doubt, take the trick." The wreck of the ship, as she lay below the surface, was sold to two Yarmouth men for $14,000, and in about six weeks they had recovered, by diving, goods to the value of nearly $80,000. They are still at work on her, and expect to make a fortune by their speculation.

—The *Asia* brought a rumor that the Emperor NAPOLEON was about to hold a private interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia. A letter from Frankfort, in the *Indépendance Belge*, alludes to the matter, saying that the French Minister at Berlin had suggested such a meeting, as affording the best means for perpetuating friendly relations between the two countries. The Prince replied to this overture, that nothing would give him more pleasure than such an interview; but that, in the present critical relations of Prussia towards certain German States, it was a matter of the first importance to avoid everything which could be regarded as a *demonstration*. It is quite certain that such a personal interview would be regarded with distrust by other European States.

—We respectfully suggest to the Editor of the *Evening Post*, that the fact of his being able to write good poetry himself affords no sort of excuse for the publication of the intensely stupid doggerel with which he is in the habit of garnishing his columns. Probably the worst verses of the age may be found in the *Post*, while certainly some of the best is in the volumes of its Editor. His readers have a right to complain of that excessive toleration which permits every would-be bard to take shelter under his wings at their expense.

The will of the late Gen. Jesup was proved on the 16th, in the Orphans' Court of the District of Columbia. The estate consists of property in the District of Columbia and in Kentucky.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PASSAGE OF THE LOAN BILL.

The House Amendment to the Post-Office Deficiency Bill Insisted Upon.

The Post-route Bill, and the Overland Mail Amendment.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 22.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR MAKES A DENIAL.

A communication was received to-day by the Senate from the Secretary of War, denying that he had ever given orders to any officers directing them to give preference to particular individuals, in the cases alluded to in the Senate's resolution, or in any other cases whatever. The Secretary gives a full history of the marble and other contracts.

CAPT. RINGGOLD'S REPORT TO BE PRINTED.

The Senate has ordered the printing of the usual number of Capt. RINGGOLD'S report of his exploration and survey in the Pacific Ocean.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE AND STEAMER LINE CONTROVERSY—WHICH WILL WIN?

The steamer influence is being exerted in full strength against the overland mail routes, and several Senators who have uniformly been friends to the latter, now think the steam service also very essential. The vote in the Senate will probably be taken on this important bill to-night, and will be close. This bill provides for three overland routes: a northern one, weekly, at a cost of $200,000; a middle one, *vid* Salt Lake, three times a week, at a cost of $600,000, or daily for $800,000; and a tri-weekly from New-Orleans, *vid* San Antonio, to connect with the Butterfield route at El Paso, for $200,000. Should the Department fail to get a daily service on the middle route for the sum named, then steamers are to be employed. The proposed bill reduces the present cost of service, and secures a daily mail to the Pacific. It is possible that the steamer influence may yet defeat it.

THE HOUSE RUSHING BUSINESS INDISCRIMINATELY.

The spasmodic legislation of the House was illustrated yesterday, in the passage of a large number of bills from the Senate, which had never been read in the House, much less examined by appropriate Committees, while bills which have been so examined sleep on the calendar untouched, including many from the Court of Claims. Among those passed yesterday, and approved by the President to-day, is one giving judicial powers to Consuls and other Government officers, in China, Japan, Siam, Persia, Egypt, &c., and authorizing the appointment of Consuls—one of the most important bills presented to this Congress. And this bill actually became a law without ever having been read in the Lower House.

RAPID PASSAGE OF THE LOAN BILL.

The Loan bill passed to-day, and in fifteen minutes from the time the vote was announced in the House, the bill had passed the Senate, been enrolled, and signed by the President. Although most of the Republicans voted against it, they were all active in securing its passage; and many more would have voted for it had it been necessary.

MILITARY NEWS—EXTENSIVE CHANGES.

The following detachment of troops will be made up and put *en route* for troops serving in the departments of New Mexico: Companies D and G First Dragoons thirty; Mounted Rifle Regiments, 110; Fifth Infantry 150; Seventh Infantry, 230; Company B, Eighth Infantry, 21; E 38, K 31. Total, 610. Recruits for the First Dragoons and Mounted Rifle, will be furnished by the Superintendent of the mounted service. Those for the Fifth and Seventh Infantry, by the Superintendent of Eastern Department, and those for the Eighth Infantry, by the Superintendent of the Western Department of the General Recruiting Service. Several detachments will leave on July 18 for Fort Leavenworth, where they will unite, and be joined by the officers, who are under orders to proceed to New-Mexico on Aug. 1. The officers of the old Recruiting Detail are to be relieved on July 1, and the officers at the several dépôts, belonging to the regiments named, will conduct the recruits to Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. RODERICK STONE will report at Leavenworth on July 25, to accompany the recruits. Col. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, Acting Inspector-General, will make, at Fort Leavenworth, the usual inspections of recruits, transportations and supplies; after which he will proceed to make an inspection of the Department of the West. The following Regiment transfers are approved, to take effect on Oct. 1: The Fourth Artillery, Lieut. CLARKE, from Company E to Light Company B; Lieut. PERKINS, from Light Company B to Company E; Lieut. DANA, from Company K to Light Company B; Lieut. WEED, from Light Company B to Company K; Lieuts. CLARKE and DANA will proceed to join their Company without delay at Camp Floyd. Lieut. BOND has leave of absence for two months. Capt. DAWSON'S leave of absence is extended six months. Lieut. SYMMES has leave of absence six months, with permission to go beyond the United States for the benefit of his health. The leave to Lieut. HASKELL is extended to Oct. 1. The following disposition of troops on Puget Sound will take effect without delay: Company D, Ninth Infantry, Capt. PICKETT, will replace Company C, Fourth Infantry, at Camp Pickett, San Juan Island; Company C, Fourth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Steilacoom, to which post it is assigned for duty; Company I, Fourth Infantry, at Fort Townsend, will be withdrawn to Fort Steilacoom.

Q.

For the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 22.

The Post-office Deficiency and Post Route bills are the only ones of a general public character now pending between the two Houses, with the exception of the Tariff.

All the Pennsylvania Representatives present, except Mr. DIMMICK, voted against the Loan bill, and three Democrats only recorded their names in the negative, namely, Messrs. COBB, FLORENCE and MORRIS, of Illinois. The affirmative was a mixed vote of all parties. The Senate passed the bill within ten minutes after it left the House.

Congress has changed the title of Purser to that of Paymaster in the Navy. The British navy adopted this title some years ago.

C. G. BAYLOR has been confirmed as Consul to Cologne.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 22.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay the remainder of the salary of the late Senator BRODERICK to his assignees. Referred.

The House bill for the relief of the Eighth Congressional township in Randolph County, Illinois, was passed.

Much confusion ensued—many Senators being on the floor at once, making separate motions.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to proceed to Executive session. He believed that unless this day was spent in considering Executive business, the Senate would be detained here next week.

Messrs. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) and TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought that legislative business should be finished before the executive business, as the latter could stand over till the next session.

The motion to go into Executive Session was defeated, there being but one vote in the affirmative.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) reported a resolution supplementary to the one already passed, providing that the Secretary of the Interior shall contract for the erection or purchase of a Government Printing Bureau, instead of the Superintendent of the Public Printing, as provided for in the recent law passed.

During the debate on this resolution Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) said that this proposed to place under the Secretary of the Interior, instead of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and he trusted that it would not be done.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,)—What is it?

Mr. KING—Read your resolution and see.

Mr. DAVIS—What is it?

Mr. KING—It is a personal pronoun, referring to the last antecedent. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS—Then I will say to the Senator

New-York that the last antecedent is an adjective instead of a noun.

Mr. King would not make personal allusions by replying to the Senator.

Mr. Yulee moved that the Post Route bill be taken up.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, (Dem.,) hoped that the Senate would consider the House bills on the Senate's private calendar, inasmuch as the House had passed all the private bills sent from the Senate, and this courtesy should be returned by the Senate. The President has announced that he would not sign any private bills which might be sent to him after to-day, and therefore this was the only day that justice could be done those claimants.

After several informal attempts to get up the House bills, the Post Route bill was taken up.

The bill to authorize a loan of twenty millions was received from the House and passed without debate or amendment, the Post route bill being informally laid aside.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland (Dem.,) from the Committee on Conference, reported on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Legislative appropriation bill which was agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

The Post office Deficiency bill was received from the House and the amendment relating to the steamship *Isabel* mail service was briefly considered, when the bill was temporarily laid aside without final action upon it, and the consideration of the Post route bill again resumed.

Mr. Yulee, from the Post-office Committee, offered an amendment to the bill allowing the Postmaster-General to provide for the transportation of the California mails.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) proposed a substitute for this, in the shape of an entire system for overland mails, dispensing with the Ocean Service. He advocated the substitute which he offered, believing it to be an effective solution for the present troubles on the mail routes to California.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) advocated the amendment, as tending to do away with the ocean route, and perfecting an overland system which would afford four times as much service as the proposed ocean route *via* Panama, at three trips per month.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, (Dem.,) hoped the amendment would be adopted, as he desired all the mails to be carried on our own soil, and in the most direct manner. It would benefit the people of the Pacific coast, as well as those of the East, in a substantial manner. To the ocean routes he was opposed altogether.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said that, while he was in favor of an overland mail to supply California and the West and the interior, he was opposed to abolishing the ocean routes, which accommodated the great commercial public of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. He would go for an overland route and an ocean route. Both were necessary. He did not believe that the merchants of these cities were ready or willing to abolish the ocean service.

Mr. Latham stated that they had sent petitions here praying for a daily overland mail.

Mr. Green—Are you in favor of only overland mails, and the abolition of the ocean routes?

Mr. Latham—I am, most cheerfully.

Mr. Green doubted if the merchants of the cities named did desire the discontinuance of the ocean mail routes. Some who were interested in the overland contracts might favor it, but he did not believe the merchants generally favored it.

Mr. Yulee thought it was best to leave those routes under the control of the Post-office Department, and let them arrange the service.

Mr. Gwin, of California, (Dem.,) advocated the overland routes, and was satisfied that the printed matter and all letter mails could be carried over them.

Mr. Lane adverted to the fact that the ocean steamship lines, in obtaining the mail service, were enabled to defy competition and raise the fare to California so high as to hinder emigration. He trusted the contracts would be taken away from them, and the mails be allowed to go overland and competition permitted with these steamship lines.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, (Dem.,) believed that the question before the Senate was not in regard to fare on steamship lines, but applied more to mail facilities. He opposed this wasteful expenditure of money for overland mails, and favored the proposition to allow the ocean line to carry the mails to San Francisco tri-monthly for the postages.

A message was here received from the President announcing that he had signed a large number of bills.

Four o'clock having arrived, the Senate took a recess till 6.

During the session this afternoon much confusion ensued on the floor, owing to the reception of dispatches from Baltimore. The presiding officer stated several times that business must be suspended unless better order was maintained.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 6 o'clock, six Senators present.

No business was transacted for some time, owing to the absence of a quorum.

Several bills of minor importance were passed, including one in relation to the Philadelphia Post office, and one for the relief of E. George Squires, of New-York, late Minister to Guatemala.

The consideration of the Post-Route bill was resumed, and the amendments for an Overland Mail considered.

Mr. Latham said, it might be considered as a fixed fact that the price charged the Government by the Panama Railroad would not be reduced so long as it is the only connection between the two oceans. He reviewed the present cost of the overland and ocean mail routes contending that the proposed increase did not amount to $500,000, which was a very large reduction from the amount heretofore alleged by Senators. Aside from this the mail rates would afford, as had been proved, a protection to settlers in the territories, as the Indians had never been known to interfere with the Overland Mail, although surrounding the coach in an apparently hostile manner. Such was their superstition and fear of the right arm of the Government that they did not dare touch the mails. Thus it afforded the settlers protection, protected itself, and supplied the place in part of the army. Let the experiment of this Overland Mail be tried and see if it can be made feasible. The Butterfield route, when it was proposed, was regarded as a perfect dream by the Senate. He trusted that Congress would send their mails across their own country, a distance of 2,000 miles, instead of continuing to run them through a foreign country to their destination, a distance of 7,000 miles. It was, besides, an economical plan.

Mr. Mason said he would refer to a subject not often alluded to in the press, the Constitution of the United States and read the proviso saying that Congress shall have power to establish post-offices and post-roads under this they were to be common carriers and the person sending a letter was to pay for transporting it. The first departure from this principle was in the New York scheme, which appealed to Congress to pay subsidies to ocean steamship lines, in order, as was said to defend the mercantile interests. He thought it was wrong to thus abuse the Post-office provision. All that California had the right to ask, was for a mail to be carried in the most expeditious route, whether it be by ocean or overland.

He proceeded at length to discuss the Constitutional relations of the Government.

Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said he believed it was always in order to discuss the Constitution, but at this late hour of the night and session, he desired to vote on the question before the House.

Mr. Gwin ask d the Senator if he knew what the pending question was.

Mr. Hammond confessed that so many questions had been raised this evening, that he did not know the question now before the Senate.

Mr. Gwin explained the condition of the pending question.

Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) thought that this increase of the Mail service was being carried to an excess, and was opposed to an Overland and Ocean service. He would be willing to give California adequate Mail facilities, if she would take them in moderation. The Butterfield, or some portions, was a job benefiting no one. One, or at most, two routes, were enough for California. There was no necessity for keeping in all of the routes.

Mr. Yulee said all the Post-office Committee asked was to place this whole thing in the hands of the Postmaster-General, and allow him to establish the route.

Mr. Mason moved to postpone the bill to the second Monday in December, but withdrew it, and moved to lay in on the table. Not agreed to,—yeays 121; nays 129.

A long and irrelevant debate ensued.

Mr. Hammond thought that the Senate had better sleep on it, and he moved to adjourn.

Before the motion was put the Post route bill was laid aside, and the Post-office Deficiency bill considered.

The Senate agreed to some of the House amendments.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, (Dem.,) hoped the Senate would agree to rest the amendments, and not allow the bill to be lost or vetoed by the President.

Mr. Pearce said the House modifications of the Senate amendments were more objectionable now than at the previous action.

Several ineffectual attempts were here made to adjourn.

Mr. Brown said Congress was voting special jobs on ocean mail steamers and overland routes, while it was permitting the Postmaster-General to cut down the inland routes. He was opposed to depriving the people on the highways in his State of mail facilities. He did not desire to leave the question of the inland service to the edict of the Postmaster-General, but believed in the interference of Congress to restore these routes.

Without any action on the bills, the Senate adjourned at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, June 22.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) asked, but failed to obtain leave to introduce a resolution providing for a Committee of three to investigate, during the recess, all the facts relative to Mr. Fowler's defalcation.

On motion of Mr. Burch, of California, (Dem.,) the unfinished business was transferred to the next session.

The House passed the resolution—86 against 62—reported Wednesday by Mr. Gurley from the Committee on Printing, as amended by Mr. Burnett.

Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill authorizing a Postal contract from New-Orleans or Mobile around the Mexican Gulf, touching at twelve ports, according to Mr. Butterfield's proposition. Referred to Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Rep.,) reported from the Committee of Conference on the Post-office Deficiency bill that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged from further service, and that the House insist on its amendment, with verbal alterations restoring the inland service discontinued in March, 1859, except where the same expired by limitation, or improving the service furnished by railroad or otherwise; retaining the *Isabel* steamer contract clause; the Postmaster-General not to be debarred from discontinuing or curtailing the service in accordance with the existing law.

Mr. Miles, South Carolina, (Dem.,) said it was almost morally certain that the Senate would not agree to the House amendment.

Mr. Washburne had every reason to expect a favorable result.

His motion was agreed to. Ayes 85; noes not counted.

The Loan and Treasury bill, a synopsis of which has been heretofore given, was passed 88 against 77.

Mr. Brabson, of Tennessee, (Am.) made an effort to suspend the rules, in order to consider the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812. The House refused, 91 against 53—not two-thirds.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Rep) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bills. They recede from their amendment relative to regulating the printing of each House, and the Senate Loan amendment is withdrawn, it being rendered unnecessary by the passage of the bill for that purpose. The report was adopted.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, (Dem.,) made an unsuccessful effort to introduce a resolution that both Houses adjourn to-morrow noon.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said the President informed him that he would not sign some of the bills till Monday.

Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, (Amer.,) ineffectually moved a suspension of the rules, in order to introduce a joint resolution to extend the session till all the pending bills were acted on.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) wanted to adjourn till Monday.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said that although Mr. Sherman said he had got through with his bills, the Post office Committee had not, and reminded the House that the Post-office bill was now being considered in the Senate, and would be returned with amendments.

Many unsuccessful motions were made to suspend the rules to act on private bills.

The confusion throughout the proceedings was general.

A number of private bills were from time to time passed.

At 3¼ o'clock adjourned.

The California Overland Mail.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH THE INDIANS IN WESTERN UTAH—THE PONY EXPRESS DISCONTINUED—A GREAT INDIAN WAR ANTICIPATED—COMPLAINTS AGAINST COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

Springfield, (Mo.,) Friday, June 22.

The Overland Mail from San Francisco arrived this evening, and brings the following summary of news from the Pacific Coast:

San Francisco, Friday, June 1.

The mail departing to-day leaves California in the midst of great excitement on account of the Indian difficulties in Western Utah. The war there is becoming serious. Within the month just closed the Indians have made attacks on different parties of whites as far southward as Walker River, and northward as far as Honey Lake.

The stations on the Pony Express and Salt Lake Mail route are known to have been unable to spare the necessary men from their duties to carry on the enterprise as it ought to be done. Under these circumstances the Pony Express has been discontinued, until such time as its trips can be resumed without jeopardizing the interests of its patrons.

The main body of the Indians are concentrated at Pyramid Lake, where Col. Ormsby's party were recently defeated.

It is now ascertained that over one hundred Indians were killed in that action. They are defiant, well armed, and according to information which can be relied upon, furnished by Col. Jack Hays, number 1,500 to 2,000 warriors.

On the 29th ult., Col. Hayes with a party of over 600 volunteers, and Capt. Steward with 16 United States troops started from Carson Valley for the Indian head-quarters at Williams Station on Carson River, where the first Indian murders occurred.

Col. Hays' party came upon a party of 300 Indians, attacked and defeated them, killing seven Indians. Among the killed is one of the principal chiefs. Two of the volunteers were wounded. On the 31st the Regulars and Volunteers marched for Pyramid Lake, and by the 2d inst. they confidently expect to bring on a general battle with the main body of the savages.

The most intense anxiety is felt for the result, for if our men are unsuccessful in striking an overwhelming blow, the most severe Indian war ever known on this coast is inevitable.

The effect of the disturbances has been to concentrate all the mining population of the Washoe region, now numbering seven or eighe thousand men, within a very small space in the vicinity of the settlements.

The mining accounts all point to the immense richness and extent of this new mineral region.

There is but little California news for this mail, the Washoe war excitement absorbing every other topic.

Complaints are becoming numerous, loud and earnest against Commodore Vanderbilt, on account of the manner in which he allows his steamers to be crowded with passengers when leaving New-York. The sufferings of second cabin and steerage passengers are reported as terrible in the extreme.

The Chamber of Commerce forward by to-day's mail a memorial to the California delegation in Congress, urging opposition to the 27th and 29th sections of the proposed new tariff law. They object to the 27th section beecause it allows no diminution in the original value of merchandise on account of damage while in transit, which would make unequal hardships to the Pacific ports, inasmuch as a great portion of goods are damaged in a long voyage from Europe to California, while little damage occurs in the voyage from Europe to New-York and Atlantic ports.

The 29th section is opposed because it would practically abolish the warehouseing system and destroy the preëminence San Francisco now holds as a commercial distributing port for the Pacific, to the advantage of Valparaiso, Honolulu and Victoria.

A memorial also goes forward to-day for a daily overland mail, and Congressional encouragement to the Pony Express.

A meeting is called for this evening in San Francisco, to raise supplies and provisions to be forwarded to the volunteers now engaged in the Indian war. Much feeling is manifested on the subject.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of May 20, now five days overdue, has not arrived, and probably has been cut off by the Indians.

The Pony Express of May 18 and 25 passed through Carson Valley on their journey Eastward, and it is hoped got safely over the Indian infested portion of the route. Much apprehension is felt for their safety. They each have about 150 letters.

The Iowa Hill stage was robbed of $11,000 in charge of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express on the 26th ult., by six highwaymen.

The money has not been recovered, but was promptly paid by the Express Company.

A general demonstration of rejoicing has been held in that portion of San Francisco covered by the Santillon claim recently rejected by the United States Supreme Court.

The ship *Sierra Nevada*, which sailed for New-York on the 24th ult., took over 1,200 bales wool; 9,000 bags wheat; 8,000 hides, and a general picked up cargo.

A fire in Nevada on the 28th ult. destroyed buildings valued at $13,000.

Notwithstanding the Indian hostilities the emigration to Washoe continues large.

News is received from Oregon to the 21st ult. and to the 24th from British Columbia.

The intelligence from Oregon is of little interest. A vituperative political contest is going on between the Regular Democrats and the Republicans, who are trying to fuse with the Anti-Lecompton Democrats. The strife is to secure United States Senators in place of General Lane and Delazon Smith, who are supported by the Regular Democrats.

The crops throughout Washington Territory are reported to be progressing favorably.

Arrived at San Francisco, May 27, steamer *John L. Stephens*, from Panama; ships *Galatea*, from New-York; *Red Rover*, from Victoria; 29th, steamers *California* and *Commodore*, from Melbourne. Sailed, 25th, ship *James Brown*, for Valparaiso; *Lates*, for Hong Kong; 30th, *Alfred Hill*, for Hong Kong; *Isabel*, for Mazatlan.

Later from Havana.

New Orleans, Friday, June 22.

The steamer *Cahawba* arrived here yesterday, bringing Havana advices to the 18th inst.

The Sugar market at Havana was steady, prices ranging from 8.@8¾ reals.

The stock at Havana and Matanzas was 340,000 boxes.

Molasses was firm at 3½@4½ reals for Muscovado.

Sterling 13@14¾ per cent. premium.

Exchange on New-York was at 1¼@1½ per cent. premium.

Freights were active.

Maroney Sentenced.

Montgomery, Ala., Friday, June 22.

Maroney, the former agent of Adams' Express Company, pleaded guilty of the robbery of $50,000. He was sentenced by Judge Shorter to ten years in the penitentiary. The money was recovered last August by Pinkerton's Detective Agency, of Chicago. It was found buried in an obscure place near Philadelphia. His wife and other parties implicated in the matter will, doubtless, be brought to justice also.

New-Hampshire Legislature, &c.

Concord, N. H., Friday, June 22.

The New-Hampshire Legislature has adjourned till Monday afternoon. Mr. Shirley, of Andover, and Mr. Barnard, of Franklin, members of the House, came near a personal knock down to-day, the latter accusing the former of uttering a falsehood. Mr. Shirley, who is a leading Democrat, remains in town to answer any written request from Mr. Barnard.

Ex President Pierce has gone to Hillsboro.

The Democrats are greatly exercised about the Baltimore Convention. The nomination of Mr. Douglas would cause a grand demonstration throughout the State.

Meeting at Oswego.

Oswego, Friday June 22.

The largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever witnessed in this city, was held last night to ratify the Chicago nominations. The City was brilliantly illuminated by pyrotechnic displays, and a long torch-light procession of the Wide-Awakes marched through the streets. Doolittle Hall was packed and the vast assemblage was addressed by Gen. B. F. Bruce, of Madison, and D. G. Mitchell, Esq., of Syracuse.

Later from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Friday, June 22.

The United States sloop-of-war *Pocahontas* has arrived here from Vera Cruz with advices to the 16th inst., and important dispatches for Washington. The news is unimportant.

The Richmond Convention.

Richmond, Va., Friday, June 22.

The Seceders met to-day and adjourned until to-morrow. They state authoritatively that it is decidedly not their intention to adjourn to Baltimore. All the delegates here are emphatically against it.

The Turf in Louisville.

Louisville, Thursday, June 21.

The horse *Reindeer* won the trotting race to-day, two mile heats, to harness, winning both heats. The time was 4:58 and 5:09, beating *Billy Lewis* and *Abbey Woods*.

Forgeries.

Boston, Friday, June 22.

The Exchange Bank paid yesterday $1,820 on a forged check, and the Safety Fund Bank $1,800 on a similar paper. The forgeries were made in the names of J. W. Davis & Co. and Matthew Bolles, brokers.

Settlement of the Mullanphey Will Case.

St. Louis, Thursday, June 21.

The celebrated Mullanphey will case was decided in the Supreme Court this morning in favor of St. Louis, which will receive over $700,000 thereby.

Naval.

Cape Island, N. J., Friday, June 22.

A large ship, supposed to be the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, from Vera Cruz, passed in last night, for Philadelphia.

The City of Baltimore Outward Bound.

St. Johns, N. F., Friday, June 22.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, bound to Liverpool, passed Cape Race at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night.

Weather Report.

St. Johns, N. F., Friday, June 22.

Wind W.; sky cloudy; thermometer 51°

Cape Race. Wind S. W.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Friday, June 22—6 P. M.

Flour firm and in good demand. Sales 3,000 bbls. at $5@$5 12½ for Extra State and Canadian; $5 10@$5 25 for Extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 25 $5 37½ for Extra Iowa and Michigan; $5 37½@$5 50 for Extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 75@$6 50 for Double Extras. Wheat closed quiet but firmer. Sales 35,000 bush.; nearly all of which changed hands before the receipt of the New-York dispatch at $1 18@$1 19 for Milwaukee Club; $1 16 for Canada Club; $1 15 for No. 2 Chicago Spring. Corn closed also quiet but firmer; sales 75,000 bush. at 54c.@54½c. for Toledo; 54½c.@55½c. for No. 1 Illinois. Holders were asking 56c. at the close. Oats steady at 34c. Canal Freights unchanged. *Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 21,000 bushels Wheat; 31,000 bushels Corn; 6,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—100 bbls. Flour; 32,000 bush. Wheat; 13,000 bushels Corn; 27,000 bushels Oats.

New-Orleans, Thursday, June 21.

Cotton sales to-day 100 bales, quotations are nominal. Sugar steady at 7¼c.@8c. Flour closed with an advancing tendency at $5 12½@$5 15. Corn quiet; Yellow at 65c., White at 70c. Tobacco closed firm. Whisky, 19c. *Freights* and *Exchange* unaltered.

Baltimore, Friday, June 22.

Flour active but unchanged in price. Wheat dull; Red, $1 28@$1 33; White, $1 40@$1 50. Corn active; Yellow, 65c.@68c.; White, 70c.@73c. Provisions quiet but very firm. Whisky steady.

Cincinnati, Friday, June 22.

Flour—prices irregular with moderate demand for higher grades; lower dull. Whisky steady, at 17½c. Provisions firm, but nothing doing. Money and Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Philadelphia, Friday, June 22.

Flour steady. Wheat firm; White, $1 40@$1 45; Red, $1 25@$1 35. Corn active at 68c. Whisky firm at 21c.@22c.

Notice to News Dealers.

Notwithstanding the combination entered into by Ross & Tousey, H. Dexter & Co., and the recently exploded firm of Hendrickson, Blake & Long, in conjunction with Robert Bonner, of the *New York Ledger*, to force the undersigned into abandoning the early newspaper train, he respectfully notifies public, that the train is still continued, and will be maintained in spite of the opposition it has called forth. No such combination, or even one much stronger in money and character than this one, can accomplish the object, and the reading public can rely on receiving their daily papers in advance of the mail, as heretofore. News agents' to avail themselves of the facilities it affords, should send their orders direct to

L. N. SHEAR, No. 41 Park Row.

Caution.—Purchasers of fireworks are hereby cautioned against the purchase of fireworks at stores where only enough of EDGE'S goods are kept to say that they have them, as some may be of inferior manufacturers', although sold as EDGE'S. The best way is to purchase at EDGE'S Dépôt, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, where no other goods are kept.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Chilton on the Croton.
The DIAPHRAGM FILTER, manufactured by Messrs. McKENZIE & O'HARA, is the kind of Porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Boots and Shoes for Summer Wear.—Don't fail to select an assortment of feet covering at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, before you start for the country. His assortment embraces boots for gentlemen who love fishing and gunning; gaiters for ladies who delight in rural walks, and slippers for those who indulge in the mazy dance, and stout shoes for children given to romping; while his prices are uniformly reasonable.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Broadway Styles and Qualities.—Fashionable Hats and Caps for gents and children at prices corresponding with the difference of expenses at KELLOGG'S, No. 381 Canal-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

White, the Hatter, Ahead.
NEW SHAPES IN FINE STRAW HATS.
100,000 do. from auction. $1 each. No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

"Summer Suits" $3 to $10.—Call early for them at De GROOT'S Granite Hall, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway.

Men's and Boys' Hats in all Qualities and shapes at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

A Perfect Charm.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

Moffat's
LIFE MEDICINES,
Which now possess higher celebrity and respectability among the families of the United States than any others before the public, or used by the Medical Profession are purely vegetable.

They invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from impaired digestive functions, costiveness, bilious and liver affections, or scrofulous habit.

But besides this, they act powerfully and specifically in acute and chronic rheumatism, settled pains of the organs and limbs, piles, asthma, jaundice, worms, ulcers, tumors, swellings, scurvy, salt rheum, eruptions of the skin, unhealthy complexion, bilious and serous looseness, nervous debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, erysipelas, corrupt humors, and other still more malignant and threatening diseases.

The proprietor is in possession of thousands of certificates of this comprehensive efficacy of the
LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

These certificates are unexceptionable and undeniable, for they are given voluntarily by the persons cured, who testify to what they know and feel. These remedies are perfectly mild and agreeable in their operation, and cannot be tried by any afflicted person without giving the utmost satisfaction and delight. Prepared by DR. W. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway.
Sold by all Druggists.

Silk Braid Caps, Gilt and Leather Belts,
HAIR NETS, FANS OF ALL KINDS,
SLIDES, FANCY HAIR PINS,
and many other NEW GOODS now landing from steamers *Africa* and *Arago*, for sale to the trade by
HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
No. 341 Broadway, up stairs.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.
FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEA BOILERS.
The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Removal.
BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Diseases of the Lungs and Throat
Successfully treated by E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D. Office No. 158 Bowery.

Jouvin & Co.'s Kid Gloves.—Just received per steamer an invoice of these celebrated manufacturers' Kid Gloves.
Leary & Co.'s successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, leaders and introducers of fashions for gentlemen's hats
A CARD.
Retiring from business, we most cheerfully recommend to our friends and the public Mr. JAMES HUNT and CHARLES K. DUSENBURY, our successors.
Messrs. HUNT & DUSENBURY, respectively, have had for a long time past the management of our manufacturing and sales departments and as the whole establishment is now in their hands, their facilities are the same as those enjoyed by us. LEARY & CO.

Summer Clothing!
ELEGANT
SUMMER
CLOTHING,
ONE
PRICE,
and
NO DEVIATION!
AT
Nos. 121
193 and 125
Fulton-st.
ROGERS & RAYMOND.

The Interest of the late D. L. Tuthill, business manager and partner in the late firm of Leary & Co.—(dissolved Feb. 1, 1860)—has been transferred to NO. 366 BROADWAY,
Where his friends and those of his sons can be suited with styles of Hats, Caps, Soft Hats, Straw Goods, &c., adapted to all seasons and climates. The present assortment of Summer Goods is complete and contains all the novelties of the season. TUTHILL, Hatter.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair-Dressing
Has no equal for dressing and preserving the hair.
NO ONE NEED BE BALD OR GRAY.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER
Never fails to restore the hair to its youthful color.
"IT IS NOT A DYE."
For sale by Hegeman & Co., Rushton, and other druggists, and at the dépôt, No. 355 Broome st, New-York.

$40. Parker Sewing machines. $40.
First class Double-Thread, Rapid and Noiseless.
Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c.
Office, VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.
Agents wanted everywhere.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

John B. Dunham.
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Six Shirts for $9.—The best ever made for the money. Shirts of the finest quality ready made or made to measure at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

Dress Black Frock Coats, $4 to $18.
SPRING BUSINESS SUITS, $7 to $16.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Hair—its diseases, change of color, and embellishment—treated carefully by GRANDJEAN, (40 years' experience and practice,) Astor-place, near Broadway.

Bloom Beaver.—Gentlemen's Dress Hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Lockwood—Santis.—In this City, on Monday, June 18, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. F. S. De Hasse, Mr. Wm. Lockwood to Miss Imogene Santis, both of this City.

McKewan—Taylor.—In this City, on Thursday, June 21, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, John P. McKewan to Jeannie Taylor, both of this city.

Travis—Horton.—In this City, on Thursday, June 21, by Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, Mr. J. Fowler Travis to Miss Georgiana H., daughter of H. H. Horton, Esq., all of this City.

Foss—Mead.—In this City, on Thursday, June 21, by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, Rev. Archibald C. Foss, late pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, to Caroline, daughter of Ralph Mead, Esq., all of this City.

Barstow—Macdonald.—In Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, June 21, at St. George's Church, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, Dr. J. W. Barstow to Flora, eldest daughter of the late Dr. James Macdonald, of Sanford Hall, Flushing.

Birdsall—Talmage.—At Mont Verd, Somerville, N. J., on Thursday, June 21, by Rev. Dr. Mesick, assisted by Rev. E. R. Craven, D. D., of Newark, Samuel S. Birdsall to Lizzie La Grange, daughter of the late Thomas Talmage, Esq.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

Suffern—Wood.—At New-Lebanon, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 19, at 6 o'clock A. M., by Rev. G. W. Timlow, J. C. Suffern, Esq., of Suffern, N. Y., to Miss Julia S. Wood, daughter of the late Dr. Z. Wood, of Ramapo, N. Y.

Cook—Crosby.—At Caldwell, Lake George, on Wednesday, June 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. S Huntington, Augustus P. Cook, Esq., of Whitehall to Miss Ida, daughter of F. P. Crosby, Esq., of the former place.

Knower—Clark.—On Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. R. W. Dickinson, D. D., George Knower, of Brooklyn, to Annie E., daughter of Andrew Clark, Esq., of Rye, N. Y.

DIED.

Carlisle.—In this City, on Friday, June 22, of disease of the heart, William Carlisle, teacher in Ward School No. 18, XIXth Ward, aged 35 years.

His remains will be removed for interment to Greenwood Cemetery, from his late residence, No. 523 2d-av., to-day, the 23d inst., at 4 P. M. The teachers of the Public Schools and his friends and acquaintances, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral.

☞ Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy.

Marcus.—In this City, on Friday, June 22, of scarlet fever, Henry Vincent, son of Herman and Margaret Marcus, in the 5th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from their residence No. 166 West 48th-st.

Phyfe.—In this City, on Thursday, June 21, Edward Gibson, only child of John M. and Martha Phyfe, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 42 West 25th st.

Aylward.—In this City, on Thursday, June 21, Johanna, wife of John Aylward, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 100 Cedar-st. on Saturday, June 23, at 1½ o'clock.

Lewis.—In this City, on Thursday, June 21, William S. Lewis aged 34 years, 10 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 128 West 16th-st., (formerly Amos,) on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Beekman.—In this City, on Friday, June 22, Kate A. Beekman, widow of the late Jacob W. Beekman, and daughter of the late Arnout Brown, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 157 Laurens-st.

Canes.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, June 22, Mrs. Eliza Canes, daughter of the late Capt. John O'Bryan, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the Presbyterian Church, South 3d, corner of 5th st., on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Chace.—In Providence R I., on Tuesday, June 19, Amy F. Chace, wife of Thomas Chace, aged 70 years.

Cope.—In Montreal, on Tuesday, June 12, of membranous croup, Harry Edward, only son of Jno. T. and Julia C. Cope, aged 4 years and 3 months.

Oh let my trembling soul be still
While darkness veils the mortal eye,
And wait thy wise, thy holy will,
Wrapped yet in tears and mystery;
I cannot, Lord, thy purpose see.
Yet all is well since ruled by thee.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 297, June 23, 1860.
58, 73, 37, 18, 40, 51, 3, 4, 62, 17, 52, 5, 76, 77.
Class No. 298, June 23, 1860.
54, 18, 22, 58, 75, 66, 55, 4, 20, 30, 24, 40, 3.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 23, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
A most dear female friend was restored to health by two bottles of the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and it did her more good than all the other prescriptions she has taken. It is the best thing in the world for what it is recommended.
J. M. BUCKINGHAM, Honesdale, Pa.
Dr. J. F. Bridge—*Sir:* Your Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon is working wonders in many cases considered hopeless for years, and which have been under the best medical treatment. The most skeptical acknowledge its power. They cannot do otherwise.
NORTON CLARK, Plantsville, Conn.
I have been called upon by many of my female friends for the very valuable Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, and shall use every honorable effort to extend its use. J. SIDES, M. D., Colon, Mich.
I certainly regard the Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon as a specific in all cases of uterine disease in females. THOS. H. MILES, M. D. Mt. Carmel, Vt.
Statement of Mackenzie & Minchim, Nashville, Tenn.
The Graefenberg Company have testimony of the most convincing character regarding their family remedies. We have seen over a thousand certificates concerning their Uterine Catholicon. The Imperial Colleges of France and Russia; Sir Henry Holland, Physician to Queen Victoria; the attending physicians of the most noted hospitals and the Faculties of the Medical Colleges, together with leading divines and editors in this country, bear witness to its universal efficiency, and to the great value of the Graefenberg treatment.
(Signed) MACKENZIE & MINCHIM,
No. 14 College-st., Nashville, Tenn.
THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON is prepared by an educated physician, and may be depended upon.
Sold at No 2 BOND-ST., and by druggists.
Price $1 50 *per bottle.* For Six Dollars five bottles sent by express, and charges prepaid to end of Express Line from New-York. Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-st., New-York.
☞ *Dr. BRIDGE will attend to professional calls and receive patients at his residence in the Graefenberg Institute Buildings, No. 2 BOND-ST., New York.*

PERFECT FITTING
SHI
RTS
WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS
FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as "KNAPP'S ROOT BEER" is made, is put up in bottles at 25c. and 50c. and $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General Dépôt, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail Druggists.

THE LARGEST SAFE IN NEW-YORK.
The celebrated Safe made by HERRING for Messrs. BALL, BLACK & CO., and which I have taken in part payment for LILLIE'S CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON SAFES. This Safe is FOR SALE at a very low price, and may be seen at LILLIE'S SAFE AND HOWE'S STANDARD SCALE STORE.
FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 203 Broadway, N. Y.

A GREAT HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.
DENSLOW'S BENZINE.
Approved in actual use by one hundred thousand persons, now selling with the greatest rapidity. Instantly removes oil, paint, and grease spots. Price 12 cts., 25 cts., and 50 cts. No. 162 Broadway, and all Druggists. Take none but Denslow's.

WILLCOX MACHINE
PRICE & $30.
SEWING GIBBS.
REMARKABLE FOR ITS SIMPLICITY.
"Has evident points of superiority as a FAMILY MACHINE over all others."—*Phila. Press.*
Manufactured by JAMES WILLCOX,
No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH ST. CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums from $1 to $1,000.
All deposits made on or before JULY 10 draw interest from JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. Childs Secretary.

DR. REYNOLDSON,
Founder of Liverpool Medical Mesmeric Society, 1845, accompanies patients to Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., where he may be consulted, July and August, in diseases utterly intractable to ordinary medical treatment. Consultation $5; visit $2 50.

STRAWBERRIES! SOMETHING NEW!!
Just out—For serving strawberries and other fruits, a beautiful silver-plated dish, with colored glass vase, which makes the delicious fruit look immensely more tempting. At retail and wholesale, by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL SKIRTS—For elegance, durability and economy surpass all others. Best steel woven skirts, 11 springs, 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; 20 springs, $1. Cheapest and best skirts ever offered in New-York. No. 473 Broadway; Nos. 320 and 259 Canal-st.; No. 244 Grand-st.; No. 119 8th-av., and corner Fulton and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn. Cheapest and best.

CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB AND INVERTED nails successfully treated by LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Practical Chiropodists, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. We promise no more than we perform, and give the highest testimonials from physicians and private families who have employed us for the last twenty years.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, June 23, at 10½ o'clock.
JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

NEW BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
HISTORY
OF
THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
AND
PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.
BY
HON. SAMUEL GREENE ARNOLD.
Vol. II.,
Completing the work.
Price $2 50.
The History of Rhode Island possesses great interest. The circumstances attending the banishment of Roger Williams for heresy, and the consequent establishment of religious liberty in the Colony he founded, have exerted a potential influence in its whole subsequent history down to the present hour. Mr. Arnold has fully appreciated the capability of his subject, and has produced a history of his native State which will be recognized as standard and classical.
THE
MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.
BY
Edward Everett.
1 vol. 12mo. cloth, $1 25.
This work is associated with an event of a peculiar national character—the acquisition of the Mount Vernon estate—and has in that respect a very general interest, which the choice of subjects and the treatment greatly enhance. Mount Vernon itself; The History of Christmas; The History of Franklin's House; The Comet; Some Circumstances of Washington's Private Life; Louis Napoleon; Sir Walter Scott; A Journey in Europe; Italian Nationality; Prescott, Hallam, Humboldt are among the things treated of. Mr. Everett is noted among American writers for the purity and elegance of his style, as well as for his extensive scholarly attainments—a repute which this work will admirably maintain.
Aside from the excellence and value of the work itself, the publishers believe that a book by a gentleman so distinguished in the political history of the country must be an interesting addition to American Literature.
D. A. & CO. have recently Published:
BERTHA PERCY; Or, L'Esperance. By Margaret Field. 1 vol 12mo. $1 25.
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S NOTES ON NURSING. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. 25 cents.
A MANUAL OF CHURCH MUSIC. By Wm. H. Walter. 1 vol, small 4to. $1.
THE REVELATION OF JOHN: Its Own Interpreter, in Virtue of the Double Version in which it is Delivered. By John Cochran. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF COMMON LIFE. By Geo. Henry Lewes. 2 vols., 12mo. $2.

APPLETONS'
TRAVELER'S GUIDE BOOKS.
I.
APPLETONS'
OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE,
Containing full time-tables of all the Railways in the United States and Canadas, and 100 maps, explaining at a glance how the traveler is to proceed. Price, 25 cents.
II.
APPLETONS'
COMPANION HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL,
Containing a full description of the principal cities, towns, and places of interest, together with hotels and routes of travel through the United States and the Canadas. With colored maps. Price, paper covers, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents. (Ready July 1.)
III.
APPLETONS'
ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK OF AMERICAN TRAVEL,
A full and reliable Guide, by railway, steamboat, and stage, to the cities, towns, waterfalls, battle-fields, mountains, rivers, lakes, hunting and fishing grounds, watering places, Summer resorts, and all scenes and objects of importance and interest in the United States and British Provinces. By T. Addison Richards. With careful maps of all parts of the country, and pictures of famous places and scenes, from original drawings by the author and other artists.
Part 1, containing the Northern and Eastern States, $1.
Part 2, containing the Southern and Western States, $1.
Or the two parts bound in one volume. $1 50.
Either of the above sent free by mail on receipt of price. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

THE NEW SUMMER BOOKS.
FRESH AND ATTRACTIVE.
THE KELLYS AND O'KELLYS.
A capital new English novel, by Anthony Trollope, author of "Doctor Thorne," &c. Orders and reorders are fast coming in for this splendid book, which is called the best Summer novel this year. 1 vol., cloth binding. Price $1 25.
HUMBOLDT'S PRIVATE LETTERS.
Translated from the original German. A remarkable and gossipy correspondence between Alexander Von Humboldt and European celebrities in Literature, State, Art and Science. 1 vol., cloth binding. Price $1 25.
WOMAN, (LA FEMME.)
A new work, translated from the French of Michelet, author of "Love," (L'Amour.) This book has caused an unusual amount of interest and criticism, and its sale bids fair to equal that of its predecessor, "L'Amour." 1 vol., cloth binding. Price $1.
HABITS OF GOOD SOCIETY.
An attractive work upon taste and good manners. Reprinted from the London edition. The best, wittiest, and most interesting book on manners ever printed. 1 vol., cloth binding. Price $1 25.
***Copies sent by mail, postage free. Apply to
RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK LOOKING-GLASS
AND
ORNAMENTAL FRAME MANUFACTORY,
NO. 434 BROOME-ST.,
A few doors east of Broadway,
ARE CLOSING OUT their extensive stock at an immense reduction from customary rates.
Elegant and desirable styles of
PIER, MANTEL AND OVAL MIRRORS,
PICTURE FRAMES, CORNICES, BASES, &c.,
at prices greatly below the cost of production.
Any article in the line made to order at a small advance on the manufacturing cost. A large assortment of FRAMED PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS at less than half price.

A GREAT SPRING MEDICINE.
RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of these diseases: also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal dépôt No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.
Universally acknowledged as the Great Pain curer of the 19th Century. Instant relief in cases of chronic rheumatism, colic cramps, headache, dysentery, and all pains that flesh is heir to. Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 25 and 50 cents.

R. R. R.
Gesundheit ist Besser, als Krankheit!
THINK OF IT.
SICK FOR THIRTEEN YEARS.
SUPERIORITY OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AND PILLS TO ALL OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICATION POSITIVELY ESTABLISHED.
Let those who doubt read the following letter from Mr. Joseph Smeare, a respectable citizen of Quincy, Ill.:
Quincy, Ill., May, 1860.
Dr. Radway & Co.:
I became diseased thirteen years ago, and have been diseased ever since. I have doctored with the best physicians in this place, (Quincy, Ill.,) but grew worse under their treatment. I have tried a variety of the popular advertised remedies, with no better success. Nothing, no, nothing did me any good, until I tried
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
Then, for the first time in 13 long years of anguish, misery and disease I felt ease and comfort; pains, aches and infirmities left me, and I was again able to enjoy life. My disease was all over my body and through my system. Doctors called it by different names. I was lame, crippled, had breakings-out over my body, pains and aches in all my limbs, headaches, pains in the stomach after eating, could not sleep well, nor do anything like a healthy man should do; in fact, I was miserable. With the Ready Relief I took
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS
AND
RENOVATING RESOLVENT.
All my pains and aches have left me; my sores are healed, my blood is pure. I can sleep well, and feel as vigorous, strong and healthy as any man desires.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is sold for 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
RENOVATING RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, 25c. per box.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

ALL HAIL.
PRICES REDUCED.
THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY IS COMING, SO IS THE GREAT JAPANESE EMBASSY, WITH DRUMS AND TRUMPETS.
NOW IS THE TIME
TO GO TO
F. B. BALDWIN'S
GREAT MODEL CLOTHING WAREROOMS,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
And get a cheap and splendid fit out. You will find at our great model Show-rooms the most rich and splendid fitting garments of every description, color, shade and texture, made up in the most fashionable and tasty style. No establishment in the world can spread out a more rich and varied stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods than you will find at
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
is very complete and full. We have a splendid selection of Children's Dress and Fancy Clothing, made up from beautiful styles of goods, cut and trimmed with great taste and finish, from the very latest Paris styles and patterns.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Useful in every house. For sale everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar st.

SAVINGS BANK.—UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—No. 429 CANAL STREET CORNER OF VARICK STREET.—Open daily from 10 A. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. From 10 cents to $5,000, received on deposits. 10 cents a day, with interest in 10½ years amounts to $521.13. $205,271,36 was received from 3,794 depositors during last year.
Six per cent interest paid on sums of $500 and under and five per cent on larger sums. Interest commences July 1st. Money to loan on Bond or Mortgage.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
Gardner S. Chapin, Secretary.

READ THE FOLLOWING MARVELOUS CURE BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT IN THIS CITY.—Mr. Donald Forbes, gardener, 113th-st., Harlem-lane, to whom we refer for the truth of this statement, was sorely afflicted with rheumatism and scaly eruptions on the arms, which were totally paralyzed, and for which he had had the best medical advice without the slightest benefit. Finally he procured a pot of Holloway's Ointment for 25 cents, and a radical cure was effected.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY, A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal saloons. HECKERS' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Molds, of various sizes, forms and patterns, for sale at the establishment, No. 5 new Canal-st., near East Broadway.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 22.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, 1874....	104½	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	27⅞
15,000	Mo. State 6s.....	84¾	100	do.........b15	28
10,000	do.........s30	84⅝	150	do...........	28
9,000	Cal. State 7s....	92⅛	350	do...........	28⅛
3,000	Va. State 6s....	93⅞	100	do.........s30	28¼
2,000	Erie 2d M. B.....	96	50	do.........b60	28⅛
11,000	E. R. 3d M. B.'83	90½	630	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	63
1,000	Hud.Riv.R.2d M.	91¼	350	do........b60	63¼
1,000	Mich. C R.8 ℔ ct. 1st M.S.F.C.Bs	97	100	do.........s10	63
			41	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	94
5,000	M. S. 2d M.Bs b30	49½	50	M. So. & N. Ia. R..	13⅞
3,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	72	25	do...........	13⅞
2,000	do...........	73	100	Gal. & Chi. R...s60	61⅞
5,000	Chi.& N.W.2d M.	25	50	do.........s30	61⅞
6,000	Han. & St.J.R.B	72½	50	do.........b60	61⅞
1500	Del., L. & W.R.1m.	100	50	do...........	61⅞
1000	Clev. & Tol.S.F.B	75	100	do.........b10	61⅞
25	Bank of Comm....	103	200	do.........s10	61⅞
50	Canton Company..	20¼	50	do...........	61⅞
80	Penn. Coal Co......	86	100	do.........b30	61⅞
200	Cum. Coal Pref'd.	13	50	do.........b15	61⅞
200	N. Y. Central R...	82½	100	do.........b60	62
200	do.........b60	83¼	50	do.........b7	61⅞
50	Pac. M. S. Co..s30	90	125	do.........b30	61⅞
70	do...........	90¼	50	Cleve. & Tol. R.s15	31⅞
50	do.........s30	90¼	400	do...........	31⅞
50	Erie Railroad......	19⅝	100	do.........s60	31⅞
475	do...........	19¼	300	do...........	31⅞
100	Hudson River R..	48¼	300	do.........b30	31⅞
50	do.........s30	48¼	50	do.........s30	31⅞
50	do.........s60	48¼	200	do.........s60	31⅞
100	Harlem Railroad..	12½	100	do.........b60	31⅞
120	Harlem R. Pref....	39⅜	174	Chic.& R. Isl. R....	69⅞
100	do.........b30	39⅜	150	do.........s30	69⅞
200	do.........b30	39⅜	350	do...........	69⅞
100	do...........	39¼	550	do.........b60	69⅞
100	Reading Rl'd......	41¼	200	do.........s60	69⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R...s30	49¼	250	Chic., B.&Q.R..s60	73
50	do.........b60	49¼	200	do.........b60	73⅞
50	do.........b60	49⅛	140	do...........	73⅞
100	do...........	49¼	50	do.........s30	73⅞
200	do...........	49	50	do.........s60	73⅞
100	do.........b30	49¼	50	do.........b60	74
200	do.........s60	48⅞	100	Buf.& State Line R.	93
100	do.........s30	48⅞	20	Sixth-av. R........	135

SECOND BOARD.

$500	Cal. State 7s.....	93	100	Reading R......s10	41⅜
2,000	E. R.2d M. B. Ex	95	50	M. S.& N. I. G.S.s60	28
1,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.	67¾	100	do...........	28¼
2,800	H. Riv. R. 3d M.	91½	20	do...........	28
10	Am. Ex. Bank....	100¼	50	do.........s60	27⅞
150	Phœnix Bank.....	110	5	Second av. R	97½
6	Del. & Hud C'l Co.	97	50	Panama R.....s60.	132¾
50	N. Y. Central R.s30	82¼	300	do.........s60.	133
200	do...........	82⅜	10	do...........	133½
200	do.........b60	82½	200	Ill.Cen. R. Scrip...	63⅞
50	do.........s10	82⅜	100	do.........s30	63⅞
50	Hud. River. R..s10	48⅜	200	do.........b60	63⅞
50	do.........s30	48⅜	100	do...........	63⅞
50	do...........	48⅛	150	Gal. & Chic. R..s15	62
150	Erie Railroad......	19¼	50	do.........b60	62¼
50	do.........b30	19⅜	500	Clev. & Tol. R..s60	31¾
300	Harlem Railroad..	12½	200	do.........s30	31⅞
460	Harlem R. Pref....	39⅜	300	do...........	31⅞
50	Mich. Cen. R.....	48¾	400	do.........b60	31⅞
50	do.........s15	48⅜	100	do.........s30	31⅞
275	M. S. & N. Ia. R...	13¾	250	Chi. & R. I. R.......	70
100	do...........	14	50	Chi.,Bur.& Q.R..s60	73⅞
30	do...........	13⅞	50	do.........s15	73⅞

FRIDAY, June 22—P. M.

We are requested by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this City to state that he has authority from the Department to renew, for twelve months, at the rate of 5 ℔ cent., all overdue Treasury Bills which may be presented to him on or before Saturday of next week, June 30, when the power of reissue will expire. We understand that there is no probability that this authority will be extended by Congress, so that after the 30th inst. all overdue Bills will be liable to be called in at any time after sixty days' notice. One of our large moneyed institutions, to-day, immediately availed of the privilege of taking the new Bills to the amount of $500,000, in exchange for old which are past due. The accrued interest is paid in cash of course.

The Stock Exchange was again active to-day. The speculation is the reverse of last week and is now strongly for the advance, though opposed by a considerable show of seller's options. The demand runs free on the Western Road shares, and the resistance to higher prices appears to be overcome by some fresh confidence in the future of these roads, inspired in part by the Grain news from Europe and the look of the new crops in the West. An improving management, material as well as financial, also has its influence, in more than one instance on the list, and because of this a good many buyers seem disposed to anticipate what the practical results will be later in the season and after the harvest is secured. The demand also further improved for several of the New-York Road shares, and Central sold this afternoon as high as 82½ ℔ cent., Harlem 39½, and Hudson River 38½. The sales of Erie were at a fraction concession on the sudden rise of yesterday, but nothing done under 19¼ ℔ cent. Illinois Central Scrip shares opened at 63 ℔ cent. sales in the morning, but in the afternoon, after it was known that an assessment of $5 the share had been made for the 20th June, in place of the further offer of an 8 ℔ cent. temporary loan, the price went to 63⅞ sales, closing 63⅝@63⅞ ℔ cent. The guaranteed shares of the Michigan Southern advanced 1½@2 ℔ cent. in the forenoon. Sales were made, for immediate delivery, on the Street, as high as 29 ℔ cent., after selling at 28½ at the morning Board. After 3 o'clock, the price left off 28½@28¼, a rise of 1@1¼ ℔ cent. on Thursday's price. We are informed from the office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Company, that the managers will commence to pay the overdue coupons on the first mortgages upon their road and its branches on the 16th July, and they hope to be able, through a short period thereafter, to satisfy, in cash, all these coupons. This notice is given in order that no undue sacrifices shall be made by holders, under the erroneous impression that these payments are indefinitely postponed. We believe that the following is the first mortgage interest now in default:

Issue.	Principal.	Int. Overdue.
Mich. Southern.....	$993,000—May, '60......	$34,755
North. Indiana......	985,000—Feb., '60......	34 475
Erie & Kalamazoo..	300,000—Mar., '60......	10,500
Jackson Branch.....	195,000—Feb., '60......	6,825
Goshen Branch......	1,287,000—Feb., '60......	45,045
Total...........	$3,760,000	$131,600

This ability or determination of the managers to resume at an early day the payments of interest on their primary mortgages was known on the Street, and possibly contributed to the additional rise on the stock. The loans in default for some months past, are all, or with a single exception, convertible at the will of the holder into the general Sinking Fund mortgage, the May and November interest on which is promptly cared for. The exception is the $300,000 on the Kalamazoo leased section of the line. The advance since yesterday on Cleveland and Toledo shares is 1 ℔ cent. Sales on the printed list as high as 31⅞ ℔ cent., closing 32½ seller 10 days, bid at 4 o'clock. This makes the rise since last week about 3½ ℔ cent. The financial exhibit at the annual meeting of the Company at Cleveland yesterday appears to afford satisfaction; though we are as yet without full official details. The

Gross earnings for year ending May 1, '60..	$833,271 36
Gross earnings for year ending May 1, '59.	798,155 65
Increase............................	$35,115 71
Running expenses for the year ending May 1, 1860..........................	367,736 51
Running expenses for the year ending May 1, 1859..........................	383,699 73
Decrease............................	$15,963 22

This has enabled the management to provide, promptly, all the Interest and Sinking Fund charges upon the debt, and to apply $72,524 to the reduction of the bills payable on the Floating Debt of the concern, and to meet other charges not properly applicable to the ordinary running expenses of the past year. The advance to-day in Panama is to 133@133½ ℔ cent. The usual half-yearly dividend of 6 ℔ cent. was declared this afternoon, payable the 2d July, the transfers to close on 25th inst., and to re-open on the morning of the 3d July. Galena Shares improved to 62½ ℔ cent., Rock Island to 70, Burlington to 73⅞, and Reading to 41⅜ ℔ cent. Michigan Central was again in good demand, but this was met by sellers at a concession of ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. on the sales of Thursday. Good buyers have come into the Stock within a few days against a strong clique inside the Board who have been operating for the decline.

The Railway Bonds are firmer, in sympathy with the share list. Erie third mortgage is on the rise, and were in demand at 90½ ℔ cent. The fourths went to 67¾ ℔ cent. The early issues of the Michigan Southern, and also the General Sinking Fund, were in improved demand, the latter selling at 73 ℔ cent. The seconds also sold at 49½, buyer 30 days, and Hudson River tends as high as 91½ ℔ cent. Most of the State Stocks were quiet. The Federal Fives of 1874 again sold at 104½ ℔ cent. The general market this afternoon left off firm.

The demand for Exchange for the *Arago*, was less strong to-day than the opening indications of yesterday promised. The rates were 109⅜@109⅞. As intimated in our last report, the Specie shipment, which includes several large parcels of Mexican dollars, will reach $1,500,000. The precise amount not made up at the steamer's office late this afternoon. In money matters we hear of nothing different from our last quotations. The disposition of lenders this week is rather to accept low rates, at call, than to have their money in long date paper at last week's cheap terms. We quote strictly prime discounts at from 4½ to 6 ℔ cent. as in date, 30 days to 6 months.

We understand that a pending negotiation with the European holders of the mortgage bonds of the Northern Cross Road of Illinois on the part of the Chicago and Burlington Company, who lease the line, is nearly brought to a close. Letters from the Continent by the *Asia*, yesterday, advise that the German holders have generally intimated their readiness to accept the proffered terms of the lessees of the road, which are, substantially, to assume the $1,200,000 first mortgage, substituting their own 4½ ℔ cent. debentures, interest payable in Frankfort, for the original 8 ℔ cent. bonds, the overdue interest on the latter, which is now about 20 ℔ cent., being waived by the holders. The second mortgage of $1,000,000, by the original contract, was to be bought up at par, $100,000 a year, the numbers of the bonds so purchased to be determined by lot every six months. The process was suspended after $200,000 had been retired. The Burlington Company now proffer to resume it, free of all accumulated interest, at the rate of $50,000 ℔ year, so that the whole issue, now $800,000, will be retired in the course of sixteen years. These are very hard terms, considering the high credit placed upon the mortgages when originally sold to Germany and France in this market. The whole incumbrance is only $20,000 ℔ mile on 100 miles of road from Galesburgh to Quincy, but it seems the Bondholders, if not absolutely at the mercy of the Company, who are and have for years been using if not abusing the line as lessees, are subject, otherwise, to an almost endless as well as expensive litigation through the Illinois Courts. In like manner the Chicago and Burlington Company hope to force a sale or compromise on 42 miles of the Peoria Road from Galesburgh to Burlington which for five years past they have been using as lessees without paying the mortgage interest upon this section as agreed. Thus securing two outlets to the Mississippi River, and adding 142 miles to their original line—which is only 138 miles—for a mere song! And all this is called Boston enterprise, with an infusion of sharp practice in the West, backed by one or two "solid men" of this City, who we dare say would blush to be caught in similar transactions on their individual account.

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad for May, 1859 and 1860:

May, 1860......................	$33,667 31
May, 1859......................	27,331 06
Increase......................	$6,336 25

The freight earnings for the two months compare as follows:

May, 1860......................	$20,831 44
May, 1859......................	15,167 99
Increase......................	$5,663 45

The London *Times* writes of our New-York and New-Haven case:

The last advices from New-York show that the case of the New-York and New-Haven Railway continues to furnish a remarkable contrast to the course which public opinion compels all establishments to adopt on this side when, through the misconduct of their officers, innocent persons sustain loss. The Great Northern Company and Crystal Palace Company never for an instant ventured to dispute the claims of those who had bought in the open market the false Stock manufactured by REDPATH and ROBSON. The New-York and New-Haven Company, however, although in that case the delinquent was Mr. ROBERT SCHUYLER, their own President, and the false Stock bore all the regular signatures of the subordinate officers, so that to this day they are in doubt whether they can distinguish the fraudulent creation from the genuine, instantly refused to be answerable for any portion of it, and have for nearly six years sustained that refusal by litigation, the expenses of which are paid out of the earnings of the line, and consequently from the very assets which equitably belong to the complainants together with the other shareholders. So flagrant is the case, that it is believed by persons who have examined their books, that the Company are to this day, in some instances, paying dividends on Stock created by SCHUYLER, and disowning other amounts which were formally and legally issued. Yet the Directors, by whom this contest is carried on, seem to hold up their heads with as much confidence of social toleration as was manifested by the authorities of the Dry Dock Bank in their affair with Mr. MORRISON.

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Receipts......................	$295,395 32
Payments......................	155,615 75
Balance......................	6,275,861 48

The receipts include $242,000 for Customs.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port....	$648,929	$2,440,947	$929 908
Thrown on Market.....	751,119	2,079,574	892,137
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port....	$21,569 563	$52 853 460	$48,531,201
Thrown on Market.....	26 969,437	52,933,147	48 539,677

The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value
Mf. of Wool.	652	$294,219	204	$70 037	142	$33,636
Mf. of Cotton.	545	142,207	49	12,045	26	7,392
Mf. of Silk...	324	270,128	48	23,525	46	15,622
Mf. of Flax..	204	45,472	7	1,259	232	11,717
Miscellan's..	118	68,192	16	2,824	146	3,552
Total.......	1,843	$820,218	324	$109,690	592	$71,919
		109,690				820,218
Total Entered...		$929,908	Total Marketed.			$892,137

Referring to the crop prospects throughout the country, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Thursday, says they are still liable to undergo a change, so far as regards corn, but the progress of this crop, so far, has been all that could be desired. Wheat is considered out of danger, and a good crop in all the wheat growing States north of the Mississippi may be counted upon. Last year there was about half a crop in those States, and yet there was enough and to spare, the surplus being much larger than at this date last year. The approaching harvest will yield about twice as much as that of 1859. In some localities this will not be the case, but, in the aggregate, this result will be realized. It was the impression a fortnight ago that the wheat crop in the south would be almost a total failure. This is modified considerably by more recent information, and it is now ascertained that a fair half crop will be secured. Oats, Barley, Rye, and Potatoes promise a full crop in the West, and there will also be a fair yield of Hay. Should the corn turn out as well as it promises at present, there will be nothing wanting to render satisfactory the result of the harvest of 1860.

BREADSTUFF TRADE OF CHICAGO—JAN. 1 TO JUNE 19.

	Receipts. 1860.	1859.	Shipments. 1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls.......	210,656	183,485	283,171	144,974
Wheat, bush......	1,651,438	1,257,129	1,198,414	841,639
Corn, bush......	7,103,601	2,237,252	5,289,466	1,361,582
Oats, bush.......	540,218	315,170	310,313	158,008
Rye, bush.......	61,194	23,216	8,144	2 426
Barley, bush....	186,208	103,730	43,187	43,190

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 22, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 6 bbls. Ashes, 13,524 bbls. Flour, 171 bbls. Corn-meal, 28,761 bushels Wheat, 29,630 bushels Corn, 2,679 bushels Rye, 29,665 bushels Oats, 594 bushels Malt, 343 pkgs. Provisions, and 211 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 75 bbls at $5 25 for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 300 bags Laguayra, and 200 bags Ceylon, at 14c.; 550 bags Rio, at 13¾c.@14½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been inactive, sales having been confined to 500 bales, at unaltered rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits increased firmness, to-day, for State and Western Flour, which has been in very good request, partly for export. The day's transactions add up 22,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 25@$5 37½, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; extra State at $5 45@$5 65, mainly at $5 50@$5 60; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 40@$6 20; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 45@$6 35; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 60; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 85 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State..............................	$5 25	@	$5 37½
Extra State..............................	5 45	@	5 65
Superfine Western..............................	5 20	@	5 35
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin..............	5 40	@	6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@	6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio..............................	5 50	@	5 60
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 65	@	5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brand..............	5 90	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee..............................	5 65	@	5 75
Extra Genesee..............................	5 90	@	7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri....	5 90	@	7 50

Southern Flour is in brisk demand at rising prices. Sales have been made of 4,800 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 10 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in good request, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 1,500 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey. $3 70 for Baltimore, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet at former quotations.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in demand, including Layer, at $2 50, and Bunch, at $2 42½@$2 45 ℔ box. The transactions in other kinds have been limited.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, as the principal buyers have been reluctant to pay the advanced prices claimed by most sellers. The reported transactions add up 86,500 bushels, including white Canada at $1 47@$1 49; white Indiana, $1 45@$1 49—the latter rate for a small lot in barrels; amber Western, (Winter) at $1 42½; red Western (Winter) at $1 40; amber Iowa (Spring) at $1 36; Milwaukee Club at $1 30@$1 33; Racine Spring at $1 29, and Chicago Spring, part at $1 27 ℔ bushel. Corn is in light supply and fair demand, at firmer rates; sales 62,000 bush., at 63½c.@64½c. for heated and damp, and 65c.66c. for sound mixed Western, 70c.@71c. for yellow Western, Northern and Jersey; and 77½c. for white Southern; 70c.@72c. for yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Other kinds are nominal. Rye continues inactive at 83c.@85c. ℔ bushel. Sales, 5,850 bushels. Oats are heavy and languid, including very poor to strictly prime Canada at 36c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 40c.@41½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@39c. ℔ bushel. Mr. WILLIAM G. CUTTING notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs thus: "The market opened heavily, on Saturday last, for State and Western Flour. The available supply exceeded the requirements of buyers. A livelier inquiry prevailed on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, at rising prices. The transactions on Thursday were unusually extensive, as the export purchases were large, and the home trade demand was good. A decided improvement in the value of most kinds was established, and holders were claiming a further advance. Yesterday, an active business was reported, though the amount sold was not as heavy as that disposed of on the preceding day. Prices closed a shade higher, with a tendency favorable to sellers, who were not eager to realize. The week's receipts have been 40,617 bbls., by canal and river, against 27,294 bbls. the previous week. Southern Flour has been more sought after at higher and rising prices. Canadian Flour has attracted more attention, at firmer rates. The total sales of Wheat Flour, during the week, have been 124,000 bbls. Last week's sales comprised 81,415 bbls. Wheat was depressed on Saturday, as holders were eager to sell, while buyers were not disposed to purchase freely. From Monday to Wednesday, inclusive, the demand was good, partly for export, and prices steadily advanced. Thursday's transactions were very large, exceeding those of any single day within a year. Milwaukee Club constituted the bulk of the sales; this description was in much favor with shippers, who made very liberal purchases. A further rise in prices occurred, and the market closed buoyantly. The high claims of holders, yesterday, impeded operations, and less extensive sales were effected, though a sufficient amount changed hands to indicate even more firmness in the market, than was discernable on the previous day. The total receipts of Wheat, during the week, amounted to 252,091 bushels, and the total sales, to 505,000 bushels. Last week's receipts comprised 238,571 bushels, and the sales, 328,000 bushels. Corn, as well as Flour and Wheat, opened at drooping prices, but subsequently attracted more attention at rising rates, the market closing firmer than it was at the date of our last. There were 228,647 bushels received, and 290,000 reported as having been sold within the week. Last week, the arrivals amounted to 273,514 bushels, and the sales to 258,000 bushels."

HAY—Sales have been reported of 1200 bales North River at 80c.@87½c. per 100 ℔.

HOPS—There were 85 bales last year's crop taken, in lots, at 6c.@13c. per ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in demand, and is quoted at from $3 37½@$3 50 per 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine has attracted more attention, chiefly at from 42c.@43½c. per gallon. Tar has been inactive at old rates. A fair inquiry prevails for Resin, including common, at $1 55@$1 60, chiefly at $1 55@$1 57½ per 310 ℔s.

OILS—The inquiry has been generally tame to-day, though prices have not varied materially.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather better demand, and sales have been reported of 700 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $18 25@$18 30; old Mess at $17 50; new Prime at $13 62½, and old Prime at $12 50 ℔ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Cut Meats continue in request, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@7¾c. ℔ ℔. Bacon continues quiet and nominal. Lard is improving. Sales have been reported of 830 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at from 11¾c.@12⅛c. for common to prime, ℔ ℔. Beef continues unaltered. Sales have been made of 250 bbls., at $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess; $11 12½@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 10c.@19c. for new State, and 8c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling at 7c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

LUMBER—The demand has been rather more satisfactory and prices of desirable lots have been sustained. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "There has been a good attendance of buyers during the week, and sales have been made to a fair extent. The shipments have been curtailed by the want of vessels for eastern ports. The receipts have been pretty large, and have added to the assortment in market, making it better than any previous time during the present season. Prices of spruce and hemlock are firm, with a tendency toward an advance, occasioned by the apprehended scarcity, no freshets as yet having brought down the logs in the upper waters of the Hudson. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to June 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles. M.	Timber. C. ft.	Staves. lbs.
1856.......	34,901,943	7,212	390	1,215 200
1857.......	35,293,502	10,318	4,315	5,878,742
1858.......	71,830,899	8,707	44,305	16,572,700
1859.......	67,791,100	19,477	34,607	42,505,700
1860.......	71,495,600	12,312	12,858	17,571,647

MOLASSES—Sales have been limited, including 79 hhds. Porto Rico at 38c. ℔ gallon; also, by auction, 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 44c., and 65 hhds. Porto Rico at 26c. ℔ gallon.

RICE—Sales, 300 tcs., in lots, at $4 37½@$4 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales were made yesterday of 10,000 mats Cassia, at 20c. ℔ ℔.; our report of which transaction was crowded out this morning.

SUGARS—Sales have been more extensive, having amounted to 530 hhds. Porto Rico, chiefly at from 7¼c.@8¼c.; 870 hhds. Cuba, part at 6½c.@7c.; and by auction, 85 hhds. New-Orleans, slightly damaged, at 5⅝c.@5⅞c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—Has been in request, and sales have been reported of 47 hhds. Kentucky, at 6c.@10½c.; 214 cases seed leaf, at 4c.@12c.; 134 bales Havana, at 28c.@38c.; 74 bales Yara and 100 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Has advanced to 21½c. ℔ gallon, with sales of 900 bbls.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 3,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.@2s., nearly all at the latter rate; 39,000 bushels grain, in bulk and bags, at 7¼d@7½d; 5,000 bushels wheat, in ship's bags at 8d.; 100 Hhds Tallow at 20s.; also by Steamer, 200 pkgs. Butter and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. For London, some flour at 2s. 9d.; and 30 Hhds Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 7½d.; and 10 tons Grease Butter at 30s.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, June 22, 1860.

MEATS.

The business of the week has been moderate. Dealers report no remarkable changes in prices.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ ℔........	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ ℔........	9	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ ℔........	6	@	8½
Beef, rounds, ℔ ℔........	8	@	10
Beef, rumps, ℔ ℔........	10	@	11½
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ ℔........	16	@	16
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ ℔........	16	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ℔ ℔........	12	@	12
Beef, corned, ℔ ℔........	5	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ ℔........	10	@	13
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ ℔........	6	@	9
Mutton, legs, ℔ ℔........	10	@	13
Mutton, shoulders, ℔ ℔........	5	@	8½
Mutton, chops, ℔ ℔........	12	@	13
Lamb, Spring, ℔ quarter........	75	@1	50
Veal, hindquarters, ℔ ℔........	9	@	12
Veal, forequarters, ℔ ℔........	5	@	8
Veal cutlets, ℔ ℔........	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ℔ ℔........	12	@	12
Pork, salted, ℔ ℔........	11	@	12
Pork, jowls, ℔ ℔........	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each........	1 25	@2	50
Soup Meats, ℔ ℔........	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ ℔........	12	@	18
Bacon, ℔ ℔........	12	@	16
Hams, ℔ ℔........	13	@	14
Shoulders, ℔ ℔........	10	@	14
Tongues, each........	75	@	81
Lard, ℔ ℔........	12½	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ℔ ℔........	11½	@	12
Sausages, City made, ℔ ℔........	12	@	—
Tripe, ℔ ℔........	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies have been quite ample, as the demand has been limited, at our revised quotations.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ℔ ℔........	16	@	18
Chickens, Broilers, ℔ pair........	75	@1	25
Fowls, ℔ ℔........	15	@	18
Turkeys, ℔ ℔........	16	@	18
Geese, each........	1 37	@2	00
Ducks, ℔ pair........	1 25	@1	75
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen........	2 75	@3	50
Pigeons, flight, ℔ dozen........	1 25	@1	75
Snipe, Brant, ℔ doz........	75	@1	25
Snipe, Dowichers, ℔ doz........	1 25	@1	50
Snipe, Ox-eye, ℔ doz........	25	@	37
Snipe, Plover, ℔ doz........	2 25	@2	75
Snipe, Yellow-leg, ℔ doz........	2 00	@2	50

FISH.

A better assortment has been available, and a pretty fair inquiry has existed for the principal descriptions, which are quoted steady.

Blackfish, ℔ ℔........	6	@	8
Bluefish, ℔ ℔........	5	@	6
Codfish, ℔ ℔........	5	@	6
Eels, ℔ ℔........	9	@	12
Flounders, ℔ ℔........	4	@	5
Green Turtle, ℔ ℔........	12	@	15
Haddock, ℔ ℔........	—	@	5
Halibut, ℔ ℔........	8	@	10
Kingfish, ℔ ℔........	10	@	—
Mackerel, each........	10	@	15
Mackerel, Spanish, ℔ ℔........	31	@	37
Perch, ℔ ℔........	8	@	10
Pickerel, ℔ ℔........	10	@	12
Salmon, ℔ ℔........	25	@	37½
Shad, Connecticut River, each........	31	@	44
Striped Bass, ℔ ℔........	8	@	12
Sturgeon, ℔ ℔........	8	@	—
Trout, Brook, ℔ ℔........	31	@	44
Oysters, ℔ 100........	75	@1	25
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100........	1 12½	@1	50
Clams, ℔ 100........	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ℔ doz........	1 00	@1	50
Crabs, hard, ℔ doz........	18	@	25
Lobsters, ℔ ℔........	5	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ ℔........	15	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ℔ ℔........	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ ℔........	5	@	—
Codfish, dry, ℔ ℔........	5	@	—
Mackerel, pickled, each........	8	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ ℔........	13	@	—
Halibut, smoked, ℔ ℔........	8	@	10
Herring, pickled, ℔ dozen........	10	@	12

VEGETABLES.

With liberal receipts and a good demand, dealers report a generally satisfactory business. We now quote:

Asparagus, ℔ bunch........	12	@	25
Beans, ℔ half peck........	15	@	30
Beets, new, ℔ dozen bunches........	50	@	87
Cabbage, ℔ head........	8	@	14
Cauliflowers, ℔ head........	18	@	50
Carrots, ℔ bunch........	5	@	6
Cucumbers, ℔ dozen........	31	@	62
Leeks, ℔ bunch........	6	@	8
Lettuce, ℔ head........	2	@	3
Onions, new ℔ basket........	1 25	@2	25
Onions, new, ℔ bunch........	4	@	7
Parsley, ℔ bunch........	4	@	6
Peas, green, ℔ half peck........	10	@	20
Potatoes, new Bermuda, ℔ bbl........	5 00	@6	00
Potatoes, old Mercers, ℔ bbl........	2 00	@2	50
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ℔ bbl........	1 75	@2	25
Potatoes, ℔ bushel........	75	@1	00
Potatoes, ℔ half peck........	14	@	20
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bbl........	5 00	@5	50
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bushel........	1 75	@2	00
Radishes, ℔ dozen bunches........	12	@	15
Rhubarb ℔ bunch........	6	@	10
Squashes, ℔ dozen........	62	@	75
Spinach, ℔ peck........	12	@	18
Tomatoes, (new,) ℔ box........	1 00	@1	50
Tomatoes, ℔ quart........	20	@	30
Turnips, ℔ dozen bunches........	60	@1	00
Turnips, ℔ bunch........	6	@	9
Watercresses, ℔ quart........	3	@	5

FRUIT.

Cherries and strawberries are in active request. Other kinds are moderately inquired for.

Apples, Table, ℔ peck........	62	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ℔ peck........	37	@	62
Bananas, ℔ bunch........	1 00	@1	75
Cherries, ℔ ℔........	9	@	18
Cocoa Nuts, each........	4	@	6
Currants, ℔ ℔........	6	@	12
Citron, preserved........	25	@	—
Dates, ℔ ℔........	8	@	—
Figs, ℔ ℔........	10	@	—
Gooseberries, ℔ quart........	6	@	25
Grapes, Hot-house, ℔ ℔........	75	@1	50
Lemons, ℔ dozen........	12	@	25
Oranges, ℔ dozen........	12	@	50
Pineapples, each........	9	@	25
Raisins, ℔ ℔........	10	@	12
Strawberries, ℔ quart box........	10	@	25
Strawberries, ℔ basket........	3	@	6
Watermelons, each........	75	@1	00

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are plenty, and desirable lots in demand at steady rates. Eggs are less freely offered, but are not as actively sought after.

Butter, State, ℔ ℔........	17	@	25
Butter, Orange Co........	26	@	28
Butter, Ohio, ℔ ℔........	15	@	20
Butter, roll, ℔ ℔........	18	@	20
Cheese, ℔ ℔........	8	@	14
Cheese, English, ℔ ℔........	16	@	22
Eggs, eight for........	12	@	—
Eggs, seventeen for........	25	@	—
Eggs, sixty-eight for........	1 00	@	—
Honey, ℔ can........	50	@	—
Honey, ℔ bottle........	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PARKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOCK, stands Nos. 306 and 307; L. O'BRIEN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

Sales of Real Estate....JUNE 22.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Lease of house and lot No. 21 Division-street, 25x½ block, $5,675.

PERSONAL.

RICHARD, KATE AND SARAH SALSBURY, natives of the Parish of St. Marys. Ceosan County, Westmeath, Ireland. When last heard from was in the State of Kentucky. Should this meet the eye of any person knowing where they are, any information will be thankfully received by their father, THOS. SALSBURY. Direct to PETER HINES, Carmansville Post-office, N. Y. Kentucky papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EDWARD MOORE, a Printer, last heard of three years ago, in Sturgis, Michigan, where he was foreman of a newspaper office. Any person who has any knowledge of his whereabouts will confer a favor on his mother by writing to MARY ANN MOORE, at the *Times* Office, New-York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY FREEMAN, of Boston; when last heard from, about three months since, he was at Selma, Alabama. He has been a traveling patent agent. Any person who may know of his whereabouts will confer a favor by writing to the Editor of the *Times*.

MR. JAMES LEAHY, OR ANY ONE ACQUAINTED with him, will please send his address to the subscriber, who wishes to communicate with him on important business without delay.
JOHN KELLY, No. 10 Roosevelt-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞ CONGRESS C. & W. WATER.

Any not having those words and letters on the Corks, are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—DRINKERS OF SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.

The advertisement of the proprietors of one of the Mineral Springs at Saratoga, addressed "TO SOUTHERNERS, Drinkers of CONGRESS WATER," is burdened very much about Spurious Mineral Water being sold as Congress Water by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters. The advertisement is intended as a fling at the private character of G. W. Weston & Co., Proprietors of the Empire Spring at Saratoga, and also at the well-earned popularity of the Empire Water. Said proprietors do not, nor dare they say, in open terms that the Empire Water is spurious or counterfeit, but still in their subtle and wary advertisement they convey that idea, and would for their own selfish gain have the people believe it. We challenge comparison between the Congress and Empire Water, and appeal to Physicians, Druggists and Chemists, and drinkers of both waters for their decision.

The Empire Water is put up at the Empire Spring at Saratoga, in pint and quart bottles, with the corks all branded thus ☞ "EMPIRE SPRING."

Orders addressed to G. W. WESTON & CO., Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or to their Dépôt, No. 13 John-st., New-York, will receive prompt attention.

G. W. WESTON & CO.,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

For a list of dealers who purchase Empire Water direct from us, we refer you to all the principal Druggists and Hotels in the City of New-York and throughout the United States. G. W. W. & CO.

ARNOLD'S PATENT HAIR-CURLER.
We call attention to this new and beautiful device for CURLING LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HAIR. ☞ Twenty minutes only required (without heat) to insure the most graceful ringlets ever worn by any lady. For sale at "THE INVENTOR'S EXCHANGE,"
No. 102 William-st. S. A. HEATH & CO.

CUT GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
TURNER & LANE, Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-street. A general assortment of Cut and Pressed Glassware, Coal-oil Globes and Chimneys, Gas Shades, &c.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by Davy's Ervalenta Crackers, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine ervalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the ervalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 14 to 8. Certificates of their mild and beneficial influence on the stomach and bowels can be seen at the bakery. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his wholesale and retail variety cracker bakery. Price 20 cents per pound. ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan and provided with all modern improvements. The R. V. Bath is known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of colds, coughs, gout, rheumatism, paralysis, chronic diseases of the skin, and all affections produced by the suppressed perspiration of the skin. Open daily for ladies from 7 to 10 A. M.; for gentlemen, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Price $1. No additional charge will be made for patients requiring extraordinary attention.
THEO. GEBEKE.

HUMAN HAIR! HUMAN HAIR!! HUMAN HAIR!!!—D. DUPRAT, No. 537 Broadway, selling off 30 per cent. below cost, to close the business 1st July, ladies' hair braids, wigs, curls, perfumery, toilet articles, &c., wholesale and retail.

TWO FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES to rent at low prices, or will be sold and payment taken in monthly installments. Inquire in the piano ware rooms of
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. The Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.; and 7½ o'clock, P. M. The subject of the coming discourse will be "*Joseph, the Model Young Man.*" The young are especially invited. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING and PRAYER MEETING on FRIDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

F. B. M. S. S. EXCURSION.—THE B. MARINER'S SABBATH SCHOOLS will make an excursion to St. Ronan's Well, L. I., on WEDNESDAY NEXT, June 27. The steamboat ISLAND HOME will leave Catharine-st. at 8 o'clock, and Broome-st., East River, at 8½ o'clock, A. M. Tickets 25 cents for adults, and 12 cents for children. To be had of G. L. BLACKFORD, No. 306 Fulton Market, and Rev. J. R. STEWARD, No. 51 Market-st.

LITTLE MARTHA DAVIES, AND SEVERAL other celebrated Sunday-School vocalists, will be present, and sing at the regular monthly meeting of the Sunday-School of the Allen-st. M. E. Church SUNDAY AFTERNOON, June 24, 1860, at 2½ o'clock. The music will be under the direction of Mr. Horace Waters. The lovers of Sunday-School melodies are cordially invited to be present.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 13th-st.—The First Anniversary of this Church will be held on SUNDAY, July 1. Sermon at 10½ A. M., by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. At 3½ P. M., a report of God's wonderful dealings during the year will be presented. All who desire to learn what God has done for a poor, trusting people, are invited to attend.

DEDICATION.—THE NEW HOUSE OF WORship of the Washington-av. Baptist Church, corner of Washington and Gates avs., Brooklyn, will be dedicated on SUNDAY, the 24th inst.; sermon by the Pastor, Rev. C. W. ANABLE, at 10½ A. M.; by Rev. JAS. L. HODGE, D. D., at 3½ P. M., and by Rev. Dr. LATHROP, at 7½ P. M. The Trustees will be in attendance on Monday and Wednesday evenings, to rent the sittings.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., 3½ o'clock, P. M., and a prayer meeting in the evening, at 7¼ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Friday evening, prayer meeting, at 7¾ o'clock. A daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, STATE ST., NEAR HOYT-ST., BROOKLYN—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. pastor Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lecture Wednesday Evening at 8 o'clock. Class meetings Monday and Friday Evenings.

DEDICATION.—THE LECTURE ROOM OF Warren-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on SUNDAY, June 24, 1860. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Bishop JANES. At 3 o'clock by Rev. C. D. FOSS, and 7½ o'clock P. M. by Rev. Dr. THOMSON, newly-appointed editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*.

CHURCH OF THE LORD'S PROVIDENCE, in Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Being unsectarian in doctrines and principles, we cordially invite all of any persuasion and those of no profession to a seat in our midst. Rev. ROBERT CHAPMAN, Pastor.

DODWORTH HALL.—HENRY C. WRIGHT, of Boston, will lecture in Dodworth Hall TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) June 24, MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Subject for the morning—*The Ideal and the Real, or the Abstract and the Concrete in Human Life.* Conference same place at 3 o'clock P. M.

BIBLE TRIUMPHANT.—REV. DR. McMENAMY and the distinguished friends of the Bible will consider the more shocking cases of Romish Idolatry, in Tilford Hall, 7th-st., near 3d av. and the Cooper Institute, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. C. J. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, will address the Sunday School meeting TO-MORROW EVENING. Grand Sunday School Jubilee in Mr. Brevoort's Grove, next Wednesday. Only twenty-five minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry *via* Fulton-av. cars.

URBAN C. BREWER, PASTOR OF THE Church, will preach in the Christian Chapel, in 17th-st., immediately west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY, June 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning, *The Sun of Righteousness.* In the evening, *Christian Steadfastness.*

THE WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in 4th-st., between 6th-av. and Macdougal-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D. Lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, Classes, Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, MINISTER to the North Trinity Church, will preach as usual in the Chapel. (Trenor Hall,) corner Broadway, west side, entrance in 34th-st., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Bible Class at 9½ A. M., and Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, LATE IN Broome-st., now worshipping on the northwest corner of 33d-st. and 8th av., (entrance in 33d-st.) Preaching TO-MORROW by the pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject of morning discourse: *Christ the corner stone.*

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL, FOURteenth-st., near 6th av. Rev. FRANK REMINGTON, Pastor of the North Baptist Church, will preach at the above place TO-MORROW, at 3½ P. M., and also at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., at the corner of Christopher and Bedford sts.

LOOK AT ITALY.—A DISCOURSE WILL BE preached in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, by the Prophetic Interpreter, on *The Present Struggle in Italy as Identified with the Impending Fate of the World.* Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE—Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Residence No. 196 East 19th st. Seats all free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place.—Rev. FRANCIS E. LAWRENCE. Pastor of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4, and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., between Delancy and Rivington. Rev. E. WITHEY, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW—morning at 10½ o'clock, afternoon at 3, and evening at 7½ o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—Services TO-MORROW, June 24. Rev. ROBERT McCARTEE, D. D., at 10½ o'clock MORNING. Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., at 7¾ o'clock EVENING. Strangers are very cordially invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—LAMARTINE HALL, 8TH-av. and 29th-st.—Conference every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Circle for trance speakers at 7½ P. M. Mrs. FRENCH and Mrs. COLES will speak next Sunday evening.

THE RELIGION OF NATURE.—THE THIRD discourse of the series will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, June 24, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

FRENCH THEATRE—OPPOSITE THE METropolitan Hotel. Open on SUNDAY, as usual, for religious services at 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev E. C. GOSS. Subject in the Evening—*Our Japanese Visitors Morally Considered.* Seats free.

BEDFORD-STREET M. E. CHURCH, corner of Morton and Bedford sts.—Rev. ABEL STEVENS, LL.D., will preach in this Church on TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and the Pastor, Rev. J. POISAL, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE FIRST ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE the Church Missionary Union of the General Theological Seminary will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in St. Peters' Church, 20th-st., by Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D.D. A collection will be made.

NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near Stanton-st.—The Pastor, Rev. WM. LAWRENCE, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Indian Chief, "White Cloud," will preach in the afternoon at 3½.

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. PORTER, D. D., AFTERNOON and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Sermon in the evening on a Special Subject—the sixth in the course.

TEMPERANCE SERMON.—Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, will preach a Sermon on the above important subject, TO-MORROW EVENING, June 24th, at the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President-sts., Brooklyn, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3 in the AFTERNOON. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION, AT LAMARTINE Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th st., Rev. M. CUMMINGS, Minister. Services every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Rev. WM. BRADLEY will preach in the morning, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10 o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.

THE REV. DR. BURCHARD, OF NEW-YORK, will preach in the Westminster Church, Warburton-av., Yonkers, SUNDAY 24th inst., at 10½ A. M.. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broadway and 8th-av. Rev. Dr. WISE will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. W. H. FERRIS at 7½ in the EVENING.

FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY—MEETS in hall southeast corner of Broadway and 20th-st., at 10½ A. M. A discourse will be given by Rev. WILLIAM C. WYMAN. No evening service. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Service for Deaf-Mutes at 3½ P. M.; for others willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BLEECKER Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach at 3 P. M. Bible class at 2 o'clock. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—PREACHing TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor. Rev. E. L. JANES. All are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15 REWARD WILL BE PAID, AND NO questions asked, for a Tobias WATCH, No. 512; gold case, very light; cylinder escapement; chased back; gold face. Lost about 2 years ago. Address Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COAL.

COAL AT $4 50.—BEST QUALITY GRATE, Range, and Stove Coal, delivered from the yard, carefully screened, sent to any part of the city, at $4 50 per ton. No. 323 8th-av., corner of 27th-st.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 1 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Cotton Samples, NOTIONS in great variety.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THREE ELEGANT SUITES OF rooms, two parlors and three single rooms, well furnished, with or without board, at No. 1,062 Broadway, near 31st-st., with all the improvements. Terms moderate. Cut this out and call.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN CAN FIND A comfortable house, with a private English family, at Bedford, near Fulton-av. cars, Brooklyn; good garden, gas, &c.; references exchanged; no boarding house. Address JOHN, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentleman wishing board, will find pleasant room and accommodations, by applying at No. 87 Hicks st., cor. Pineapple. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house, will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO or three gentlemen wishing partial board may secure a neatly furnished front room, with water, gas and joining the bath-room; also, a hall bedroom, by applying at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia. Location very pleasant. Convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—THE ADVERTISER, occupying a house near the ferry, and having more room than he requires, wishes to obtain two or three respectable young men as boarders. Terms moderate. Address PHILLIPS, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington park, (a delightful Summer residence) to let, with full board, a suite of rooms. second story front. Also, single rooms for gentlemen.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A FAMILY to keep house in nicely furnished apartments in a brown-stone private house. The whole of the floor above the parlors, consisting of five rooms. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 796 6th-av.

NO. 174 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—Board for single gentlemen and families. Large airy apartments; rooms in suit, or single. Families visiting the City will find this location desirable for comfort and convenience.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS on first floor, and upper chambers (with or without breakfast) to let on very reasonable terms. House very quiet, location most central and desirable at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place and Broadway.

A NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, in a private family, for one or two gentlemen, with or without partial board, in one of the most pleasant down town locations; use of bath. Inquire at No. 183 Franklin-st.; references required.

GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES DESIRING board in a quiet house where they can have large, pleasant rooms and the comforts of home, may apply at No. 135 East 13th-st. References given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—AT A DEsirable and pleasantly retired country residence in Greenwich, Conn.; situated on an eminence, and commanding a fine view of the Sound and country for many miles and where visitors can receive all the benefits of farmers' life. No chills and fever or musquitoes. Horses and carriages accommodated. Reference given and required. Address S. S. MEAD, North Greenwich, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LADIES OR MISSES DEsirous to acquire the French language, music, &c., can obtain good board for the Summer season in the Protestant French Young Ladies' Institute, located in the pleasant and healthy village of Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from New-York by railroad. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE EAST RIVER, foot of 55th-st., Brevoort Mansion; two more families and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated; one of the most delightful and healthy Summer residences on this island; house surrounded by gardens and fruit trees; good bathing, boating and fishing; 45 minutes from City Hall by 2d and 3d-av. cars. Apply immediately.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer Boarders. It is a large farm-house, well shaded, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS ENDICOTT, No. 59 Beekman-st., between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M. Address by mail W. C. & J. D. FEKE, Locust Valley.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A WIDOW LADY, REsiding in Carmansville, 8 miles up the Hudson, (place accessible by cars, steamer and omnibus,) having three rooms on the second floor, would like to meet with a family or party of three or four adults. Those wishing a quiet home, where there are no other boarders, will address Box No. 7, Carmansville Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A farmhouse. ten minutes' walk from Suffern Station, 30 miles from New-York, by the Erie Railroad. The location is pleasant and healthy, with plenty of shade. Address J. B. SUFFERN, Suffern, New-York; or call at No. 229 Greenwich-st., up stairs. All trains stop at the above station.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, NEAR THE HUDSON.—Two quiet families can procure comfortable apartments, with good plain fare, in a country residence, beautifully located on high ground; scenery charming; no mosquitoes. The place has the advantage of iron springs. Terms reasonable. Address FARMER, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

GREENPORT.—BOARD AND FURNISHED rooms may be obtained for single persons, or families, with excellent accommodations, at this fashionable watering place, in a private family. Price for adults $6 per week. For particulars, apply at No. 14 Chambers-st., room No. 3.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD CAN BE had, in a small family, at Ravenswood, Long Island, the house being beautifully situated upon the banks of the East River, very near the steamboat landing. References given and required. Address Box No. 31 Post-office, Astoria, Long Island.

SUMMER BOARD AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—Two or three small families can be accommodated with good board and large airy rooms in a pleasant and healthy location, three miles from New-Rochelle village. Address Mrs. HENRY CORNELL, New-Rochelle, N. Y., or JACOB MILLER, No. 25 Great Jones-st., N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—EIGHT PERsons can be accommodated with board in a private family, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad dépôt, at West Bloomfield, N. J. References exchanged. Address MOSES DODD, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS MAY be accommodated in a high and healthy location in the town of Harrison, N. Y., 2 miles from Rye Dépôt, New-Haven Railroad, one hour and a quarter from the City. The advertiser can be seen on Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th insts., at No. 131 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with good board at a farm-house situated along a beautiful river, about eight miles south of Long Branch. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply at No. 18 Leroy-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR PERsons can obtain board in a farm-house, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, in South Dover, 3½ hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad. Address G. W. CHAPMAN, Wing's Station, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORT.—A SUITE OF THREE rooms to let, in a private family, in the village of Nyack, within five minutes' walk of steamboat landing, easy of access by steamboat or cars. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, wife, four small children and nurse, within an hour of the City, the North River or Sound preferred. Address, with particulars, BATES, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARD IN PEEKSKILL.—Within five minutes' walk of the Railroad dépôt. The location, grounds, rooms, fare and table all that is desirable. Address INGLE SIDE, Peekskill, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY
FOR THE SUMMER,
Should provide themselves with one of
BROWN'S PATENT
ROTARY SMOOTHING IRONS,
which is self-heating, without the use of wood or coal.
Sold by BERRIANS and WINDLE & CO., and by dealers in house-furnishing goods generally.

JAPANESE BALL.
Ladies will find
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ILLUSION GOODS,
in capes, berthas, sleeves, glove-tops, dress caps, head dresses, &c., &c., on hand, or made to order at
D. CLARK'S,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procured a license from the patentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts, we are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. C. VOSBURGH, Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
ANTI-SPOONERISM, or the Reactionary Forces of the NEGRO, with Scriptural views of the "Equality of Man;" also, considerations on the dogma of "Man has no Property in Man," by D. D. DEMING. ROSS & TOUSEY, Publishers, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York. Price 25 cents.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JULY contains: The British Poets—their leading Phrenological Organs; Col. T. B. Thorpe—Biography and Phrenological Character; Injuries of Brain; the Hon. John A. Macdonald—his Portrait, Phrenological Character and Biography; Physical Culture, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; New Self-Instructor in Physiology and Phrenology; Moral Philosophy, or the Duties of Man considered in his Individual, Social and Domestic Capacities, &c., &c. Price only $1 a year. New volume commences with the present number. Now is the time to subscribe. Inclose the amount and address
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE WAR OF 1812.—An adjourned meeting of the Corps will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, at No. 12 Lispenard-st., to hear the report of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July next. All Veterans are invited to attend. By order of THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
GEO. WICKS, Secretary Pro tem.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, at its rooms, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st.
An Essay will be read by NOBLE HEATH, Jr., Esq. Subject—*Theory and Practice.* Young men are especially invited to attend.
EDWARD SELF,
Recording Secretary.

GREENWOOD.—FOR SALE, A TOMB AT Greenwood, for less than cost. Inquire of R. R. PRATT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 39.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing; has no objection to the country. Apply at her present employer's, No. 157 Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing. Call, for two days, at No. 162 East 16th-st., between avs. A and B.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen from 9 till 3 o'clock, at No. 446 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman, highly recommended, desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found to know her duties well; has an obliging disposition. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs, front room, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES to procure a situation for a young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 60 15th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer, or take care of children; understands her business perfectly; has five years' reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first class cook; who understands it in all its branches; would be willing to go a short distance in the country if required; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by two competent girls, with excellent City reference, situations in the City or country for the Summer—one as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; the other as regular waitress and chambermaid, and to assist with the fine washing and ironing. Wages $8 and $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av.; first floor, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, by a respectable Welsh woman. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 273 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two respectable Protestant girls, situations; one as plain cook and assist in washing; the other as chambermaid and laundress; has lived six years in their last place. Call at No. 103 Perry-st., for two days, at the basement door.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FASHIONABLE dressmaker wishes to go out by the day. Call at No. 1 Garden-row, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

AS FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by the month or permanently, in the City or vicinity, by a neat American girl; can cut and fit children's clothing nicely; would see to grown children. Call or address AMERICAN SEAMSTRESS, at No. 69 6th-av., basement.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant or children; is a neat plain sewer; has no objections to travel a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 236 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the store.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED AS WET Nurse by a young Protestant woman, lately arrived in this country from Ireland, her baby only two weeks old. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Clinton Hall, 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; fully competent to do either. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 72 East 23d-st., where she can be highly recommended. No objection to the country; can be seen until engaged.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A HIGHLY respectable person wishes a situation as nursery governess; will make therself useful; or will take charge of a parish missionary or country school. Apply at No. 27 East 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress; is competent of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a seamstress; can do all kinds of family clothing, cut and fit; would prefer the country; to be seen for two days at No. 91 3d-av. between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—Situation wanted by an English Protestant, as seamstress and dress-maker, by the month, or permanent; or would wait on a lady and make herself useful. Apply, until Monday, 25th, at No. 507 36th-st., corner of 3d-av., in the drug-store.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as wet nurse in a respectable private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 East 11th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to travel to London or Liverpool; is willing to make herself generally useful at sea; never gets sea-sick. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

EMPLOYERS WILL ALWAYS FIND A good selection of the best German and well-recommended British servants, Protestants and Catholics. Also, clerks, porters, coachmen, gardeners, merchants, &c., at F. BELZER & CO.'S Employment Institute, No. 359 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts. This is the largest and most respectable office in this City.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City and country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active, at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady, No. 126 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st, one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER AND CASHIER—A young man, who is now engaged in one of the largest jobbing and retail houses in the City as assistant book-keeper and cashier, desires a similar position in a wholesale, shipping or banking-house; he has had two years' previous experience in a Bank; is quick and correct at figures; of steady habits; a good judge of money, and can give the best of references. Address W. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man in a store, office or manufactory. Is an excellent penman and correct accountant, and will make himself generally useful for a small salary. Good reference. Address W. R., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation in some wholesale house; has been in the grocery business six years, and for two years has traveled in different States taking orders. Is willing to make himself generally useful and can give the best of references. Apply soon, at No. 359 Broadway, New-York, to J. B. KELTY; or to C. J. BORDEN, No. 73 Hanover-st., Boston, Mass.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by an Englishman, just arrived in this country; understands his business thoroughly, and has lived in one of the best families in England as groom. Call or address H. R., No. 134 East 23d-st., top floor.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man; is a good groom and careful driver; willing to make himself generally useful in every respect; has the best of City reference; is a good vegetable gardener, sober and steady. Address T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a man who has lived nine years in his last place; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 115 East 41st-st., or to Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—THE ADVERTISER, (AN Englishman,) aged 24, wishes to procure a situation on a gentleman's place as coachman or groom and plain gardener; is a careful, steady driver, and willing to make himself useful; good reference from last employer. Address J. R. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a Protestant single man of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address, for one week, J. T. F., No. 66 University-place, or No. 124 4th av., near 12th st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful, steady driver, and will make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address L. E., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING A MAN AND wife to take charge of his City residence for the Summer, will call or address R. L. G., Mission Rooms, No. 199 Mulberry st. Good reference, &c.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, &c.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and groom, and to take care of a small garden and make himself generally useful; has no objection to take care of a cow, if required; has the best of references as to ability and character. Address J. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a sober, industrious married man, with small family; can take charge of a gentleman's place in the country. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days. Would like a place in Brooklyn as coachman.

AS COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED situations by a Protestant man and wife; both understand their business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging to their employer, or will go separate, if required. Can be seen at No. 67 7th-st., or address J. A., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS ERRAND BOY—MESSENGER, &c.—Wanted, a situation in some light occupation, by a young boy, who can furnish excellent recommendations for honesty and industry; will be found smart and intelligent, and will make himself generally useful; wishes a permanent employment; would go to the country. Apply or address D. W. E., No. 31 Washington-place, near University-place.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER, AND DAIRYMAID.—Situations are wanted by a respectable man and his wife, as above. Best of reference given. Have no children. Address B. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A SUPERIOR PRIVATE waiter, (Protestant,) a very excellent hand, sober, honest, and very reliable wants a situation in a gentleman's family; can be highly recommended from his last employer; will go to the country for the Summer; makes ice cream and other ices in a superior manner. Address No. 1 East 31st-st., corner 5th-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT man a situation as waiter, the best of city reference from where he has lived four years; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's house; no objections to any part of the country; can be seen for two days at No. 66 Irving-place, corner of 16th-st., N. Y., or address A. B. Box No. 199 office of this paper.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN AND OTHERS.—I desire to secure a situation in some office, where I can make myself useful at the desk as assistant book-keeper, entry-clerk or in any capacity, which will pay me sufficient salary to live upon. High references from my last employer, G. E. Vanderburg, No. 201 Centre-st., New-York. Address J. R. W., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good milker; understands the care and treatment of horses, and all kinds of cattle; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of any work; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced man, just arrived from England, a situation as assistant in the surgery or workshop, or to take charge of a practice. Reference given. Address Z. Y., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A PERSON WHOSE TIME IS NOT FULLY occupied, would like to add to his present business by taking some other light business in connection with it. Writing preferred. Apply at the office, south side of 38th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

A PROTESTANT WAITER, A FRENCH waiter, and an English coachman, together with other first-class servants, are now disengaged at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, IN AN OFFICE. Must bring good references. Call at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11½.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GOOD, INDUStrious girl to do the general housework of a small private family. A suitable person will find a good situation. None need apply without City references Call at No. 138 East Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A PER-SON to take charge of their Retail Curtain Material and Furniture Covering Department. One thoroughly competent can have a desirable position, as well as being liberally dealt with. Apply at the office, in the second story.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—IN THE ORDER department of a wholesale house in Chicago Address, with references, J. H. R, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—WANTED, A FIRST-class printer and toner, accustomed to work albumen paper; state references and wages expected. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut, five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A FOREWOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a cloak and mantilla manufactory. None but thoroughly competent and experienced persons need apply, at No. 356 Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HASTINGS......YONKERS.

Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK, the Pianist, has taken his Summer residence at Hastings, H. R., and is prepared to give lessons to pupils of the above places and vicinity. For particulars, address R. GOLDBECK, Post-office, Hastings, Hudson River.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. References—Faculties of Amherst and Rutgers Colleges. Dr. Lowell Mason, Wm. Hall & Son. Wanted—A superior professor of Piano, Guitar and Vocal Music; salary $1,000. Teachers for other departments are wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. | **CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.**—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE would like to go abroad for a year as traveling tutor with some young man. Refer to WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., No. 19 Cliff-st, or Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIate organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Wanted, a gentleman to take entire charge of the education of four children Must be qualified to teach Latin, French and English. To a competent teacher liberal terms will be offered. Address B. S. & M., No. 64 Cedar-st., or Box No. 625 Post-office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GER-man University, successful teacher of the Modern and Ancient languages, the higher English branches, Mathematics, etc., etc., desires employment. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to complete a neglected education, or those preparing for College or foreign travel, will receive special attention. No objection to country or travel. Most excellent testimonials and references at command. Address MENTOR, Box 162 *Times* Office.

TUTOR.—A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, AN EXperienced teacher, who has resided many years in Paris, wishes for an engagement as tutor, or as teacher in a first-class institution. Besides the higher branches of an English and a thorough classical education, he teaches music and the modern languages, of which the French, German, Spanish and English are equally familiar to him. Address J. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver, $8; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $25; Continuous Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; Quartz, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR-ANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 886 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MUSICAL BOXES,

Of all styles and sizes, for sale by the undersigned, who have now on hand a very large assortment of that article, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes.
THE MUSIQUE A JEU DE FLUTES
AND THE
MUSIQUE A VARIATIONS
are two beautiful new styles.
THE TOY MUSICAL BOX,
playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes, is a durable article for children.
MANDOLINES, EXPRESSIVES, OUVERTURES, FORTE PIANO, &c. Bells, drums, castagnettes, flute and organ accompaniments. Popular American Melodies, Gems from operas, dances, &c., &c.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up-stairs,) New-York.
MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
With FILTER and WATER-COOLER combined,
Is the best self-ventilating Provision Preserver
In the World.
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Sole manufacturers,
No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article. GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save their cost in ice, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by
F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LECTURES.

PHONOGRAPHY.—D. B. MELLISH, PRACTIcal reporter, will deliver a lecture on *Phonographic Shorthand*, at Dr. Trall's Lecture-room No. 15 Laight-st., THURSDAY EVENING, June 28, at 8 o'clock. The public is invited. Class opens FRIDAY NIGHT. $2 50 for 15 lessons. N. B.—Phonography taught through the mail, and instruction-book sent, for $5. Address D. B. MELLISH, No. 15 Laight-st, New-York.

LOOK TO YOUR GARDENS!

A REMEDY FOUND AT LAST TO MEET A UNIVERSAL WANT! JOHNSON'S PATENT ATTENUATED COAL TAR is warranted to free every variety of vegetation from every species of insect and vermin. It is in the form of a dry powder, simple and easy to use and universally applicable. It will also clear any premises of rats, cockroaches, insects, hen lice, and every other species of vermin, without danger of poisoning anything, or producing the unpleasant effect of leaving the dead vermin on the premises.
Price—Eight-pound boxes $1 per box.
Agents wanted in every town in the United States. They will find this the most lucrative business in which they can be engaged, as no one who cultivates a rood of ground, or is at all troubled with insects or vermin, will do without it. Address
J. G. WELLS, Sole Agent,
Corner Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
Will sell at auction,
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 29,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
TEN PLOTS OF LAND,
Containing from
9 to 32 Lots each,
On the upper part of
BROADWAY, HARLEM RIVER, 211TH, 212TH, 213TH, 214TH and 216TH STS.
60 per cent.
Can remain on bond and mortgage,
Part of it for 10 years.

This property is within one hour's time of Chambers-st. by the Hudson River Railroad trains, leaving at 6 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15, 3:35, 4:15, 5:30, 7, and 10:45 P. M., (leave 31st-st., station 25 minutes later,) stopping at Tubby Hook, which is very near the premises. Return trains stop on the way down at 6:57, 7:34, 8:07, 10:04, and 11:55 A. M., and 4:08, 5:50, and 9:16 P. M.

THE HARLEM RIVER BOATS
Leave Peck-slip Ferry at 7, 8, 9:15, and 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, and 7:15 P. M. Time to the Century House, at the foot of 215th-st., which street is now opened and graded from the river to Broadway, one hour and fifteen minutes. The same boats return every hour until 7 P. M. The 3d-av. cars arrive at and leave, every five minutes, the landing on the Harlem River at the end of 3d-av., where the steamboats stop on their way up and down.

SALE POSITIVE, WITHOUT RESERVE.
Those who go up to view the property will find each plot staked at the four corners, with a number in the centre to correspond with the map, which may be obtained from the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st., or from Mr. Post, at the Century House, on Harlem River, near the foot of 215th-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at No. 411 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood sofas and chairs, in brocatel; secretary, bookcase and card tables; mahogany tête-à-têtes, and chairs in hair and in plush; book-case, rockers, washstands, bedsteads, &c.; damask and lace window curtains, Turkish easy chairs in brocatel, inlaid papier mache table, bronze mantel clock, crockery, glass ware, ingrain, 3-ply and velvet carpets, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also a collection of Masonic and other valuable books.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, JUNE 23, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, in the gallery over our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., large sale of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of bedroom furniture in rosewood, mahogany and blackwalnut, feather beds, hair mattresses, pillows, bolsters, quilts, and other bedding; Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, &c.; lace and brocatel window curtains, gold shades, cornices, French plate pier and mantle mirrors with marble slabs, rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, with slip covers, mirror-back etageres, centre tables, tête-à-têtes, ottomans, lounges and easy chairs; vases, paintings, engravings, bronzes and etagere ornaments; ormolu chandeliers, brackets, and reading lamp; rosewood piano-forte, with stool and cover, dining-room furniture, extension table, chairs, sideboard, bookcase and library table, China dinner and tea sets, cut glass ware, knives and forks, trays, hot-water dishes, tea and coffee urns, &c.; refrigerators, stoves, ironing tables and boards, wash-tubs, and a large variety of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The furniture is now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

One pair of elegant sorrel horses, 6 and 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in any harness and under the saddle; for style and action they have no superiors; they can trot double in three minutes; one can trot singly in 2:50; they are free from vice of any kind, and were bought by the present owner at the Fair on Long Island in 1858.

Also, a dark brown mare 5 years old, can show 3 minutes; sired by *Ethan Allen*, and raised at Ticonderoga of a *Black Hawk* mare; for beauty and gentleness in all harness she cannot be surpassed; is perfectly sound.

Also, wagon, harness, &c. This affords a rare opportunity to purchasers to obtain good horses, all of which are to be sold without reserve, as the owner is going abroad in consequence of ill-health.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood suites covered in brocatelle; rosewood easy chairs, covered in brocatelle; mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, covered in hair cloth; rosewood and mahogany marble top centre tables, mahogany card tables, do. extension dining-tables, mahogany marble-top bureaus, lounges in brocatelle, gilt frame pier mirrors, oval do., ladies secretary, rosewood book-case, oak library table, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, mahogany voltaire chairs, rockers, mahogany hat-stands, &c.; also, rosewood and mahogany pianos; also, an invoice of watches, jewelry, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 245 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in brocatel, hair-cloth or plush; rosewood, marble top side or corner etageres, secretary and library book-cases, centre and pier tables, French plate pier and mantel glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved and plain rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, black walnut and oak sideboard, dining-room and office chairs, oak and black walnut extension tables, lounges and easy chairs, mattresses, bedding, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF STORE NO 36 PINE ST., BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, MONDAY, July 2, 1860, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Richard S. Emmet, Esq. Referee.

PINE-ST.—The valuable five-story brick store, No. 36 Pine-st., north side, between William and Nassau sts. Lot 23.7 by about 60 feet. Sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder. For full particulars apply to the Referee, No. 45 William-st., and map at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine st., near Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A very fine gray horse, 15½ hands high, between 6 and 7 years old, long tail, kind and gentle in all harness, and an excellent saddle-horse; quite fast, warranted sound; the property of a gentleman leaving the City. Also, a very fine saddle and bridle, made by Stilling, in Broadway. Also, a second-hand carriage.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE OF WILLIAMSBURGH LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO will sell at auction, MONDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, ten lots on the northeast corner of Smith and Frost sts.; five fronting on Smith-st., three on Frost-st., and two rear gores. The above are on grade in a rapidly improving neighborhood. Sale positive and terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AND GROUNDS, for the season or longer if desired. The house contains 12 rooms, fine garden and plenty of fruit. Together with use of horse and rockaway wagon, cow, &c. Altogether, a fine opportunity for any one wanting a place in the country. It is next to the place of E. K. Collins at New-Rochelle, and but a short distance from the dépôt. Inquire of Mrs. WILLIAM DEAN, on the premises.

FURNISHED SUMMER RESIDENCE TO let at Newburgh, on the Hudson, a few moments' walk from the ferry. Possession given immediately. Price $275; or a family taken to board. For further particulars, address JOHN R. GORHAM, Newburgh, N. Y.

TO LET—DURING JULY AND AUGUST, A first-class cottage furnished. Is pleasantly situated near the Passaic, a short distance above Newark; contains 12 rooms; is convenient to dépôt, on an omnibus route, and is a very desirable Summer residence. For particulars, address Box No. 48, Newark, N. J.

TO LET AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—A handsome cottage, furnished, pleasantly situated, on a lot of an acre, near the steamboat landing; fine shade trees, good garden, stable, coach-house, &c. Address Box No. 667 Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, FOR THE season, at Stapleton, Staten Island, five minutes' walk from the Stapleton landing. For further particulars address M., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

The undersigned, director of this establishment has the honor to inform tourists that the hotel occupies one of the most beautiful positions in the City of Geneva, in full view of the Lake, of the Alps, and the Jura. The magnificent style, elegance and comfort of the house, with the care bestowed upon all departments of the service, justify the preference already accorded to him by travelers. W. WOLBOLD,
GENEVA, May 1860.

ST. DENIS HOTEL,
CORNER OF ELEVENTH-ST. AND BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
(OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.)

Mr. E. E. BALCOM has the pleasure to announce that he has leased the above named Hotel for a term of years. It has been completely renovated and put in order, and is now ready for the accommodation of transient and permanent guests.

Parties visiting New-York wishing to adopt the European plan of living will find all the necessary accommodations at this Hotel.

Mr. BALCOM having been for five years connected with the management of the St. Nicholas, and more recently with the Fifth-avenue Hotels of this City, feels that he is competent to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his guests during their stay in New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE TRADE.—TO MANUFACTURER WITH MILL OR POWER-LOOMS.—I will give part interest of an important invention when I can get support to get a patent and a situation as weaver or foreman to draw pattern and regulate looms Large factories will be preferred. Offers will be attended to by addressing S. S., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

$1,600—WANTED—A PARTY WITH THIS amount in an established business in this City, the business is permanent and perfectly safe, and will pay the party handsomely. Address R. T. & CO., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, with name, &c.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A PROFITABLE manufacturing business, who will furnish about $3,500 capital. For particulars apply at No. 87 Eldridge-st., between 7 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs, extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information, and permits to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—At Williamsburgh, situated on the southwesterly corner of 1st and South 9th sts., near the Peck-slip and Roosevelt-st. ferries, being 150 feet on 1st-st., and extending 360 feet on South 9th-st. to the East River. Having a water front of 150 feet, and return deck of about 175 feet, with the right of extending blocks and bridges 260 feet into the river, containing about 22 lots of ground. Depth at low water in front of bulkhead about 16 feet. For further particulars apply to EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—25 OF THE most desirable lots in Harlem on easy terms. No money required if improved.
3 lots on 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.
4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d av.
2 lots on 123d-st., near 4th-av.
6 lots on 128th-st., near 3d-av.
10 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

UNPARALLELED OFFER.—FOR SALE OR exchange, two three-story high, brown stone basement, Philadelphia brick houses. In one of the best locations in South Brooklyn, near a Railroad. If sold, small monthly or quarterly payments will be received. Will trade for any real estate on New-York Island. Address HOUSES, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE NEW elegant brown-stone houses on 50th-st., with all the modern improvements; halls tiled, black walnut stairs, furnaces, &c.; would exchange for building materials, City or Brooklyn lots, or good country property. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av., or A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall st.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A TWO-STORY attic and basement dwelling, No. 321 West 29th-st.; size of lot, 25x98 9, house, 25x25 feet, a portion of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of WM. BEDELL, No. 177 West 33d-st., or No. 364 West 35th-st.

A DESIRABLE PLOT OF LOTS FOR SALE—Between Broadway and Central Park. 52 lots on 76th and 77th sts. and 9th-av., which is one of the best opportunities in the market for investment or speculation. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COTtage, with four lots of ground, on 141st-st., near the Bloomingdale-road, with a view of the Hudson River. Also, to let, a brick house and store on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, 1,088 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BRICK house, double pitch roof, containing 16 rooms; is put in complete order; parlors paneled, papered, and halls, with chandeliers, stationary wash-tubs, range and furnace, &c., No. 72 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 218 Court-st. H. STEVENSON.

TO LEASE—THE SOUTH SIDE OF PIER NO. 48 North River, foot of Spring st., for four years, from the first of last May. Apply to J. WIGHT & SON, No. 233 South-st., or on board steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, foot of Spring-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HANDSOME three-story, high-stoop house, 53d-st., near 3d-av.; modern improvements; good neighborhood; rent, $500; possession immediately. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 8th-st.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices on fourth floor at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

TO LEASE—A PLOT OF GROUND OF ABOUT 16 acres on the 8th-av. and 125th-st., for a term of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 65 WARREN-ST., CORNER College-place. Apply on the premises.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PAVILION,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,
IS NOW OPEN.

The Proprietor will be happy to receive calls from parties wishing to engage apartments for the season.
F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.
Mrs. E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 50 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No. 168 5th-av; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 5 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland, Squires & Co.

For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt., or F. H. ORVIS, Box No. 1,588 New-York.

THE MANCHESTER HOTEL, (OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE") CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 116 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

SEA BATHING.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, IS OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Good rooms or furnished cottages may be engaged at No. 47 Cliff st., New-York or at the hotel.

Stages from the house meet the Long Island Railroad cars at Jamaica.

Two hours from New-York.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN,
STATEN ISLAND,
Four minutes walk from First Landing.
Table d'hote or private table if desired.
ELBERT ANDERSON,
Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

SEA AND RIVER BATHING.—THOMPSON'S Atlantic Pavilion Highlands, N. J., is now open for the season, for the reception of permanent and transient visitors. Applications for rooms by mail, to be addressed through Riceville Post-office. Steamers leave the foot of Robinson-st. on Saturday the 23d inst., at 4½ A. M., and Sunday at 8 o'clock, A. M.
JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—FOR A QUIET, COOL AND healthy Summer resort Mr. J. F. FOSTER'S, Quogue, L. I., offers rare inducements, and a few rooms may yet be obtained.

Surf bathing, game fishing, &c., unsurpassed.

Route—Long Island Railroad to River Head.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE IS now open for the reception of visitors. A very extensive addition has been made to this house since the last season. The proprietor believes he will now be able to accommodate all who may visit this delightful place of Summer resort. C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

BERGEN HEIGHTS WATER-CURE HOTEL.—1 mile from Hoboken (by horse-cars every 15 minutes;) is open for patients and guests. Gymnastics, Billiards, &c. Dr. C. Goetse, physician.
SMITH & BECKER, Proprietors.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., is now open for the reception of company. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.

In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses, purchase your stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR and PROVISIONS, AT AGNEW'S, No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH PURE MILK.
Address T. W. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

FARMS.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS, ALSO COTTAGES and country seats, for sale and exchange in Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties, and New-Jersey, near dépôts, churches and schools—several beautifully situated on the Hudson, with immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED, FOR CASH—FARMS IN NEW-Jersey, from 10 to 50 acres, convenient to the City; from $1,600 to $4,000. One wanted on a river. Apply to SANDS & BROTHERS, No. 165 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The grounds, comprising about six acres and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large two-story rural Gothic, 56 feet by 45, built within the last five years in the most thorough manner, contains all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad station, (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston,) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars apply to
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York;
or to
CHARLES FAIRBANKS, Northampton, Mass.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET—Situated on Highland-av., giving a splendid view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. House first class, modern built and partially furnished; the grounds 2½ acres in extent and beautifully laid out in fruit trees, flowers, &c.; a garden, well stocked with berries, vegetables, &c. The carriage-house and stable are conveniently arranged. For full particulars apply at No. 2 New-st., basement office, New-York City.

HOUSE TO LET AT FAIR HAVEN, N. J.—To let, for the Summer, the two-story frame house, with 2 parlors, 4 bedrooms on second floor, and an open attic, situated at Fair Haven, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, within 5 minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. There is fine fishing, sailing and bathing on the river; daily communication with the City by steamboat and railroad. Rent for the season, $100. Apply to CHAS. JOBS, at Fair Haven Landing.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER near the premises.

TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—A PLEASANT, genteel, modern-built 3-story brick house, with stuccoed front, modern improvements, with gas and aqueduct water, situated in Centre-st., near the Park, within one minute's walk of the New-Jersey Railroad dépôt, and but 40 minutes from City Hall, New-York. Rent low to a good tenant. Address
JOHN H. STEPHENS, Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET AT NYACK—On the Hudson, 28 miles from the City. The place is in a fair state of cultivation, 7 acres, with a variety of fruit and vegetables, which will be let with the premises; good house and barn; a man on the place has charge of it. For particulars apply to T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

P. S.—The place is known as Crowen's place.

COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES GROUND TO LET—In perfect order, with an abundance of shade and fruit trees; delightfully situated on the Manor Road, one mile from Factoryville landing, Staten Island; communication frequent; fare five cents; rent, $400 per annum. Apply to DANIEL DECKER, No. 55 Whitehall-st.

TO LET AT WHITESTONE, L. I.—A GENteel house containing 11 rooms, in a fine situation near the steamboat landing; has recently been painted and put in complete order, and will be furnished if desired. Boat to and from New-York twice every day. Apply to JOHN D. LOCKE, No. 193 Water-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 170 acres delightfully situated on East River, 9 miles from Harlem, to be sold with furniture, stock, &c., &c. It is perfectly healthy, and combines everything desirable for a gentleman's residence, and will be sold low and on easy terms, as the owner is compelled to travel abroad. Apply at Room No 1, over Fulton Bank.

TO LET—TO A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, AMERican preferred, a country seat in New-Jersey near New-York; grounds beautifully laid out; shrubbery and fruit of first class, with use of two cows. The owner and family will board with tenant for three months in Summer, and pay very liberal board. Apply to WM. H. HOAG, No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 12.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A TWO STORY house, with large garden, fruit trees, grapery, &c., pleasantly situated, commands a view of the Hudson and palisades; is convenient to City by railroad and steamboats at all hours. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to W. F. MULLER, Broadway, Yonkers, or to THOS. WOOD, No. 128 Fulton-st., New York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to dépôt; first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water, hot and cold carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD T. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR BAY HORSES, 6 AND 7 years old, 15 hands high, sound and kind, and can trot in three minutes to the pole, sure. Also one pair bay coach horses, 16 hands high, long tails, 6 years old, sound and kind, double and single. One pair bay horses, 15 hands high, short tails, 5 years old, sound and kind, and stylish drivers, and can trot in less than 4 minutes. One pair fine stylish sorrel horses, 15½ hands high, long tails, and a very desirable team. Several single horses. One superior saddle mare, perfectly broke; safe for children or ladies. To be seen at GOULD'S New-York sales stables, corner of 43d-st. and 6th-av., immediately opposite the dépôt.

FOR SALE.—A SHETLAND PONY, WITH WAGon and harness. The pony is perfectly sound, kind and gentle, can be ridden or driven by the youngest children. The wagon is nearly new, has a shifting top, can be used with one or two seats and with either pole or shafts. Only sold because the owner has no further use for them. The above may be seen at EDWARD POST'S, Whitestone, L. I.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A VERY HANDsome calèche or britt carriage in perfect order and nearly new, made by Wood, Brothers & Co., of New-York, for sale low. It can be seen at first stable on Hamilton-st., south of Myrtle av., in the rear of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF MESSENGER MARES; fine style and action; well matched and young; 15½ hands. For particulars, inquire of WM. BATES, No 623 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or J. SELLECK, No. 6 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TROTTING MARE, 15½ hands high, dark chestnut, well broke to double or single harness. WILLETTS & SEAMAN, No. 217 West 21st-st.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 20 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

TO PLUMBERS AND OTHERS.—GARDEN HOSE.—The subscribers offer for sale a new article of Rubber Hose, suitable for Croton, Ridgewood and Passaic water, of superior quality (and costing less than any other in market) of which they are the Sole Agents. WRIGHT & CAMPBELL, No. 1 Barclay-st., corner Broadway, opposite Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

JAMES M. NIXON..................Lessee and Manager
NIXON'S MIDSUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS.
MAGNIFICENT GARDENS, BURLESQUE, BALLET, OPERATIC SINGING, PROMENADE, REFRESHMENTS, &c.
The JAPANESE EMBASSY AND SUITE PROMENADE THE ESTABLISHMENT DAY AND EVENING.
Doors open all day while they remain. The GRAND JAPANESE TREATY CHARIOT is also on exhibition.

A GRAND MATINEE, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. No reserved seats for Matinées. Programme of performance the same as in the Evening, except Operatic Singing.
The JAPANESE visit the Matinée.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 23, 1860.
After the Stage Promenade, Doesticks' new Burlesque,
THE LADY OF THE LAKE, TRAVESTIE.
Written expressly for this Theatre, and got up with splendid new scenery by Thorne, Johnson and assistants; new costumes, &c.
The cast will embrace
THE NELSON SISTERS, MARK SMITH,
POLLY MARSHALL, W. DAVIDGE,
MARY WELLS, A. H. DAVENPORT,
PETERS, LEESON, VINCENT, &c.,
With the entire Corps de Ballet, and a
TROUP OF AMAZONIAN ZOUAVES,
in a variety of Highland Military Evolutions.
After the Travestie,
OPERATIC INTERLUDE AND REFRESHMENTS.
ENGLISH BALLADS by Mme. VON BERKEL and Mlle. GESELE.
The JAPANESE will promenade among the audience.
Concluding with the beautiful Ballet of
LA CAPTIVE.
Characters by the GALE SISTERS, LINA WINDEL, Mlle. KATARINA, Mons. WEITHOFF, Mr. LEESON, &c.
Tickets 50 cents. Seats may be secured a week in advance.

NO PERFORMANCE ON MONDAY NIGHT.
The grand JAPANESE BALL occupies the entire premises, and Gardens and Theatre must be CLOSED on Monday.
OPEN AS USUAL ON TUESDAY,
When, in addition to the great burlesque company and the unrivaled ballet troupe, the
HANLON BROTHERS
AND
MLLE. CAROLINE THELESER,
Premiere Danseuse from Paris and Brussels,
WILL APPEAR in a MELANGE DIVERTISEMENT.
DOESTICKS' NEW BURLESQUE, OPERATIC SINGING, &c.
The DECORATIONS FOR THE BALL will remain for one week, for the gratification of Niblo's patrons.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager..................Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Stage Manager..................Mr. James Simmonds.
Musical Director..................Mr. T. Baker.
Scenic Artist..................Mr. Hayes.

SATURDAY, June 23.
The performance will commence with the favorite comedietta of
THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE.
Positively for the Last Time.
Letty Briggs..................Mrs. John Wood
To be followed by the highly-successful extravaganza of
OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY,
Being its last representation.
Supported by
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
Messrs. James Simmonds, J. Burnett, Stoddart, Thorne, Wall, Goodrich. Mrs. Vining, Mrs. Chanfrau, Miss Warren, Miss Burke, &c., &c., &c.
Doors open at 7¼, commencing at 8 precisely.

WINTER GARDEN.

GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
THIRD NIGHT
OF THE
OLD PLANTATION.
JULIA DEAN HAYNE..................as MAD HETTY.
Mr. Geo. W. Jamison,..................as Uncle Tom.
Miss Sara Stevens,..................as Daisy.
C. Barton Hill,..................as Robert.
Mr. H. Bland,..................as Talbot.
Mr. Harry Jordan,..................as Pete.
NEW SCENERY, PROPERTIES, SCENIC EFFECTS, AND INCIDENTAL MUSIC, by Mr. MOLLENHAUER.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietors....Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard.
Stage Manager..................Mr. G. L. Fox.
The performance will commence with
HORSESHOE ROBINSON.
To be succeeded by the Musical extravaganza of
FORTUNIO.
Concluding with NEW-YORK IN 1860.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Under the personal supervision of.....P. T. BARNUM.
The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this
THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860.
BENEFIT OF MR. HARRY PEARSON,
and positively his last appearance at this establishment.
SPLENDID PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ P. M.,
at each of which will be presented a Grand Soiree Dansante, a Ballad, and OUR OLD HOUSE AT HOME, Michael Wright, Mr. Harry Pearson.
EXTRAORDINARY ARRIVAL OF NOVELTIES from EUROPE, by steamship *Hammonia*, consisting of a
WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c.
Though born of perfectly black parents.
GIANT BABY, 7 years old, and weighing 257 pounds!
THE FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
TWO BEAUTIFUL LIVING SEALS!
JAPANESE COINS, AUTOGRAPHS, LANTERNS, &c.
THE DAILY VISITS OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY to the Museum add great interest to its Visitors.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!"
DR. R. O. WICKWARE, THE LIVING SKELETON.
All to be seen at all hours, day and evening.
DR. M. V. B. BLY, the SEER and CLAIRVOYANT, produces astonishing phenomena daily.
Madame DELMONTE, the celebrated Fortune-Teller, BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT FAMILY, HAPPY FAMILY, GREAT VARIETY OF NEW WAX FIGURES
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

PALACE GARDENS,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, June 23, 1860,
First appearance of
RONZANI'S RENOWNED BALLET TROUPE
IN THE
FOUNTAIN OF LOVE!
A Grand Mythological Ballet in one Tableau,
Par D. RONZANI,
With a Grand Corps de Ballet of
TWENTY YOUNG LADIES,
And a Grand Orchestra, under the direction of
MR. N. GILLES.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS..................TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Doors open EVERY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
Admission in the AFTERNOONS and SUNDAY EVENINGS, FIFTEEN CENTS, Refreshments included.

J. C. ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE,

DAY AND EVENING, 15th-st. and 4th-av.
GREATEST NOVELTY IN AMERICA!
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION.
DANCING GRIZZLY BEARS, SINGING, CLIMBING AND VAULTING BEARS, CALIFORNIA LIONS, TIGERS, OSTRICHES, BUFFALO, and
100 WILD ANIMALS FROM THE PACIFIC.
Performed by "Grizzly Adams" from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M., and especially at 11, 3, and 8 o'clock.
ANIMALS FED AT 4 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707.

No. 707 Broadway,
First block below the New-York Hotel.
On exhibition,
THE DYING TE-CUM-SEH,
and other elegant pieces of Statuary by
CHEVALIER PETTRICH.
Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.
N. B.—The Photographic Exhibition Gallery is open for FREE INSPECTION from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

MAGIC TEMPLE, NO. 444 BROADWAY.

Last night, positively,
SATURDAY, June 23.
LAST MATINEE,
SATURDAY NEXT.
VENTRILOQUISM EVERY NIGHT.
PROF. JACOBS.
Wizard, Ventriloquist and improvisatore,
will positively close his Magic and Mysteries this week.
He will return to Europe with his Goblin Sprightly.
His success has been brilliant, and pronounced the best Magician ever seen in America.
Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

POSITIVELY ONLY 3 NIGHTS MORE
OF THE JAPANESE TREATY.
With other entertainments.
To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents Children half price.

THE FLOWER QUEEN—A CANTATA— will be performed by the children, under the direction of Prof J. C. WOODMAN, assisted by Miss JUDD and Mr. J. B. THOMAS, in aid of the Sabbath School, at the South Congregational Church, corner Court and President sts, South Brooklyn, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children, 15 cts.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

ON VIEW FOR A SHORT TIME,
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

HUGHES' GALLERY.—765 Broadway; exhibition of PICTURES free; portraits of South American notabilities.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS being credibly informed that persons to whom licenses have been granted, but which have been revoked, and that pilots under suspension, do continue to pilot vessels in violation of law, give notice that the licenses of the following named persons have either been revoked or that they are under suspension; and that any person employing them will be liable to the penalty prescribed by Section 20 of the Pilot Act now in force:

SAMUEL BATAUGH, JOHN MAGINN,
ISAAC CAMPBELL, HENRY C. NELSON,
THOMAS CHAMPLIN, WASHINGTON NORRIS,
D. D. HARCOURT, S. H. NICHOLS,
W. J. MURPHY, JOHN OXER,
JOHN MARTINO, ISAAC SEAMAN.

Masters of vessels are particularly requested to require all Pilots to show their licenses. Licenses are renewed every year. By order,
F. PERKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.

NOTICE.—I HEREBY CAUTION ALL PERSONS against trusting any person whatever on my account, as I will pay no debts of any sort unless contracted by myself in person. P. H. WOODHOUSE.

THE JAPANESE IN NEW-YORK.

EFFECT OF NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Visit to Schools—A [illegible] at the Printing-presses—Interesting interview with the Ethnological Society

Half the allotted time of the Japanese stay in the Metropolis has elapsed, and still their appetite for the curiosities of the Jeddo of America is unsated. Neither the perils of processions, the fatigue of extended rides, the stare of inquisitive crowds, the pressure of official invitations, nor the persistent wrong spelling of their names in the newspapers, appears to have affected their tempers. The Japanese historian might search in vain for the name of SIMMI-BUJEEN-NO-KAMI, among the jumbled types designed to represent the name of that august dignitary. He himself (SIMMI) would in vain endeavor to recognize his own portrait in the multitude of descriptions of his dress and personal appearance; while he would need the property of omnipresence to have shown his intelligent face in an iota of the places said to have been favored by his visits. The seclusion of the Prince Ambassador is, however, more than atoned for by the inquiring turn of mind evinced by the rest of his suite. The most confirmed female shopper in this nation of bargain-hunters could not more indefatigably pursue her object than have the numerous Japanese exploring expeditions in our principal streets during the past week. Guided by faithful Metropolitans, they still pursue what appears to be the *ignis fatuus* of completing their purchases. Their baggage already increases to such huge proportions that even the capacious *Niagara* bids fair to be well filled, and still they shop—not to the credit of our Aldermen and Councilmen be it said, in the shops of friends of the Committee who have them in charge, but at their own volition, in Broadway or Bowery, as pleases them best, despite the experiences of our variable climate that they have been called upon to endure. Roasting or shivering, dripping or parching, they pursue the even tenor of their way, to the great delight of the shopkeepers whom they favor with their calls.

The fear that the late news from Japan would prove true, and thus render useless the entire mission of the present Embassy, was completely dispelled by the additional advices published yesterday morning. It appears to be beyond dispute that the Japanese Government authorizing the Embassy continues in power, and that American enterprise and diplomacy will yet reap their full reward. The matter was a subject of comment among the Naval Commission and others having charge of the Embassy at the Metropolitan yesterday, and much satisfaction was evinced at the turn the news had taken. Whether the prince Ambassadors have yet been made acquainted with the news, or if they have what they think of it, must, for the present at least, remain a mystery.

INTERVIEW WITH THE ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

One of the most interesting interviews yet held with the Japanese was that of the Ethnological Society delegation yesterday morning. There were present Mr. EWBANK, President of the Society; Messrs. COTHEAL and G. GAJANI, and MATSEMOTE SANORIO, EOSIDA SAGOSAIEMON and TABISI TOKNJSUNO—the last named, one of the interpreters, and the two immediately preceding him, the officers attached to the first and second Ambassadors. The visitors were introduced by Capt. DUPONT, and were seated round a centre-table, and the conference began. The Japanese recognized a Japanese work on arts and manufactures, that has been in the possession of the Society ten years. They said, in the course of conversation, that the book was common in Japan, and cost about ten cents. Their nation had known the art of printing with illustrations, as now practiced, for 300 years, and a more imperfect method for twice that time. Illustrated books, they said, were common and cheap; they would be happy to exchange with the Ethnological Society; it would be easy to establish correspondence with their learned men. The Japanese authors were paid by booksellers the same as ours. No book could be printed without a permit from the Government. During the last fifty years this permit was by law required to be stamped on the book. Previous to that time the stamping and permit were not always required. Tobacco had been used in their country 250 years. It was brought there by the Portuguese; the pump-bellows (illustrated in the book) had been used in Japan 200 years; they had not used gunpowder in blasting; they were accustomed to use iron and steel tools; could not harden copper so as to use it for cutting stone or other hard materials; they had numbers of large manufactories in Japan, producing large quantities of various articles from which small dealers were supplied; they used the water-wheel for irrigation and grinding grain; no mechanical power for boring cannon or driving machinery, nothing but man-power; they do not use wind-mills; the schools are paid for by the parents of children who attend; large schools for officers are paid for by the Government; the son of an officer or merchant must follow the occupation of his father, but the sons of tradesmen may follow different trades if they choose; vaccination has been recently introduced, and is much used in Jeddo.

Mr. GAJANI asked whether, in 1582, there were three Kings in Japan—of Bungo, Faogo, and Arima—and if they sent an Embassy to Rome composed of Prince MANSIO, a nephew of FAOGO, and of CINGINA, Prince of Omara, with two attendants, and all under the care of Father VALIGNAN, a Portuguese. These inquiries, which were put by Mr. GAJANI to ascertain the truth of the Jesuital account of the first Japanese Embassy, created considerable merriment among the Japanese. The interpreter replied that one of the Princes at that time had left Japan with Father VALIGNAN, but of his own accord, and without the authority of the Government. It was not an Embassy. Observing a reporter taking notes, MATSEMOTE laughingly remarked that they had some who could write quick in Japan, but none who could write so quickly as that.

The above is as nearly as possible a transcript of the replies made by the Japanese to a large number of questions put to them, many of which it was difficult for them to comprehend, even with pantomime. It is not at all improbable that some of the inquiries were misunderstood—that relating to schools particularly, as the most reliable authorities state that the Japanese Government takes great interest in schools, and even compels the attendance of the children, and the learning of at least the rudiments of education by all classes. MATSEMOTE, however, requested another interview, when possibly Mr. PORTMAN will be present and interpret the interrogatories and answers with his customary accuracy and promptness.

THE JAPANESE AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Yesterday morning a party of the Japanese suite strolled, unannounced, into Grammar School No. 50 in Twentieth-street, near Third avenue. They had gone there uninvited, but by the merest chance were permitted to see one of the most interesting assemblages in our schools they could have seen had it been arranged expressly for them. Mr. DAVID B. SCOTT, the Principal of No. 40, the largest boys' school in the City, had taken up all his department to enjoy an exhibition of singing and speaking given by some of the boys, and had invited all the girls in No. 50 to be present in their fine assembly-room. There were thus brought together about 1,200 pupils. The exercises exceedingly delighted the Japanese, particularly the piece "Box and Cox;" and, to do the young gentlemen justice, the entire performances were worthy of the greatest praise. The Japanese remained to the close of the exercises, and left with expressions of extreme satisfaction.

Had they desired to see our Public School system under the most favorable appearances, they could have had no better opportunity than was furnished by the combination of these two admirable Grammar Schools, No. 40 and 50, even without special parade or preparation.

A MEDAL FOR THE TYCOON.

Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. have prepared, as a present to the Tycoon, a medallion testimonial of pure gold, weighing five ounces, and measuring three inches in diameter. The inscription indicates the name of the firm and the purpose of the medal, and is inclosed in six flags of the two nations intertwined. On the reverse is the likeness of President BUCHANAN, finely cut in cameo an oval three quarter face—a counterpart of the celebrated one worn by Miss LANE. The obverse, besides the inscription, contains the intertwined insignia of America and Japan, and accurate drawings of the *Niagara* and a Japanese war-vessel.

During the day a party of three of the Japanese officers, in company with Mr. WM. LELAND, visited Trinity Church, the Custom-house, Assay-office, several printing-offices, Merchants' Exchange, and a number of other public buildings. One of the officers has become so much attached to Mr. LELAND that he has agreed to exchange costumes, and commenced the trade last night by the presentation of a pair of stockings to his esteemed host.

Another party, of which TOMMY was the life, and Councilman VAN TINE the guide, visited a number of places—among others Barnum's Museum, where they were much interested in the Albino Family, the Angel Fish, the "What is it?" Fat Boy, Skeleton Man, and sundry other of the great Showman's attractions. Their principal delight, however, was in viewing the stuffed animals, and the artist busied himself with sketches of the lion, tiger, leopard and elephant. The fact of the Japanese being present soon became known in the street, and helped BARNUM's exchequer not a little. A file of policemen was judiciously provided to keep the distinguished visitors from the annoyance of too great a crowd in the immediate vicinity.

All New-York appears to be on the *qui vive* for the great Japanese Ball on Monday night.

As nearly as can be ascertained, there have been printed six thousand tickets for the ball, each admitting a gentleman and ladies. These have been distributed among the officials of the City Government, for their friends. Mayor WOOD has a hundred, heads of departments have, it is said, fifty each. The Committee of Arrangements say they have only ten each for distribution, and the newspapers have but one each. Yet, it is said, the tickets can be bought all over the City, at prices ranging from $50 down to $2 50, according to the character of the constituency having them for sale. The idea of having a free ticket and a free supper together, seems to have created an intense anxiety to be present, and so great was the demand that last night the plan of printing more tickets was freely talked of. Only ten tickets were sent to the Seventh Regiment, and to other regiments in proportion.

From present appearances the ball alone will cost more than the entire appropriation for the entertainment of the Japanese. The vast and expensive decorations, the enormous quantity of light the rent of Niblo's premises, the regiment of musicians, and last, but not least, the supper, with champagne, for at least six thousand persons, gratis—and friends of Aldermen and Councilmen at that—must cost an amount of money, in comparison with which, the cost of boarding the entire Embassy at the Metropolitan for two weeks will dwindle into insignificance.

The scene at the Metropolitan last night, in the vicinity of the rooms of the Committee of the Common Council, was highly amusing. No newly-elected President was ever so badgered for offices as were the members of the Committee for tickets. Every member had hundreds of personal and political friends, of whose existence he was never before aware, and every style of supplication, protestation and promise was freely employed to achieve the desired result. The Ball is quite certain to be a *jam*. The free supper, with champagne, insures that. After it is all over, and the Japanese have taken their departure, the tax-payers will have an opportunity of studying the subject from their point of view.

THE JAPANESE WILL NOT GO TO BOSTON.

Gen. JOHN S. TYLER, Chairman of the Committee appointed to invite the Japanese to visit Boston, makes the following report to Mayor LINCOLN:

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, 3½ P. M., June 19, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: We have sent you two messages today, informing you of the ill-success of our mission. We called at 9 A. M. and were unable to see Capt. DUPONT, because he was closeted with the Ambassadors. We went again at 12½, and had an interview with him.

He informed us that among the subjects discussed in the morning the invitation from Boston was prominent—that the question had been settled adversely, and he feared finally; but he proposed to ask an audience for us. This was obtained about 2½. We were introduced in form, and with an expression of thanks to our city for its repeated invitations, were told that the Embassy had found it impracticable to visit us.

In reply, we expressed the regrets of our government and urged the consideration of the great disappointment the people of New-England, and of Boston especially, would feel; whose hopes had been excited, and whose disposition it was, and is, to pay respect to a great nation through its representatives.

They rejoined that they hoped the citizens and government of Boston would not take offence at the course they felt constrained to adopt, and urged several reasons for their action, such as the illnes of one of their number, and the fact that the *Niagara* was to sail from New-York, indicating that it was within the scope of their instructions not to travel through the country except to disembark; and they intimated an expectation that the *Niagara* might have been ordered to Boston to receive them.

President PHELPS, of the State Senate, happened to be present, and expressed the gratification that the people of the whole Commonwealth would experience by a visit from the Japanese Embassy.

Capt. DUPONT says that the Japanese are very much fatigued and really want rest, and that they find it necessary to refuse a great portion of the attentions tendered them by the authorities here. To-day they keep their rooms. Very respectfully,

JOHN S. TYLER,
For the Committee.

The Turf.

FASHION RACE COURSE—LAST DAY'S RACES—THREE RACES—PROPHET WINS THE NEW-YORK HOTEL HANDICAP, NICHOLAS I. THE FOUR MILE RACE, AND BOURBON THE THIRD RACE.

The fourth and last race of the Spring meeting, on the Fashion Course, was run yesterday. There were three races. To Mr. HENRY COLTON are we New-Yorkers indebted for this racy carnival; but which we are sorry to say, has not been patronized to an extent which will remunerate him for the great outlay he has incurred. The purses and stakes offered have all been run for, and promptly paid over at the conclusion of each race. About 2,500 persons were at the course, and a larger number of ladies occupied the grand stand yesterday than on the previous days.

The first race was for the New-York Hotel Handicap, $250—one and a half mile dash—given by the proprietors of that Hotel. The following horses ran: Mr. MORRIS' bay colt *Prophet*, by imported *Monarch* out of *Cassandra*, 4 years old, 104 pounds, (GARRY THOMAS;) and Mr. RYAN'S bay colt *Trovatore*, by imported *Monarch* out of *Madonna*, 4 years old, 90 pounds, (JOHN HUNTER.) The betting was 5 to 1 on *Prophet*, who had the track and started with a slight lead at the half-mile post, with *Trovatore* a length behind at the gate, but, running round the three-quarter turn, lapped; the score was passed in fine style in about the same position, when *Trovatore* made play for the lead, and took it by half a length at the first turn. On approaching the gate on the back stretch, a sharp brush took place, which ended by *Prophet* putting his head and shoulders in front, and increasing his lead by four lengths at the half-mile post.

A sharp rally by *Trovatore*, in going past the upper gate and round the turn, reduced the opening by a couple of lengths and raised the hopes of his backers; but after a very exciting dash for the lead down the home-stretch, *Prophet* passed the gate two lengths in advance, and won the race easy in 2:50½.

RECAPITULATION.

New-York handicap, mile-and-a-half dash.

F. MORRIS' b. c. *Prophet*, 4 years old, 104 pounds, (GARRY THOMAS) 1
M. RYAN'S b. c. *Trovatore*, 4 years old, 94 pounds, (JOHN HUNTER) 2

The next race was the great event of the day for the Four-mile Heats Post-stake, $200 entrance, and $1,200 added by the proprietor of the Course. The horses which were run were Mr. JOHN HUNTER'S *Nicholas I.*, chestnut gelding, by *Glencoe*, out of *Nanny Rhodes* by *Waggoner*, 7 years old, 123 lbs., (DAN'L WEBSTER,) and Mr. FRANCIS MORRIS' gray gelding *Throgsneck*, by *Cracker* out of *Sallie Ward*, 5 years old, 111 lbs., (GARRY THOMAS.) At the start, *Throgsneck* jumped off first and took a strong lead round the turn, increasing it round the back-stretch to eight or nine lengths. At the half mile it was reduced to three lengths, and when passing into the second mile, some variation occurred, before crossing the score, with *Throgsneck* five lengths ahead. In entering the first turn, *Nicholas* made play for the lead, but only succeeded in "just shutting out daylight," until they entered the upper turn, from which point the horses ran lapped to the back gate, on the last mile, where *Nicholas* lost a length, and was unable to regain his position. After a burst down the home run, he was pulled up at the distance stand, *Throgsneck* winning the heat in a canter. Time—½ mile, 1m. 0¾sec.; 1 mile, 2m. 3¼sec.; 1½ miles, 3m. 8sec.; 2 miles, 4m. 8¾sec.; 2½ miles, 6m. 5½sec.; 3 miles, 6m. 4¾sec.; 3½ miles, 7m. 5¼sec.; 4 miles, 8m. 1sec.

The betting had opened at 100 to 60 on *Throgsneck*, and then rose to 100 to 20. Time bets were made on 7m. 50sec., up to 58sec.

SECOND HEAT.—*Throgsneck* again took up the running with *Nicholas* in close attendance, and part of the time lapped on *Throgsneck's* quarters, being occasionally shaken clear, but coming up again like a leach. It was a very pretty sight as they passed into the third and fourth miles, with *Nicholas* lapped on *Throgsneck's* quarter: while WEBSTER was cheered by *Nicholas'* friends to increased exertion. The last half mile was entered amidst much excitement. *Nicholas* having made a brush for the lead, lapped *Throgsneck* at the first gate, and shook him clear at the second gate by four lengths; went round the upper turn with an increasing lead, while *Throgsneck* was fairly beaten off. *Nicholas* came over the score five lengths ahead, WEBSTER leaning forward in his stirrups, and patting *Nicholas's* forehead, whilst *Throgsneck* was pulled up at the distance, and came in equally easy.

Time—½ mile, 58¾ sec.; 1 mile, 1 min. 59¾ sec.; 1½ miles, 2 min. 59 sec.; 2 miles, 3 min. 57 sec.; 2½ miles, 4 min. 55 sec.; 3 miles, 5 min. 52¼ sec.; 3½ miles, 6 min. 15¼ sec.; 4 miles, 7 min. 54½ sec. 100 to 20 on *Nicholas*.

THIRD HEAT—*Nicholas* showed signs of lameness in his off fore-foot, which Dr. DIXON discovered arose from his plate having been twisted. It was taken off, and he was brought to the score without it. Both got off even, but *Throg's Neck* took the lead and track at the turn, and kept it to the half-mile post in the third mile, where *Nicholas*, who had run throughout close on the leader's quarter, made a burst and succeeded in taking a lead of two lengths as they entered the turn. From this point it became evident that the famed *Nicholas* had the race in hand, and he continued to increase his lead, after passing into the fourth mile, double his length ahead, and came over the score in a canter.

Time—½ mile, 59½ seconds; 1 mile, 2:0¼; 1½ mile, 3:0¼; 2 miles, 4:0½; 2½ miles, 4:59½; 3 miles, 5:59; 3½ miles, 7:0¼; 4 miles, 8:7¼.

RECAPITULATION.

FOUR MILE POST STAKE.

JOHN HUNTER'S *Nicholas I.*	2	1	1
F. MORRIS' *Throgneck*	1	2	2

Time—8:5; 7:54½; 8:7¼.

The third race was for a purse of $300, for horses beaten during the meeting 2—mile heats. For this Mr. THOS. DOSWELL'S *Irona*, 5 years old, 100 pounds, and Mr. THOS. PURYEAR'S *Bourbon*, 3 years old, 90 pounds, were entered. One hundred to thirty was bet on *Bourbon*. The first heat was very close until the horses swung into the home run on the second mile, when *Bourbon* was beaten off, and *Irona* came over the score, under a hard pull, in 3:50½, the run locked part of the time, and at no time did *Irona* have a lead of more than a couple of lengths.

SECOND HEAT.—The betting now turned round at 100 to 10 on *Trona*, *Bourbon's* friends hoping to save themselves by hedging their bets. This heat was the prettiest one of the day, *Trona* leading *Bourbon* lapped on her quarter. At the half *Bourbon* just headed the mare and ran very closely to the score, passing it just in front. *Trona* lapped and ran locked over the back stretch and round the last turn, amidst great cheering, coming over the score in 3:49¾, a length behind *Bourbon*, who was cheered tumultuously.

The third heat was run in the closest manner, and was another beautiful contest,—a fitting finish to the exciting sports of the Meeting. *Bourbon* led and never took the second place, although *Irona* ran side and side with him, and never allowed an open length to intervene. *Bourbon* came over the score, with daylight between them, in 3:51½, the winner of the heat and race.

Thus ended the Spring Meeting on the Fashion Course, for which Mr. COLTON deserves commendation.

LOSS OF THE U. S. STEAMER WALKER.

TWENTY PERSONS MISSING.

Particulars of the Disaster—Arrival of the Survivors at this port—List of the Saved and of the Lost.

A telegraphic dispatch, received late on Thursday, from Cape Island, New Jersey, announced the loss of the United States Coast Survey Steamer *Walker* by collision with an unknown schooner off Absecom, early on Monday morning of that day, and stated that twenty of her crew were supposed to be lost, while the survivors, some forty in number, had been saved in the boats. By the arrival, yesterday, of the steamer *Kennebec*, Capt. JOHNSON, from Cape May, with forty of the crew of the unfortunate steamer, we have been enabled to gather full particulars of the disaster, and a complete list of the saved and lost. The *Walker*, Lieut. J. J. GUTHRIE commanding, which has been absent for several months, engaged in the work of the coast survey, at the South, was returning to New-York for repairs. She left Norfolk on Tuesday, the 19th inst., and, at the time of the collision, had passed Cape May, and was within about ten hours sail of New-York. The wind had been blowing fresh from Northeast, and there was a heavy head-sea, which considerably retarded the progress of the steamer. She was, however, making about seven knots an hour under steam. At about 2¼ o'clock A. M., the man on the look-out saw a schooner approaching under full sail, and steering head on. He notified the man at the wheel, and gave the usual order to port the helm. The order was obeyed, the helm being put hard a-port; but at the same time the schooner was observed to put her helm a-starboard thus rendering a collision inevitable. As both vessels were under full headway, there was no time for either to alter his course, and the shock was instantaneous and terrible. The schooner struck the steamer on the port-bow, near the forward chains, her head-rail taking under the steamer's plankshear, staving in the iron plates, and opening her down to the water-line. The vessels then swung clear of each other, and the schooner was obsdrved to round to and remain with her sails shaking for four or five minutes. She then filled away and kept on her course. An effort was made to hail her from the steamer, but it failed. The shock of the collision immediately brought all that were below on deck, and word was passed that the steamer was sinking. Captain GUTHRIE ordered the vessel headed in shore, and sent men below to stop the leak if possible. Hammocks and mattresses were stuffed into the opening, but the hole was so large and the force of the water so great that it was found impossible to stop it. In fifteen minutes the water had risen to the furnaces and extinguished the fires, causing the engines to stop. Orders were now given to clear away the two boats, (one having been destroyed by the collision,) and to drop them astern, that they might be ready for use. There was no time to be lost, however, as she was fast sinking. The mainmast was ordered to be cut away, and the booms and spare spars cut loose to afford the crew the means of sustaining themselves in the water. The boats were now hauled up, and one of the crew who was sick, and the only lady passenger on board, first put into one of them. Implicitly obeying the commands of Capt. GUTHRIE and his officers the boats were then filled with as many as they could safely sustain, and, at the word of command, pulled away from the sinking ship. The next moment she went down, carrying with her all who were on her decks. The crew were now seen clutching at the floating spars and loose materials of the wreck, or clambering up the rigging to save themselves by clinging to the topmast head. The boats were very deeply loaded, there was a heavy sea running, and their crowded condition left little or no room to pull at the oars. They were some ten miles from the land, and, even if they were able to reach it, the heavy surf which broke upon the beach would render it impossible to land without swamping the boats, and probably losing many lives. In this extremity a vessel was seen bearing down for them. She was hailed, and immediately answered by rounding to and giving them a line. All the crew were put on board, excepting men enough to man each boat, both of which then returned to search for those who were still clinging to the wreck or floating spars. All who could be found were picked up. At this time another schooner was seen, apparently engaged in the same work, but she soon kept away, and how many she may have picked up, if any at all, is not known. It is hoped that, of the twenty persons missing, some at least are on board of this unknown vessel, which has probably carried them to some Southern port.

The schooner which picked up the boats, and rendered such timely and important service, proved to be the *R. G. Johnson*, Capt. HUDSON. He remained in the vicinity of the sunken steamer, searching for the missing men until 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, when, the weather being thick and it blowing fresh, the vessel was headed for Cape May. Here they were all landed, and the same afternoon the steamer *Kennebec*, Capt. JOHNSON, who kindly received them on board, brought them to this City. They have lost everything they possessed.

LIST OF THE SAVED.

The following is a list of those who reported themselves on board of the receiving ship *North Carolina* yesterday:

Mr. Guthrie, son of Lieut. Guthrie, in charge of the crew. John McMullen, Captain main-top. John Burton, master-at-arms. Charles Clifford, John Brown, J. R. Hall, Essex D. Corcoran, (sick and unable to report himself,) Quartermasters. Robert Bell, Joseph Meary, George Penn, Joseph Peterson, John Desmond, John Rowe, Joseph Clark, John Brien, Andrew Young, William Logan, William J. Jones, John Smith, James A. Golden, seamen. James Clark, James Delorse, Alonzo Hood, John A. Minor, John W. Walsh, Burnett Canah, ordinary seamen. John C. Johnson, boatman's mate. James Young, gunner's mate. Edward Lynch, arms mate. Joseph Wilson, sailmaker. John Taylor, firemen. Michael Lyons, Daniel Evans, Frederick Dougherty, Henry Hunter, Michael Boyle, coal passers. Peter Decker, (boy.) John Harrison, C. T. Thomas Rixley, Lds. William H. Mapes, 1st C. F. Henry Dick, S. S.

There were three others known to have arrived in the steamer, making forty-four in all who are saved.

LIST OF THE MISSING.

The following list of the missing crew has been supplied by Mr. CHARLES GIFFORD, Quartermaster on board of the *Walker*, to whom we are also indebted for the particulars of the collision:

Marcus (or Marquis) Buoneventa, ward-room steward.
Michael M. Lee, ship's cook, (colored.)
James Patterson, ward-room cook, (colored.)
Henry Reed, second mate.
Timothy O'Connor, second gunner.
John Driscol, seaman.
Michael Olman, seaman.
George W. Johnson, son of Mr. Johnson, the actor.
Charles Miller, ordinary seaman.
Robert Wilson, seaman.
John M. Brown, captain of after guard.
Jeremiah Coffee, cooper.
Cornelius Crow, landsman.
John Farren, fireman.
James Farren, fireman.
Samuel Sizer, fireman.
George Price, fireman.
Joseph Bache, fireman.
Daniel Smith, fireman.
Peter Conway, fireman.
Total 20.

RECAPITULATION.

Names of those saved 44
Names of those missing 20
Total of the crew 64

The foregoing list corresponds with the names of the lost as telegraphed from May's Landing, N. J., and signed by N. G. PORTER, but afterwards the following names are added:

S. J. HUDSON,
JONH ENGLISH.
E. SMITH,
WM. TAYLOR.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The second annual commencement of the Ferris Female Institute took place yesterday. At 2½ o'clock P. M. the pupils, 173 in number, walked in procession from the Institute to the Lecture-room of the Madison-avenue Church, at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street, where the exercises were held. They were all attired in white, and when they had taken the positions assigned them a charming *coup d'œil* of grace and beauty was presented to the willing gaze. The proceedings at the Church mainly consisted of the reading of reports on the various branches of the knowledge which the Institution affords, but these were pleasantly diversified with singing by the pupils and the distribution of awards. The course of study appears to be very comprehensive, inclining, however, more to the useful than the ornamental. Mr. C. H. GARDNER is the Principal of the establishment, and he is aided by an efficient corps of twelve professors and teachers. The names of the graduating class are Misses Sears, Vanderpoole, Baldwin, Brand, Miles, Williams, Davett and Briggs. In the evening the young ladies entertained a company in the spacious parlors of the residence of the Principal.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Central Park Investigation.

MR. HOGG AND MR. BLATCHFORD ON THE STAND—MR. HOGG REITERATES HIS CHARGES, AND SAYS HE CAN PROVE THEM—HE STATES HOW HE CAME TO RESIGN, AND CHARGES MR. BLATCHFORD WITH AN ATTEMPT AT BRIBERY—MR. BLATCHFORD DENIES THE CHARGE.

The Legislative Committee of Investigation into the management of the Central Park, met at the Astor House yesterday morning Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY in the Chair, and entered upon the investigation of the charges of Mr. JAMES HOGG, formerly one of the Central Park Commissioners. ROBERTS, WARBURTON and BLUNDELL were sworn as official reporters of the Committee. Mr. HOGG was called to the stand, and interrogated at length upon the written charges made by him against the Park Commissioners, each of which, with the specifications attached, was read over to him, and he was called upon to substantiate them. This, for the most part, he was unable to do of his own personal knowledge, but he reiterated the truth of each charge, and avowed his ability to substantiate them all at the proper time. He was not aware that he was to be called to the stand yesterday or he would have had his witnesses with him. The charges relate principally to the manner in which the work on the Park has been done, to the competency of the Commissioners and of the men in their employ, including the Chief Engineer and his subordinates, to the departure from the original plan adopted by the Commissioners, and the increased and unnecessary cost entailed thereby, and finally to the whole management of the Park under its present administration. Some of the specifications are extremely frivolous, as for instance he mentions that at a certain place in the Park is a pile of flag-stones which cost a great deal of money, and were originally intended for Summer-houses, but which are now "lying entirely useless"—a charge which was readily disposed of by Mr. GREEN, one of the Commissioners, who said that the stones were not only "originally" intended for Summer-houses, but were still so intended, and in due time would be used for that purpose. Mr. HOGG complained that the Commissioners had already expended a million and a quarter of dollars, and that the Park was not yet one quarter finished; that by departing from the original plan they had deceived the public as well as those who were invited to compete for plans, and who were required to confine their plans within certain cost limits; that certain employes of the Commissioners had been allowed to occupy themselves in other employments while drawing pay from the Park Fund; that the book-keeper of the Commissioners kept a porter-house at the corner of Seventy-eighth-street and Third-avenue, which was the resort of bad characters; that the accounts of the Engineers were not kept so as to enable them to tell the cost of any particular work; and, finally, that the Park would ultimately cost four times the amount originally contemplated. In addition to these general charges, Mr. HOGG accused some Commissioners of collusion between themselves, as against others of their colleagues, by which great injustice was done, but declined giving any names, or bringing forward any proof until the next session, when he said he would have the documents with him to substantiate the charge. He also stated in the course of his examination, that Mr. BLATCHFORD, the President of the Central Park Commissioners, attempted to bribe him not to go to Albany last Winter to oppose the Central Park bill before the Legislature, offering him $500 in money, and promising to discount his note "for any reasonable amount." In answer to a question as to what reply he made to this offer, he said he told Mr. BLATCHFORD that "he couldn't be bought for any such price."

On the cross-examination, which was conducted by Messrs. GREENE and GRAY of the Central Park Commission, he said in answer to a question about the "collusion" spoken of in one of the charges, that he never knew nor heard of any collusion by which any of the Commissioners were to make any money, and he wished it distinctly understood that he never had charged, and did not believe that any one of the Commissioners had ever made a dollar by virtue of his office, which he was not legally entitled to.

He said that he was one of the original Commissioners and held office from the 1st of May, 1857, to the 5th of May, 1859. In answer to a question why he resigned, he made a statement of which the following is the substance:

In Winter, 1859, the Central Park Commissioners had certain bills before the Legislature, among which was the bill for the enlargement of the Park, which passed the House but met with opposition in the Senate. That he, with other Commissioners, went to Albany, and that while there, at a private party held in the Delavan House, it was arranged, after consultation with THURLOW WEED and other prominent politicians, that in order to overcome the opposition in the Senate, Mr. HOGG should resign his office as one of the Commissioners and that Mr. BLATCHFORD should take his place. To compensate Mr. HOGG for the sacrifice it was agreed that he should be immediately appointed by the new Commission, Superintendent of Labor on the Park. In accordance with this agreement Mr. HOGG sent in his resignation, "and from that time to this," said the witness, "the Commissioners have uniformly voted against fulfilling the bargain." [Great laughter.] Mr. GREEN called for the reading of Mr. HOGG'S letter to the Commissioners announcing his resignation, in which he expresses the utmost satisfaction at the manner in which the Park has been managed, his high esteem for his colleagues, and gives as the only reason for his resignation that the building of the Park has now so far progressed, and everything is going on in such swimming order, that he is led to entertain the hope that his brethren can now release him from his arduous labors. The letter having been read, Mr. HOGG was asked whether those were his sentiments at the time it was written, to which he replied that they were no more his sentiments than those of the other Commissioners; that the letter was drawn up for the eye of the public, and was intended to hide the real motive for his resignation. In answer to the inquiry whether he had ever threatened to expose the whole scheme unless the Commissioners fulfilled the bargain and appointed him Superintendent of Labor, he admitted that he had, but said he never did so until he was called upon by the Nineteenth Ward Republican Association, who took him to task about his resignation, and forced him to explain. At the close of the cross-examination, Mr. GREEN stated that Mr. BLATCHFORD was present and wished an opportunity to contradict the statement of Mr. HOGG relative to his attempt to bribe him.

Mr. BLATCHFORD was accordingly sworn, and the testimony of Mr. HOGG having been read to him, he made the following explanation and denial:

He said that Mr. HOGG called at his office last Winter, while the Central Park bill was pending before the Legislature, and stated to him and one or two other gentlemen present, that there was no hopes of the bill passing the Legislature; that he was opposed to it; and that he held the Senate under his thumb, and much more to the same effect. After he had gone on in this way for some time, witness told him that if he had so much influence at Albany, the best the Commissioners could do would be to get him to work in their behalf, and asked him whether $250 would not enable him to use his influence in their favor. This was said in a laughing way and was regarded by every one present, except Mr. HOGG, as nothing but *badinage*. They were all laughing together at the presumption of Mr. HOGG in claiming to have the Senate under his thumb, and this remark was made as a part of the general joke. No sum of $500 was mentioned, nor was anything said about discounting Mr. HOGG'S note for any reasonable amount; in fact, the Commissioners would not have paid Mr. HOGG one cent for his influence at Albany, for they well knew he had none. Subsequently, during the same day, he had a talk with Mr. HOGG in the presence of Mr. GREEN, when Mr. HOGG reiterated the statement that he had the Senate under his thumb, and in order to draw him out, witness asked him on what terms he would withdraw his opposition to the Park bill and use his influence to secure its passage. Mr. HOGG replied that he would do it on these conditions, as follows: First, he was to have the appointment of Superintendent of Labor in the Park, or some other berth worth at least $2,500 per annum; second, Mr. DANIELS was to have a berth of similar value; and third, Mr. CONKLIN should be allowed to become one of the Commissioners. He was asked whether he was authorized by Mr. CONKLIN to make that one of the conditions, and replied that he was.

Subsequently witness met Mr. CONKLIN in Albany, and Mr. HOGG being there at the same time, he brought them together, when Mr. CONKLIN indignantly denied ever authorizing Mr. HOGG to use his name in connection with any such agreement, whereupon Mr. HOGG, finding himself cornered, denied ever having made any such proposition.

At the close of Mr. BLATCHFORD'S explanation, Mr. HOGG cross-examined him with a good deal of feeling, but did not elicit anything at variance with the above. In reference to the charge of bribery, Mr. BLATCHFORD told him that he was the laughing-stock of the whole party where the interview occurred; that not one of them would have given a copper for his influence, but, on the contrary, would have considered it a damage to their cause.

The investigation here adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Police Reports.

TRAGEDY OFF THE STAGE—AN ACTOR ASSAULTS HIS WIFE WITH VITRIOL.

Yesterday morning a shocking affair transpired at the corner of Centre and Leonard streets, the principals in which were William Easton Gaw, an actor, who has played at several of the City theatres, and his wife, Maria E. Gaw, who is also known as an actress. In March last they were married, but it is said that their union from the first was productive of anything but bliss, as Gaw suspected his wife of infidelity, and commenced a series of annoyances which eventually resulted in a separation. Previous to the rupture, however, and soon after the marriage, they played a short engagement together at Providence, R. I., whence they returned to this City in search of employment. In this they were unsuccessful, and at last it became necessary for Mrs. Gaw to join a traveling company, in order to obtain a living. Soon after her departure, her husband met with an accident while crossing one of the ferries, which confined him to the Hospital for several weeks; but a day or two since, he was enabled to leave the institution and call upon his wife at her residence, No. 115 Leonard-street, she having just returned from her provincial tour. The interview was an angry one, and Gaw left, after having threatened his wife's life. Subsequently, at her request, Justice KELLY issued a warrant for his arrest, with the view of binding him to keep the peace. It, however, was not served, and the parties did not meet again until 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the neighborhood of the Tombs. An altercation followed, during the progress of which Gaw drew a viol of vitriol from his pocket and threw the vitriol into the woman's face. Some persons who witnessed the occurrence immediately secured the scoundrel, and picked up the woman from the walk, where she had fallen perfectly blinded. Both were taken into the Police Court, before Justice KELLY, who, when Mrs. Gaw had recovered sufficiently to prefer a charge of felonious assault, committed Gaw to prison. Before his incarceration a dirk knife, which he had concealed about his person, was taken from him. The injured woman was taken to the New-York Hospital. She is 18 years of age, a native of Tennessee, and before meeting this misfortune, which will disfigure her seriously, was very pretty. The accusation of infidelity which her husband charges against her, she declares to be utterly unfounded, and makes a counter accusation against him for bigamy, declaring that he has a wife living in Pittsburgh, Penn.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUSPICIOUS CASE.

Information was left at the Coroner's office yesterday that PETER BUTLER, a longshoreman residing at the corner of Roosevelt and Water-sts., had died in the morning under rather singular circumstances. His friends state he was taken ill on Sunday evening last immediately after partaking a glass of liquor at the drinking saloon of a person with whom he formerly had been on intimate terms, but that an estrangement had occurred, and he had not visited the place afterwards until the evening of his attack. When he reached home he was taken with severe pains in the stomach, accompanied with vomiting, and other bad symptoms, which continued until his death resulted yesterday. Subsequently the body became unnaturally swollen and otherwise presented a peculiar appearance. A post-mortem examination will be made of it to-day, and meantime the suspected party will be kept under police surveillance.

Fires.

IN A DWELLING HOUSE.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, an incendiary fire happened in the three-story unoccupied brick dwelling-house, No. 71 East Fortieth-street, owned by JAMES FURY. It was damaged to the extent of $2,000 before the flames could be subdued, but the loss is covered by an insurance for $3,000 in the Peter Cooper Company. The incendiary is not suspected.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners of Health are holding secret meetings tri-weekly. Their seclusion is a matter occasioning much inconvenience to a large class of merchants, as they are unable to ascertain what extra quarantine regulations the Commissioners impose upon vessels from Southern or tropical ports, unless by questioning the clerk to the Board, who is not always to be found, or calling on the Health Officer, Dr. GUNN, at Quarantine. So far as can be learned, the only reason for these private sessions of the Board, is to avoid a panic in case any yellow fever cases, or like dangerous diseases on vessels arriving at this port, should be reported to them. Such a contingency, however, could be guarded against this year in the same manner that it has been in former years, and yet the Press be obliged to a reasonable degree. The custom alluded to was, to admit the reporters to the meetings of the Board, or at the close, with the understanding that no information upon which the Commissioners wished to put the ban of secrecy should be used. Why do the Commissioners fear the public? Why do they dread disclosures from the newspapers?

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND THE CHILDREN OF ST. BRIDGET'S.—The residence of Archbishop HUGHES, in Thirty-sixth-street, was the scene of an interesting ceremony yesterday morning. The school children connected with St. Bridget's Church, in Eighth-street, numbering 1,400 and upwards, and preceded by a band of music, called in a body to pay their respects to the Archbishop, by whom they were received with the utmost cordiality, and dismissed with an apostolic blessing, accompanied by a handsome present. One of the boys connected with the school made a speech in behalf of his comrades, to which the Archbishop replied in fitting terms, and accompanied his remarks by a present of a silver service, consisting of a pitcher, salver and two cups, which were borne back in triumph by the youngsters, as a pleasing memento of their visit to the venerated head of their Church.

THE ALLEGED SLAVER MARIQUITA.—LIMA VIANA, who appears as the owner of the schooner *Mariquita*, asserts that he has a factory on the coast of Africa, at Punta di Lehna, where he is engaged in collecting the produce of the country, such as palm oil, peanuts, gum copal, &c., and that the schooner was engaged in a legitimate traffic. The manifest of cargo shows an assortment of such articles as are used for trade on the coast, such as gunpowder, muskets, rum, and domestics, besides which, there are quantities of cabin stores, such as preserved meats, sardines, pickled tongues, &c., and rice, beans, corn-meal and other stores usually found on board of slavers.

THE RUSULT OF CONFIDING IN STRANGERS.—On Wenesday afternoon last Capt. GALE, of the bark *Rosina*, inquired of two strangers the way to Jones Woods. They volunteered to escort him thither, but having reached a secluded place, they knocked him down and robbed him of a watch, which had been given him by President PIERCE as an acknowledgment of gallant and humane conduct in rescuing the crew of a wrecked vessel in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The highwaymen escaped with their booty and the Captain offers a reward of $200 for its recovery.

THE ZOUAVE CADETS OF CHICAGO.—The long anticipated visit to this City of the "crack Company of the West"—the Zouave Cadets of Chicago—has been postponed for a season, in consequence of a severe domestic affliction which their commander, Col. E. E. ELLSWORTH, has suffered. The Cadets were to have left Chicago on Wednesday last, but now their time of departure is fixed for Monday, the 2d of July. They will be the guests of the Governor's Guards while in this City, who, with all the members of the First Division of the militia of the State, await with anxiety the opportunity to offer hospitality to a corps whose fame is so extensive.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ENCAMPMENT.—The famous National Guard will go into camp on Staten Island on the 5th of July, and expect to turn out with nearly full ranks. Their new camp equipage, which cost $5,000, is nearly finished, and the encampment promises to be one of the most successful ever witnessed among our militia corps. The discipline will be rigid, the drill rigorous, the martial law inexorable; but the relaxation and sociable features of the occasion will be none the less enjoyed. Quartermaster WINCHESTER'S department is busy with the necessary preparations.

MEETING OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday at 12 M., at the Police Head-quarters, corner of Broome and Elm streets. No business of importance was transacted. Mr. H. A. ROWLAND was appointed telegraph operator, several transfers were made, and the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

EXPLOSION.—At about 6½ o'clock last evening, the pyrotechnic establishment of Messrs. BOCK & Co., corner of Dupont and Liberty streets, exploded, destroying the building and severely injuring one of the workmen named DORICK. The loss is estimated at $500. The explosion was from accidental causes. This is the third time this company has met with loss by explosion in their works.

ITEMS.—City Court Calendar for Monday: Nos. 9, 3, 31, 33—Fourth Monday cases: Nos. 55, 4, 59, 60, 56—Jury cases.... A man named PATRICK NEWMAN was committed by Justice CORNWELL yesterday, to answer a charge of alleged burglary preferred by F. E. CONWIN, for attempting to break into complainant's stables on DeKalb-avenue, near Fleet-street.... A number of billiard table keepers have clubbed together to test the law requiring them to take out a license.... A boy named BOON, a rag-picker, had one of his feet so badly crushed under a Flushing-avenue car, yesterday, that amputation was necessary.

[Advertisement.]
TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

WOLFE'S celebrated SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS should be in the hands of every traveller. No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and fruit stores.

"ALSO WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC,"
BRANDY IN BOTTLES,
MADEIRA, SHERRY AND
PORT WINE
FOR MEDICAL USE.

Families who use wines, should give the preference to the above. They are all warranted pure and the best quality. Each bottle has the importer's certificate of its purity. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]
BUFFALO, June 14, 1860.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.—*Dear Sir:* The operation you performed on one of my eyes for strabismus on the 26th ult. has proved completely successful. The case was the cause of peculiar solicitude to myself, as I had been operated on in Berlin, Prussia, by the renowned DIEFFENBACH, the inventor of the operation, some eighteen years since. This operation proved entirely unsuccessful, and you may judge after a failure by so celebrated an operator, that I was somewhat distrustful of success by any other. For this reason I made no attempt to have the operation repeated for so many years, but having frequently heard of your success in the plastic surgery of the lips and eyes, and been an admiring reader of your journal, I could not resist the temptation to consult you, while passing through your City on my return from Washington. Your immediate assurance that the operation was entirely practicable, and there was no doubt of perfect success, surprised me somewhat, but on learning your method of operating, I was convinced it gave you peculiar facilities for controlling the eye and gaining access to the contracted muscle with certainty by a small incision and without unnecessary destruction of the tissues. I am glad to say that the result has exceeded my most sanguine expectations. The pain was but momentary; the eye became instantly parallel in its motion with the other, and there is not the slightest divergence, which I dreaded from the size of the ball.

I congratulate you and myself on your success. My medical friends are exceedingly pleased with the result, and we shall recommend our patients, who may be similarly afflicted, to apply to you.

Faithfully yours, MARTIN MAYER, M. D.,
Late Professor in Lawrence University, Wisconsin.

[Advertisement.]
TO THOSE WHO WOULD KNOW THEMSELVES.—Phrenology is the most useful of all modern discoveries. It teaches life and its laws, and unfolds human nature in all its aspects. Its fundamental doctrine is, that each mental faculty is exercised by means of a portion of the brain, called its organ, the size and quality of which are proportionate to its powers. Its proof is universal nature. Prof. SILLIMAN says: "Phrenology undertakes to accomplish for man what philosophy performs for the external world; it claims to disclose the real state of things, and to present nature unveiled and in her true features." Examinations and written descriptions of character daily, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
JAPANESE EMBASSY.
Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.

Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

[Advertisement.]
JAPAN.—Prince Boozen-no-Kami is a prince indeed. It is rumored that he has made an especial request that he shall be provided with one of KNOX'S Summer Hats. KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, should be patronized by everybody. His light straw Excelsior Hats are just now all the rage. For lightness, beauty of design, and general elegance, these hats are hard to beat.

[Advertisement.]
THE EAR.—The number and importance of the engagements of Dr. HARTLEY, the Aurist, will preclude the possibility of receiving any more new patients after July 1. No. 134 Fourteenth-street, near the Academy of Music.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Hound, from St. George, Bermuda—Mrs. West and daughter, Mrs. Isaac Davis, Mrs. Pearman and daughter, Capt. Hughes, late of brig Globe, Mrs. McCasley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon sets.... 10 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 46 | Gov. Island.11 35 | Hell Gate.... 12 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 22.

Cleared.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre, New-York & Havre Steamship Co.; Vigo, (Br.,) Moorehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer P. Cadwalader, Pierson, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Star of the Union, Gorham, Liberia and Key West, S. G. Reed; Australia, Spencer, Liverpool, ——; Charles, (Br.,) Delke, Rotterdam, C. Luling.

Barks Fergus, (Br.,) Wool Hull, ——; Lamplighter, Thompson, Demerara, J. M. Smith & Co.; Jno. Benson, ——, Machias, Sturges & Co.; E. A. Cochran, Noyes, Bordeaux, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs E. Drummond Conery, Aspinwall, Panama R. R. Co.; M. E. Millikan, Norden, Philadelphia, J. B. Hand; A. D. Torrey, Griffin, Cadiz, H. D. Brookman & Co.; C. Miller, Brewer, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Agricola, Atkinson, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Wm. Wilson, Van Name, Ciudad Bolivar, Harbeck & Co.; Waccaman, Nichols, Nuevitas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners Althea, Corson, Wilmington, Sturges & Co.; Gallego, Smith, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; H. B. Fiddeman, Hartford, master; S. Peacock, Hobert, Savannah, D. C. Murray; Village Belle, (Br.,) Harvey, Windsor, D. R. De Wolff; C. Pendleton, Church, Providence, master; Chase, Mills, Bristol, master; A. Mason, Carver Charleston, ——.

Sloops Apollo, Freeman, Providence, master; America, Steelman, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Vail, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, Alexandria and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Southern, (of Freeport,) Soule, Liverpool May 9, with coal and 30 gas retorts to order. Has had W. and S. W. winds nearly the whole passage, with fog.

Ship Columbia, Bryant, Liverpool May 20, with mdse. and 466 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Genesee, (of Brunswick, Me.,) McIntyre, Sunderland 48 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Talbot, (Br., of London,) Pitt, Halifax 4 ds., with oil to Howland & Aspinwall.

Brig Wm. Moore, (of Bangor,) Tapley, Ponce, P. R., June 8, with sugar, &c., to T. H. Sanford. Sld. in co. with brig Cyclone, for Baltimore. 19th inst., lat. 37 27, lon. 75, passed the wreck of a vessel, with end of jib-boom and taffrail out of water.

Brig Mary Farrow, Elwell, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Nictous, Cotrell, Cherryfield 12 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Maria Jane, Smith, Elizabethport, with coal, for Brookhaven.

Schr. Oregon, Nash, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. A. B. Hayes, Robinson, Taunton, for Phila.

Schr. J. P. Collins, Gorham, Amboy, for Boston.

BELOW—Brig ——, Darling, from Nassau, N. P.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; sunset, S.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, June 22, sunset—Ships Golden State, for San Francisco, and Eliza, for Liverpool, crossed the Bar at 11 A. M. One ship is coming in past the Hook, in tow of the Achilles, and one ship at anchor at the Spit, bound out. Wind light S.; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, June 22, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light S.; weather clear.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Julia Ann, from Philadelphia, arrived at Charleston June 21, experienced a gale on the 8th inst.; lost foremast head and maintopmast.—(By telegraph.)

RETURNED.—Bark Salerina, Francis, hence for Aspinwall, returned yesterday leaky.

Notice to Mariners.

The wreck of the United States steamer Walker, sunk by collision on Thursday, the 21st instant, lies in about seven fathoms of water, Absecom Light bearing N. W. about nine miles distant. About ten feet of her mainmast is out of water, for which coasting vessels would do well to keep a sharp look-out.

Spoken, &c.

Dreadnought—ship, hence for Liverpool, June 17, lat. 41 48, lon. 60 50.

Sea King—ship, bound E., was seen, June 8, lat. 42 46.

Foreign Ports.

At St. George, Bermuda, June 15, bark Nimrod, Lane, hence, for Aspinwall, in distress, leaky, put in 8th; schr. Orion, of and from Provincetown, (whaler,) 10 months out, with 90 bbls. on board; all well.

WHITE LINEN PANTS,
$1 to $3.
66
At EVANS' and Fulton-st.
68.

ALPACA COATS,
$1 50 to $3.
66
At EVANS', and Fulton-st.
68.

WHITE DUCK COATS,
$1 50 to $6,
66
At EVANS', and Fulton-st.
68.

FINE MARSEILLES VESTS,
$1 to $3 50,
66
At EVANS', and Fulton-st.
68.

THIN PANTS, 75c. TO $3.
Thin Coats, 75c. to $3.
Linen Dusters, $1 to $3 50,
66
At EVANS', and Fulton-st.
68,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

PROGRAMME
FOR THE GRAND WELCOME AND RECEPTION
OF THE
JAPANESE EMBASSY,

By the Municipal Authorities of the City of New-York, at the Metropolitan Hotel, June 25, 1860.

The following rules will be strictly enforced by the Committee:

No person will be admitted with a Spurious Ticket, no matter under what circumstances the same may have been procured.

No special orders will be issued for admission on this occasion.

On account of the large number of Tickets issued, no hat or Cloak-Room will be furnished for Ladies or Gentlemen.

Each ticket will admit one Gentleman and two Ladies, only.

Military and Naval Officers are requested to appear in uniform.

The Refreshment Room will be open from 10 until 2 o'clock.

The carriages will set their company down with their horses' heads towards Prince-st., and take up in reverse order.

The doors will be open at 8 o'clock; Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock.

On behalf of the Committee,
F. I. A. BOOLE, Chairman.
J. SEYMOUR MATHEWS, Secretary.

THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY (Episcopal) holds its annual examination in the Seminary in Chelsea-square, 20th-st. and 9th-av., on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY; its Commencement on THURSDAY, 28th, in St. Peter's Church, when Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, will deliver the charge to the 17 graduating students; its Trustee Meeting on WEDNESDAY at 6 P. M., in the Seminary; its Mission Union on SUNDAY NIGHT, 24th, in St. Peter's, Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton preaching; its Alumni Sermon by Rev. Dr. Alexander Vinton on TUESDAY NIGHT, at 8, in St. Peter's; its Alumni Essay by Rev. Charles G. Aely, on WEDNESDAY, at 1, in the Seminary Chapel; and its great Ordination on SUNDAY, July 1, when Bishops Chase, De Lancey and Atkinson will ordain the candidates in Trinity Church.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

General Intelligence from Europe and the Continent.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Defence of London—Public Feeling about Garibaldi—Manzini—New Steamers—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, June 9, 1860.

The famous article in the *Cornhill Magazine* of this month, which gives details of a plan for the fortification of London, is from the pen of Sir JOHN BURGOYNE. It will be a tall feather in the cape of Mr. SMITH and Mr. THACKERAY should the suggestion be carried out, or even seriously discussed in Parliament. In my opinion it is an excellent suggestion, and as it is in reality a plan which has been officially suggested to Government by so distinguished an authority, it is likely enough to be heard of long enough after the mere ephemeral *éclat* of a magazine would have died away into oblivion. "Jacob Omnium," otherwise Mr. HIGGINS, is, as you are aware, Mr. THACKERAY's particular chum and associate. It was he in connection with whom the latter wrote the famous ballad about the Palace Court, which led to the shutting up of that iniquitous den of petty injustice. Mr. HIGGINS had a horse-case there, and Mr. THACKERAY celebrated the action and the fees and expenses thereof in *Punch*. Mr. HIGGINS has written much about military matters, and above all he is an ardent advocate of the uses of Light Cavalry. As he himself is about 6 feet 4 inches in height, weighing 17 stone or thereabouts, he has a lively sense of the difficulties experienced by over-weighted chargers. Being, therefore, a military authority, he keeps Mr. THACKERAY *au fait* in such matters, and has doubtless negotiated this portion of the contributions to the *Magazine*. Be this as it may, no article that has appeared in any serial for years past has created a greater sensation than this. I am told that there is a great dissension in the Cabinet about it, one portion being deeply impressed with the paramount necessity of attending to our defences, and *inter alia* of fortifying London, and the other taking the old peace-view of reliance upon the good-will of NAPOLEON III, and the millennium which is coming.

The anti-Burgoynites are headed by Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. MILNER GIBSON. I hear that the former has intimated his intention to resign, and then we may expect a change in the Administration before many days are over. It is quite true that we have only 30,000 infantry in Great Britain and Ireland, without reckoning the depots. But our chief want is trained sailors, and indeed any sort of sailors in the Queen's navy, and we shall never have them until the service is made somewhat less thankless than it is. Bounty alone will not do, although that has never been fairly tested, since it is not paid down, but doled out in tedious installments. We must have flogging abolished, provision made for survivors and the widows and orphans of the slain, and the pay considerably increased, before the navy can become popular in England.

I fear that diplomacy is already busy in arresting the good work in Sicily. I do not like this prolonged armistice. True the Garibaldians are gathering strength and arms daily. But the march of insurrection should be onward, and now we hear rumours of mediation to "restrain Piedmont from favoring any revolutionary movement on the mainland of the kingdom of Naples." What would this be but to rob the hero of his prize, victory of its fruits, and mankind of their gain in the promised downfall of the sanguinary despotism which has too long polluted the earth? To the prayers of Bombalino concerning Sicily, NAPOLEON happily seems deaf. In vain does the young monster promise Constitutions by the score. Never, I should think and hope, could any of his kith or kin reign over Sicily after this second bombardment of Palermo, on whose wretched inhabitants the red-hot flail of the infernal scourge has fallen nineteen hours consecutively, merely in execution of the blind orders of revenge. The English Admiral does not appear to have been very eager in the cause of humanity. Would that Commander INGRAHAM had been there, with an American force! I think he would have put in a mild protest against the unholy work. Admiral MUNDY is said, however, to have made "*strong* representations" to the Neapolitan Commodore about the bombardment, which were not listened to. Then, I say, he ought to have made *stronger*. The men-of-war which were in the way of the fire ought *not* to have got out of it. The very hospitals were shelled, and people of all ages and sexes were killed. Both Palermo and Messina abound in beggars and cripples, the lame, the halt, the maimed and the blind. These were among the victims of this hellish bombardment. Would that the Great Powers—if they be great—would withdraw all their diplomatic representatives, and place FRANCIS II. forever out of the pale of mediation and the recognition of kings. In the midst of all this, it is miserable to hear that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, whose big words have of late been so lauded in Italy, "has promised to recommend to Piedmont not to foment any disturbances in the Neapolitan possessions in the Peninsula." What is it to him? Must a British Minister be always doing the wrong thing?

The *Times* has just published, to-day and yesterday, a splendid account of the campaign, which leaves the reader amazed at the gallantry and generalship of GARIBALDI and his little band of devoted followers; filled with regret at the pusillanimity and demoralization of the Palermoitans; horror at the atrocities of the Neapolitans, and disgust at the "pitiable figure the representatives of the *civilized* nations" played in the whole affair. I quote the correspondent's words. As far as I can make it out, their presence there and their semi-mediation benefit the Neapolitan much more than the revolutionary cause. GARIBALDI seems to have been too magnanimous, and to have suffered from the treachery of the enemy, while negotiations for an armistice were pending. Admiral MUNDY negotiated this armistice with the Commodore of the Neapolitan fleet; but not only did the Citadel continue its bombardment, but a Neapolitan column penetrated into the town, under the pretence that they did not know of the armistice. GARIBALDI exposes his life recklessly. A man was shot in the street just before him, and GARIBALDI caught him just as he was falling dead. Then Col. TURR, with his disabled arm, seized the General and dragged him under cover, receiving himself as he did so a ricochet ball against his leg. The Garibaldians have a few of ORSINI's shells with them, which do fearful execution in close encounters. But the real body of troops which does all the work is the little band which landed from those two steamers, numbering about as many men as the fighting column of the immortal HAVELOCK in India. "An epic poem could be written" says the *Times* Correspondent, about "what the 1,062 Italians and five Hungarians did in Sicily during these last twenty days; how they fought; how they marched; how they bore fatigue. If every Sicilian was ready to do the thousandth part of what they did, there would be no more fighting required."

In the meantime, I am sorry to hear that neither party can hold out much longer. I have great faith in the star of GARIBALDI; but treachery and delay and intervention may prove too much even for him. A second expedition is about to start from Genoa under MEDICI, COSENZ, MALENCHINI, AMARI and other patriots. It will, it is said, consist of 5,000 or 6,000 men, with plenty of ammunition and four steamers. My only fear is lest this force, enough under GARIBALDI to conquer the whole Kingdom of Naples, should put off its departure until too late. Decidedly the expedition has some very careful friends. It may wait for a complete camp equipage, and until NAPOLEON shall command it to stop.

I saw MAZZINI last on the eve of ORSINI's execution. He had nothing to do with that plot, although his enemies said so. I knew ORSINI well, and he was not on too friendly terms with MAZZINI, whose counsels he regarded with impatience. I know that the two had no common action or understanding latterly. Do not suppose that I was cognizant in any way of ORSINI's designs of assassination. I knew ORSINI long before his imprisonment in Mantua. When I saw MAZZINI last he was gray with premature age, and looked like the incarnation of an ascetic martyr. For years past he has run the gauntlet of the bloodhounds of tyranny. But because he has escaped, he has been reproached with cowardice—he whose life no insurance office would guarantee for a day, and who remained in Rome calm and unmoved, though agonizing in spirit, after the French troops had entered it, and GARIBALDI was sullenly retreating with his face to the foe through the mountains of the Abruzzi. It is known that GARIBALDI and CAVOUR are not friends, but that the chieftain is staunch to VICTOR EMANUEL, if that monarch will assume the sovereignty of Italy and declare himself independent of NAPOLEON. MAZZINI has given in his allegiance upon those terms. SIROTORI, NINO BIXIO and BERTANI are Mazzinians. After all, a man like GARIBALDI must know what it is he is fighting for.

I saw a letter from Mr. BRIGHT yesterday declining to subscribe to GARIBALDI, and saying briefly that he preferred not to state his reasons in a letter, which is often an inconvenient mode.

A terrific revelation of Neapolitan atrocities in Sicily, in 1848, has been published by a Rev. Mr. BRIDGES, an eye-witness. He penetrated among the foremost of the mob into a fœtid underground den, where heaps of bodies of the tortured dead lay piled and chained in every shape of horror. Two human bodies, in writhing attitudes, were hanging crucified on the wall of one chamber. This charnal grotto was under a police office, or *palace*, in Palermo, and the entrance was concealed by a huge book-case. Blood-stained stones, rusty spikes, rotting bodies, bundles of rotting rags, limbs, filth, skeletons on stone shelves which had served as their beds when living, naked bodies, black and puffy, filled with maggots—these are some of the features of this description, only to be equaled by WINGROVE COOKE's account of the prison and execution-place in Canton into which he penetrated. I have just been reading the account given by my friend Major LEVESON of the den or lair of a "man-eater" (tiger) at Mulkapoor, in the Deccan. This animal had carried off upwards of one hundred human beings, and the Major made out the remains of twenty-three victims, of both sexes, in one spot. He called it a fearfully sickening sight, but it is not to be compared to the work of those human tigers who crucified their prey under the Police Palace at Palermo. The Major has taken his departure to join GARIBALDI. His eye is as true and his hand as steady as when, alone and unaided, he sought out the "man-eater," and killed the brute, mangy with his rich living, in the centre of his own jungle fastness. Who knows but that his unerring aim will revenge other human victims yet, but this time upon human destroyers?

What a wonderful career has been that of LEVESON! It shows what a soldier may do, and yet not be known to fame so well as the veriest aristocratic pretender, who has approached within sound of cannon shot fired in anger. The Major is chiefly known for his sporting works. He can wield the pen as well as the sword and the rifle. His last book, which I have before me, a parting gift from himself, is called the *Hunting-grounds of the Old World*, and is published by SAUNDERS & OTLEY. If I did not know the man, I should certainly believe it to be a tissue of exaggerations But he is no boaster. He has been in action in India, on the Danube, in the Crimea and in Anatolia, and numbers among his engagements the Sutlej, Silistria, the Alma, Inkerman, the charge of Balaklava, the Ingour, and every desperate service into which he could volunteer. He has eleven clasps and a silver plate in his skull, and yet "Routine" does not reward him here, but denies him the bare honor of wearing the order bestowed on him by the Sultan. And now the little hero has gone to offer his sword to GARIBALDI, without fee or favor, and a valuable assistant he will be in every or any department of the field or of arms. As a shot he is unrivaled—as a reconnoiterer invaluble. England has many men like this; but with the exception of old Sir COLIN (Lord CLYDE,) Sir HARVEY INGLIS, and the veteran DE LACEY EVANS, who now expends his breath vainly against such appointments as that of Secretary GREY, whom have we in high rank fit or likely to command our armies? There is the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Sir RICHARD ENGLAND, and H. R. H. Field Marshal, the Prince Consort.

BOB BROUGH, prince of good fellows and feeling hearts, purveyor of amusement to thousands, lies on a sick bed, and cannot hold his pen to indite the sympathetic story and the kindly verse. Such a man is no mendicant, when he applies to the public coffers for assistance in his hour of need. The public owes him support and comfort. He is about to apply to the Literary Fund. I fear that institution is but a niggard. It provides too many feeds for the rich hangers-on of Literature. BROUGH is well known in America, and I should think there are many on the other side of the Atlantic who would be glad to smooth his bed of pain, and to assist him to a milder climate, and the ease which, although unpurchasable by a full purse, cannot be known by the holder of an empty one. Remember, it is sickness, not extravagance, which impoverishes ROBERT BROUGH.

Messrs. PALMER BROTHERS, of Newcastle, the builders of two of the new ships for the Galway line, the *Connaught* and *Leinster*, are building, it is said, three new large screw steamers for Messrs. GLASS & ELLIOT, to take out 6,000 tons of electric cable to India, to carry out the contract made by those gentlemen. A curious inquiry is now pending before a Committee of the House of Commons, the result of which will shortly be made public, touching an alleged illegal agreement made by Mr. LEVER, M. P., in order to obtain the contract for the Galway line. The story goes that Mr. LEVER offered one O'MALLY IRWIN a sum of £4,000 to procure influence to obtain the contract. IRWIN alleges that he did so, and that Mr. LEVER then refused to pay him. I cannot conceive such a thing to be possible. How could any one in his senses believe this IRWIN to have had a shred of influence? Some time since the Police forbade IRWIN to frequent the lobby of the House of Commons, which the public are allowed to do under certain restrictions, and except at the period of divisions, to congregate, gossip and look on. The matter will probably be found to rest on Mr. IRWIN's allegations. If utterly false, Mr. LEVER has acted with moral courage in utterly repudiating and ignoring the "influential" gentleman's attempt to levy a contribution, and society will be thankful to him for doing a portion of its dirty work. If there be any truth in the charge, it will be awkward for Mr. LEVER, whilst astonishment must be excited that his credulity should have exceeded his unscrupulousness. But I am most unwilling to believe that there is any truth in the charge. Certain it is, however, that the Committee was sitting yesterday to inquire into the allegation.

The Great Eastern—What has been Done to her—Her Appearance—The Dramatic College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, June, 1860.

The *Great Eastern* is announced for the 23d or thereabouts. The ship really looks like sea-going now. A line of white paint round her takes off from her coffin-like appearance, and is a great improvement. Her funnels, too, look less funereal than they did, being painted a sort of Quaker-like color, and altogether the vessel has a comfortable and cheerful aspect, which she could not before boast. There will be no holystoning of her decks; but repeated coats of varnish will enable this nuisance, alike disagreeable to passengers and sailors, to be entirely dispensed with. Improvements in machinery, speaking tubes between forecastle, paddle-bridge and quarter-deck, and a steam whistle have been added. The sound of that steam-whistle in a fog will be something terrific. Conceive the fog breaking and allowing the huge ship to be seen by some appalled mariners, unconscious of the advent of the "monster," from the decks of some small vessel. There is also an excellent apparatus fitted for lowering boats down the lofty sides of the ship. The saloons have even improved upon their pristine appearance before the smash. The theory of colors of Mr. OWEN JONES has been brought into play very successfully.

The vessel's bottom has been partially cleaned by an ingenious brushing process, but she wants more than this to test her speed fairly. One fitting contractor is said to have broken his engagement with the Board. The Board now contains all the requisite practical elements, and I note a favorable change in everything connected with the ship. I am sorry that the rates of insurance at Lloyd's are so high—being considerably over the usual charges. The shareholders have

A delightful treat was recently afforded to those interested in the stage world. At Maybury, near Woking, the Prince Consort laid the foundation-stone of a Royal Dramatic College. On the occasion, there was a Fancy Fair, at which the following fair votaries of the dramatic art presided: Mrs. Billington, Miss Bufton, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Miss Herbert, Miss Katherine Hickson, Miss Kate Kelly, Miss Marston, Mrs. Frank Mathews, Mrs. Alfred Mellow (*née* Woolgaw,) Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Murray, Miss Neville, Miss Oliver, Miss C. Saunders, Miss Amy Sedgwick, Miss H. Simms, Mrs. Sterling, Miss Swanborough, Miss E. Thorne, Miss Marie Wilton, Miss Wyndham, and Mrs. C. Young. Was not this a treat to a stage-struck youth or elderly swain? Imagine the delight of approaching and being able to converse, through the medium of purchase, with all or any of these divinities of the theatrical theocracy. Then, there were "Old English sports and pastimes," and when I say that Mr. BUCKSTONE started an "Aunt Sally" establishment, and that Mr. PAUL BEDFORD and Mr. TOOLE kept a rival shop near him, and basely sought to wile his customers away with "chaff" and disparaging remarks, I feel that I have stated a great deal. A little further off, that quaintest of mortals, Mr. COMPTON, aided by Mr. F. MATTHEWS, also kept an "Aunt Sally" store, which enticed many a mirth-bestowed shilling from the pockets of the visitors, to aid in the purposes of the charity. The first brick of the College was laid on the 23d of April, by Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER, its master, and yesterday the Prince Consort, attended by Hon. Gen. GREY, K. C. B., and Lord DE ROS, did his part of the business neatly, and read a short and pithy reply to the address which Mr. WEBSTER pronounced on the occasion. The mirth and fun of the assemblage were fast, if not furious. If a sad thought intruded, it was the absence of poor ALBERT SMITH, who might well have been there but for a neglected revula, and consequent inflammation of the throat. With so small a thing was that stalwart and genial good fellow slain! "Small profits and no return of change" was the mercantile principle of the "presiding goddesses" of the stalls. Charming Miss SEDGWICK, the fair manageress, Miss SWANBOROUGH, Miss WYNDHAM with the wondrous legs, pretty Miss OLIVER, and the arch and saucy Miss MARIE WILTON, were said to have realized the largest amounts by selling oranges at 2s. 6d. each. I should think that Miss BUFTON must have been quite as successful. Each of these stalls made about fifty pounds during the day. Of course, Mr. or rather Capt. TOM TAYLOR was there, and made a speech.

FROM CENTRAL ITALY.

Affairs in Tuscany—Interest Felt in the Sicilian Revolution—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, June 4, 1860.

One is reminded, by seeing a gigantic *portinjao* in the King's livery, at the door of the Pitti Palace that Prince CARIGNANO is still there, as the Lieutenant of the Sovereign, keeping up a sort of qualified autonomy for Tuscany. There is little or nothing for the Prince to do, and he would be likely to vote life in the Pitti Palace a bore were not that great house well furnished with means for enjoyment. There is the finest gallery of pictures in Europe, and the *Palatina* contains more than a hundred thousand volumes—the largest private library, I believe, of any Sovereign. If he is not dependent upon intellectual resources to solace life, as Princes are sometimes known to be, there are the yet unexhausted vaults of the *Reggia*, flowing with the liquid tributes of every European vineyard. The Prince may not be able to hunt in the Boboli Gardens, but he can ride and drive, and bowl and bathe, and play at billiards, and made himself as happy as any unmarried man of four or five and-forty, can expect to be. The cares and duties of State are not burdensome in the new Province, the principal business being to watch and wait.

That active man, with a thin *physique*, but acute brain, Baron RICASOLI, who has made himself so useful during the past year, is still competent to attend to all. It is said that RICASOLI is about to withdraw from the office of Governor here, but I do not hear that anything is finally determined upon. The Prince CARIGNANO, it is expected, will before a great while return to Turin, and in his place will come the young Prince HUMBERT, oldest son of VICTOR EMANUEL, to be the ornament of the Pitti Palace. When the King left here in April, he promised to make another visit in the month of September of the present year, and it may be that not until then will the young prince be introduced to the Tuscans. The inhabitants of Arezzo were not gratified with a sight of the Sovereign before. Their city lies so near that portion of the Roman States which is ready to rise at the first signal, it was thought more prudent, as far as Tuscany is concerned, as well as respectful to the Pope at a moment of so much anxiety on his part, to abstain for a short time longer causing him new uneasiness.

The Tuscans, in common with the rest of the inhabitants of Northern Italy, are turning their attention quite as much to what is going on in the South of the Peninsula, as they are to events in their part more intimately connected with their own affairs. The journals give much more space to intelligence from Naples, and to discussions of the probable influence of changes there taking place upon national issues, and the welfare of the whole of Italy, than to questions connected simply with local interests. Subscriptions continue to be made in liberal sums, and sympathy for the struggling islanders is unbounded.

A solemn service is held in the Church of Santa Croce to-day, in commemoration of the battles of Montanara and Cartalone, fought in 1848, in which a large number of Tuscans took part. The 29th of May is the memorable day, but this year it was necessary to adjourn the celebration for a few days, because the sanctuary of Santa Croce could not be had for such use until some other function of the church, which is kept at this season, was finished. Two bronze tablets, on which are inscribed the names of the Tuscans who fell in the battles, are kept in Santa Croce, and are regarded with great reverence. Some years since, the late Granducal Government seeing the extreme feeling of patriotism which this anniversary was exciting in the minds of the people, caused the tablets to be taken from the church and thrown into one of the fortresses, and the religious ceremonies connected with the commemoration abolished. On the last occasion, the church was cleared by a file of soldiers. Rarely has a more heartless and atrocious violation of the most sacred feelings of a people been perpetrated by any Government. While men and women were dropping tears over the graves of brothers and sons, slain in the defence of their country, the power which ruled them, sympathizing with the enemy who had taken the lives of these gallant Italians and destroyed the liberties of their country, drove them at the point of the bayonet from the sanctuary. The people yielded with a forbearance which won respect, but the act of indignity, not less barbarous than cruel, sank deep into their hearts. Last year the service of commemoration was once more renewed, and the monuments restored to their places. The people flocked in crowds to the church to mingle their sighs and tears with warm but still trembling hopes. These were the first moments of renewed Tuscan freedom, after the flight of the faithless Sovereign. Neither of the great battles of Magenta or Solferino had then been fought, and no one could say whether Austria or Italy was to triumph in the struggle. A year has passed, and almost every event has been favorable to the cause of Italy. While the people here are once more keeping their anniversary, intelligence comes from the south of the Peninsula of the successes which almost hour by hour follow the efforts of the hero which heaven has given to the country. Aspiration is now gladdened by assurance, and the sentiment of gratitude is stronger than the feeling of sorrow.

I have attended at the service in Santa Croce today, and have been gratified and impressed with the solemnity and propriety of the ceremony. The great building was filled with people of all classes. The light was partly shut out, and many candles were burning upon the altar and around a great catafalque built up of armor and every military weapon, in the centre of the church. Black draperies were hanging from the columns, and a great many tri-colored flags were suspended from the arches of the nave and from the roof. A large symbolical statue of Italy was placed at one end of the great mass of the catafalque, looking towards the altar. The head was uplifted and wore a mural crown, while the extended arms held out a pure white palm of peace and laurel wreath. A large temporary gallery, rising in the recess of one of the arches, contained several hundred vocal and instrumental performers, who executed with satisfactory effect music arranged for the occasion. After the music came a funeral oration from an ecclesiastic of the grade of canon, very little of which could be heard, except by two or three thousand more favored persons, who happened to be within a hundred feet of the speaker's stand. As usual on similar occasions, a large number of mottoes and sentences, expressing some thought or feeling in harmony with the purpose of the commemoration, were displayed on large cloths attached to stretching frames and suspended in various parts of the building.

The often quoted expression, "*Italia farà da se*," is proving to have some positive significance by the way things are going in Sicily. GARIBALDI already established in Palermo, with the troops of the King of Naples driven out of Noto, Syracuse, Catania, and other cities, is sufficient to make one confident that it cannot be long before the Italians in that part of Italy also will be masters in their own house. To have under his control the second city of the Neapolitan kingdom, if not of Italy, as respects population, and the conquest made in two weeks after landing upon the island, is an example of successful energy which may well excite admiration. The western and southwestern angles of the triangular island are now in an attitude of independence of the Bourbon rule. It remains for that portion of the island towards the main land, upon which the city of Messina is situated, to be liberated, and the object of GARIBALDI's dashing enterprise, so far as Sicily is concerned, will be accomplished. Getting possession of the important position of Messina may be the most difficult part of all to succeed in, but the daily augmenting resources of the revolutionary general will, without doubt, enable him to accomplish it. A regular communication by means of steamers is again to be established between the Island and the Continent, intelligence of the progress of the insurrection will be more frequently received. We shall expect to hear soon of the publication of a journal at Palermo which will be the medium through which, from day to day, the progress of events will be made public. The *Journal of the Two Sicilies*, the only newspaper printed in the City of Naples, has not yet printed a word which would indicate that anything was going wrong within the dominions of the King. AP.

FROM LOMBARDY.

Affairs in Milan—Feeling about Rome and Garibaldi—Celebration of Magenta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, June 4, 1860.

A Roman friend writes, May 25: "I am glad you left Rome when you did, for at present the surrounding hills are filled with fighting. General LAMORICIERE, whom you saw hastily leaving Perugia, was obliged quite as suddenly to leave Rome at the head of what troops he could muster. The roads are not now safe. This tells its own story, and it is a reliable one. The people of Tuscany and Lombardy regard LAMORICIERE with amiable desires for his welfare, as witness the following which I cut from a comic paper of Milan. 'His Excellency the very Reverend Monsignore *De La Moriciere* has been distinguished with two titles—new ones. The title of *Contestabile*, and the other of *Principe Romano*. "The appetite grows by eating," says a time-honored proverb. So it is with Monsignore *De La Moriciere*. He labors incessantly to obtain a third glory—more grand, more sublime even than the preceding titles,—*he glory of Paradise!* May God speedily grant it.'"

These comic papers are a striking feature of the present popular movement. Every city has its "Little Devil"—"Political Grasshopper"—"Old Maid"—"Chatterer"—"Little Whistle"—or some such fantastically named daily or weekly. They do not entirely confine themselves to comicalities, but their first page is usually given to discussions of the news of the day, stirring appeals, &c.; the second and third forming one large page for caricatures, and the fourth containing short, pithy and often very funny little *squibs* at this or that public man or measure.

GARIBALDI and Sicily, Roman disturbances, Venetian anticipations, and Sardinian discussions of the Nice and Savoy question, form now the staple subjects of the Italian press. Since the taking of Palermo, the papers are full of glory for GARIBALDI, and appeals to Naples. Let me transcribe a short paragraph from another Milanese caricaturist, "*L'Uomo di Pietra* and this *Man of Stone* seems a regular crusader.

"The Sicilians are always those of the Vespers—always the Sons of Giovanni da Procida; when will the Neapolitans assert their right to be sons of Masaniello? Is not Naples ashamed always to disappoint the expectations of Italy? How many opportunities lost in a single year! The war opens, and the Bourbons tremble lest Naples arise—but Naples goes to the *Teatro San Carlo*. The Swiss regiments mutiny; ah! there is now no help for it, Bombino (FERDINAND) is done for this time—but Naples tranquilly promenades the fashionable Toledo. Revolution in Sicily! and the *Ambasciator* write that Naples is no longer held, and the telegraph announces that Calabria is in flames—but Naples contentedly eats macaroni. What is the use of having a volcano in one's house if every soul is thus cold, if there is no heat, no ardor, no eruption, but that of the lava of Vesuvius? Those are the lies of romance which tell of the warm hearts of the South—they are colder than stone!"

And so they go, all over the country, lauding Sicily, almost deifying GARIBALDI, and poking it into poor Naples at a terrible rate.

The Neapolitan (King's) soldiers are mortally afraid of this same GARIBALDI, and would about as soon face the devil. If Naples *has* any heat, when this man touches the match the Bourbons will have to shrink away or be consumed. The Venetians (I left Venice only two days since) are anxiously awaiting the end of this Southern expedition. "Then comes our turn, and when GARIBALDI comes to Venice, we shall see something, and do something.", So too think the Austrians, for they keep sending fresh detachments of troops from Verona. And those great lubberly-looking Germans fill the city. The streets are full of them—the *terra-firma* streets—and every *cafe* seems to be peopled with those hated officers, in their white coats, blue pants, and tow-colored mustachios. But for all their yellow heads, they are a resolute-looking set—and so are the Germans—they look as if they could stand any amount of beating without being hurt.

Making purchase of some photographs in the Piazza San Marco, I indulged in rather a hasty expression regarding the bothersome Austrian currency, and said, "It ought to be French." (The current coin of Sardinia is French.) It was a simple remark enough, but was received with such "*Bravos!*" "not loud but deep," by three or four big bearded fellows who stood by, that I was quite taken aback, and went away as quiet as a lamb. Though, in truth, there is no need of such "straws" to show the tendency of the wind that blows at Venice.

Thus the world moves in Italy. The Milanese—gay as Parisians, busy as New-Yorkers, are not behind the age. One sees many fine, soldierly fellows of the National Guard, and the curious roll of the French drums may be heard morning and evening. The "*Arch of Peace*," raised by BONAPARTE, and appropriated by the Hapsburgs, has been re-dedicated to the renewed hopes of an Italian Kingdom. This is commemorated by a large, beautiful slab of white marble, handsomely inscribed, and set into the front of the Arch towards the city.

But to day has been a day of some excitement in Milan—pleasurable excitement. It is the *Fourth of June*, the anniversary of the battle of Magenta. A year ago to-day there was the battle, then the Austrians marched out of Milan, and the French marched in. So all day yesterday they were at work decorating the Cathedral, (for Sunday, as you know, in these Catholic countries is reverenced no more than any other "*festa*," not even *as much* as some of the important ones!) This morning, then, the large square which surrounds the Cathedral presented a very beautiful sight. The great central door of this most magnificent of buildings was gorgeously draped with festoons of crimson velvet and golden fringe. Over the door stood a white tablet, with decorated sides, bearing this inscription:

"Here,
Where NAPOLEON III and VICTOR EMANUEL II,
Covered with the glorious dust of Magenta,
Rendered thanks to the God of Armies,
The People of Milan renew that hymn of thanks
For the great deed which, sweeping from their city
Every trace of Foreign Rule,
Gave them a Common Country,
And realized their highest hopes."

Then above the door, and projecting over the broad flight of steps to the street, was a beautiful canopy of crimson and white and gold hung with heraldic devices and bordered shields such as we see in old pictures of tournaments. The outer end was surmounted by a golden belt, encircling two shields, which bore the Eagle of France and the White Cross of Savoy—"supported" by the tri-colors of France and Italy, and crested with a handsome crown. In front of the Cathedral were ten masts, each thirty feet in height, supporting various long streaming banners—tri-colored, crossed and multifarious of device. The interior was also splendidly hung, and at an early hour its "long-drawn aisles and fretted vaults" rang with military music as the National Guard, accompanied by those soldiers whom they call "*Soldati della Speranza*" marched in to hear the solemn Te Deum chanted for the dead of Magenta.

This done the city was alive with joy. When the bells rang at 7 o'clock then appeared fluttering in the air thousands of tri-colored flags, and all through the day every street and alley, every house and almost every shed, was gay with the national colors. The people were abroad dressed in holiday attire—smart looking soldiers, jolly citizens, and priests who with their cocked hats, long coats and knee breeches, only a little more sombre than our good old Father Knickerbocker. Nothing of particular note has occurred except the Te Deum, the general festivities of the day and the illumination in the Public Gardens this evening. The 10th of this month is *Corpus Christi Day*, when there will be a grand procession, and the 24th anniversary of the battle of Solferino will also be celebrated with popular rejoicings. IOTA.

FROM BAVARIA.

Interest Felt in Garibaldi's Expedition—Sentiments of Germany—Falsehoods of the Government—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Wednesday, May 30, 1860.

Situated as I am at present, away from the scene of most immediate interest in Europe, I cannot hope to forestall the news which you receive by telegraph and through the English papers; but the field is so rich that a few gleanings cannot but prove acceptable, even though they come to you by this circuitous route. I may plead as an excuse for not confining myself to Bavarian news and politics, that even in Bavaria the topic of most engrossing interest is the expedition of GARIBALDI. The price of beer, the last dodge of "that scamp, LOUIS NAPOLEON," the audacious presumption of Prussia, and the new loan of the Holy Father—matters, ordinarily, of great discussion—have faded for the moment from that foggy thing which the Munich people call the "public mind," and every one, from the peasant to the prince, turns to the news from Sicily as soon as the camp sheet of his evening paper is put into his hands. No one can be dissatisfied with the reports for they are various enough to suit the most opposite desires. The wholesale lying carried on by the Government agents, in their regular dispatches to the courts of Europe, has passed the point of the ridiculous, and become absolutely sublime. Take, for instance, the stories about GARIBALDI's landing. First, GARIBALDI had been taken prisoner on the way, with all the expedition. Then, he had not been taken prisoner, but he and his ship had been sunk. Then, the two ships were captured and destroyed, but GARIBALDI was not on board. The truth finally appears, that the two ships sailed through the midst of the Neapolitan frigats, who did not dare approach them; and that the patriots themselves scuttled their vessels, which were taken, *empty and sinking*, by the brave navy of the King!

What barefaced impudence is the following:—(after stating that at Calatesimi, Alcano and Partenico, the insurgents were totally defeated, the Royal organ adds.) "After two days of glorious fighting, the columns of Brigadier LANDI *retired* to Palermo, while each soldier felt the consciousness of having done his duty!" The only "duty" done was the "retiring."

To-day the contradiction of dispatches has reached its height. According to the hitherto most trustworthy sources, GARIBALDI is Dictator of Sicily, and has already called upon the inhabitants to testify by ballot their desire to be united to the Kingdom of Northern Italy. At the same moment the Neapolitan Embassy in Turin declares that the insurrection is completely crushed out.

It is said that LANZA, the *alter ago* recently sent by the King to Sicily, has the power, if necessary, to proclaim the Constitution of 1812, under English protection. He is eighty years old, but perhaps he will accomplish as many impossibilities as a stronger man. Had the Government removed AJOSSA, MANISCALCO and their colleagues, six months ago, the revival of the Constitution of 1812 might now be a feasible measure; but it is too late.

It is amusing enough to see with what reluctance the old fogies here confess that they have been deceived; and how, in spite of themselves, they feel a kind of sympathy with the heroic deeds even of a man they are accustomed to call a pirate and a robber. In the time of the war they used to say: "Let those cowardly Italians do something for themselves, and we will be glad to see them free;" and now that Tuscany, Emilia and Sicily are by their own exertions free, they cannot altogether smother their human sympathies, though the awful precedent scares them beyond measure.

More than one have said to me with oracular solemnity: "Sir, mark my words, we stand on the brink of remarkable events!" An American reader will hardly imagine how much it is for one of these Rip Van Winkles, whose creed is, "I believe in *statu quo*," to own up that something is really going to happen!

The *National Verein*, of which I wrote you, at the time of its formation, is now in full activity, and especially busy with its attempts at a reformation of public sentiment in the Southern States, and the removal of that jealousy toward Prussia which stands in the way of German Union. They have established a new paper in Munich—*Die Süddentsche Zeitung*. Its editor is Mr. BRAUN, a truly liberal man and member of the National Verein. He is assisted by a number of young men of good Northern education; and the journal is making its mark. It is already a formidable rival of the Augsburg *Allgemein*, whose Austrian sympathies and partial representations of fact are undermining its popularity. The truthfulness and frankness of the *Süddentsche* is forcing its way to the approbation of the public.

The official paper of the Society is the "*Wochenschrift des Nationalvereins*," whose fifth number has already appeared. It displays, as might be supposed, great talent, animated by enlightened patriotism The articles are contributed, without reward, by some of the ablest pens in Germany. It is issued in Coburg.

The famous "Heidelberg Declaration" may be considered as a semi-official act of the Nationalverein, and its history affords a curious instance of the power of *words*, in this country, which never goes further than words. HERR V. BOARIUS, the Minister of Hanover, being somewhat vexed at the indications that Prussia would take the lead in German affairs, declares with ominous vagueness, that if Prussia persists in her present course, the smaller States will be obliged to seek to retain their independence through *foreign alliances*. Whereupon a dozen citizens of Heidelberg publish a manifesto declaring this threat to be treason to the Confederation and to patriotism, and denouncing in the strongest terms a State which dares to take such a position. A handful of political opponents, in other words, declare "the gentleman" to be a traitor. One would suppose *that* no great affair; but lo! from all parts of the North, and from all the Protestant States, come thousands of signatures to be affixed to the "Declaration." Two-thirds of Germany "agree with the gentlemen who have just spoken." Herr V. BOARIUS is denounced in the Prussian Chambers as worthy to be hanged, drawn, quartered and burned; and the Legislature of Hanover itself shows symptoms of disaffection. In great haste he "explains." It is very strange, he says, that *everybody* should so misunderstand him! He not only did not mean what people think, but he had no definite meaning at all. And so a couple of lines from Heidelberg, striking a chord of common feeling throughout the land, shake it with their echoes from Berlin to Munich.

Meanwhile, Prussia herself is not spotless. The trial of STIEBER, Director of the Berlin Police, charged with overstepping the limits of his office and usurping arbitrary power of arrest, &c., in 1859, has resulted in some pretty exposures of the Manteuffel system. The accused, who conducted his own defence, charged home so vigorously upon his superiors in office, and showed so clearly that he was but a tool of petty despotism in higher quarters, that the Judges were glad enough to shut him up with an acquittal, and see him at last leave the Court-room, which had grown inconveniently hot through his presence.

Dr. NITZSCH, who will celebrate on the 16th of June the fiftieth anniversary of his Professorship, was to receive the honor of a torchlight procession from the students of the Berlin University; but, in spite of the recommendation of the Minister of Education, the Police refused permission to the procession, declaring themselves incompetent to guarantee the public order on such an occasion. After the occurrences at HUMBOLDT's funeral, and at the time of the *Schillerfest*, the caution of the Police is certainly not surprising; but still somewhat remarkable for the self-styled "City of Intelligence."

In Munich the old spirit still reigns. The Ultramontane influence here is strong enough to keep alive the national jealousy against the North, and especially Protestant Prussia, and a lively sympathy with the Pope. There is a point, however, beyond which a Bavarian cannot be driven by his superstitions or his fears. That point lies somewhere near the top of his pocket. The small amount of money collected for the Holy Father, by the united efforts of all the priests of the Kingdom, is proof and example of this. And therefore I venture to doubt the success of the experiment now being tried here by FROHLICH & Co., who have taken for Munich a portion of the Papal loan. They advertise that they are ready to receive subscriptions *at par*, while the loan in Paris goes begging at 15@20 per cent. *below par*, and falls every day! The difference as to be charged to the piety of the Munich people! I don't hear of any great rush to subscribe!

Meanwhile Austrian paper is lower than ever. The premium on silver is again 32@34 per cent.; something unequaled since *Solferino*. After the treaty of *Villa-Franca* it was but 15, at New-Year's it rose to 20, during the Winter, gradually, to 25, in the last two months to 30, and now to 34.

I understand that our Minister at Vienna, receiving his salary in gold from America, exchanges it for Austrian paper with such profit as to pay his housekeeper without touching the real amount of his income. I do not mention this from a desire to speak of his private concerns, but only to show how much profit can be made by foreigners who reside in Austria, and receive their money from abroad. I, myself, have traveled a good deal in the Empire since the war, and taking Napoleons with me, have disposed of them at a premium of 20 to 25 per cent.

The *Artist's Festival*, for 1860, was held in a wood near Munich, on the 20th inst. The King and Queen were there, and showed themselves very affable, walking freely about among the people. There were two extempore theatres, a dancing floor, beer and May-w

came to the conviction of the impossibility of his task, and throw up his charge in disgust. This is surely a hard judgment after a month's trial—perhaps rather rash, but I must record it as the general opinion entertained by all people, although it may not be quite so freely expressed by every one.

You will be best able to judge for yourself when you hear of the material which the gallant General found here, and the way he set about to transform them into an army.

When the Republic was upset by the French there were from 15,000 to 18,000 men of national troops under arms. The most natural way of creating an army would, of course, have been to organize this force by means of French instructors and officers. Had this been done by degrees and judiciously the opinion is it might have been done without danger. The thing was suggested to M. de Rayneval, the French Ambassador, but was rejected without being taken into consideration. The formation of an army with anything like unity of feeling and organization was not the thing wanted. Pontifical soldiers and not a Roman army was the problem sought, and accordingly a process was devised by which a number of troops were brought together from various sources, with different organization and under different heads. The first and uppermost thought of the Vatican was, of course, to provide rather for possible events in the country than for any emergency abroad. The French pattern *gendarme* was at hand, and as close an imitation of him was got up as circumstances allowed. If you see the two you can hardly distinguish them—the same tall, robust men, with the same cut and color of coats, only less yellow about them, the same cocked hat, the only distinguishing mark at first sight being the absence of the imperial on the chin. But if you look into their organization there is a considerable difference. The French *gendarmes* are picked men out of a large army, chosen above all for their good behavior, while the Pontifical gendarme is a man picked out among his fellow-citizens for his bad conduct. This seems strange for a force especially destined to keep up order, yet so it is; despite of the immoderately high pay, and every kind of allurement, very few honest men, however poor otherwise, could be found to undertake the unenviable task of bullying their fellow-citizens. Nay, they were not even much sought after, the opinion of the Vatican being that the more a man was compromised and lost in the eyes of the people, the more he was to be depended upon—jail-birds, spies, *mauvais sujets*, and above all radicals converted seemed most acceptable. In order to cut off all chance of an approach between this force and the people they are regularly drilled in house-searching and bullying, just in the same way as other troops are drilled in the goose step. After ten years of incessant labor about 4,000 of these troops have been got together, and these form probably the most reliable part of the Pontifical army. They know that all return is impossible to them—that no act on their part would ever atone for the misery they have inflicted, and that in case of a popular rise they would have no mercy to expect from their countrymen.

The next thing which was done was to reorganize the Swiss force. This was rather difficult in the beginning, for the interregnum which the Republic created had not only disorganized what had existed before, but had likewise stopped the current of enlistment, so that in the first instance the Swiss force was composed less of Swiss than of adventurers of all countries, especially German Republicans, who, after the affairs of Baden, found themselves roving about, and enlisted. The consequence of it was, that having pocketed the bounty, they deserted freely. Since that time the force has been somewhat cleared of these elements, and strengthened by many of those who had left the Neapolitan service, and were enticed on their way home; but the first leaven was never entirely got rid of, while the accession of those dismissed from Naples was not exactly calculated to improve the spirit of this force. They have been, and are in a chronic state of discontent. Now the rations are not relished, now the pay does not come in quite so regularly. Their number, I am told, is at this present moment about the same as that of the gendarmes. But in spite of their grumbling and state of discontent they can be relied upon sufficiently, for if there are people who are more detested than the gendarmes it is the Swiss, and only the other day, when about 1,200, who were quartered here, went to the frontier, their departure became an occasion for hooting and hissing.

With these two exceptional forces constituted, it was thought harmless to have, likewise, some native troops. The French pattern was there at hand, and the advice was to follow it, and make an army by conscription. As you will remember, his Holiness would not take the responsibility upon his conscience of condemning so many of his subjects to a forced celibacy; so enlistment was resorted to, or I should rather say pressing, for the volition which enlistment supposes was only nominal, and when once the man was enrolled there were always means to keep him there. The native force is calculated at about 7,000 men. No one entertains a doubt that they could be little relied on, either against the people or against a Sardinian enemy. Indeed, it is currently reported that in the battalion of Chasseurs which was sent to the Tuscan frontier lately desertions across the frontier are of daily occurrence.

These were the organized forces which Lamoricière found at his arrival; besides these, there were the half-organized troops which have by degrees been collected in the Trans-Apennine provinces, from different parts of Germany, and, above all, Austria. Their number is calculated at from 2,000 to 3,000 men. There are said to be there some of the troops of the Duke of Modena, but the bulk consists of discharged Austrian soldiers, many of whom arrived at Ancona in the Austrian uniform, fully armed and accoutred. They still continue to arrive, and are always in charge of Austrian officers, who pass likewise into the Pope's service. I have spoken with a man who came down a short time ago with a batch of them from Trieste, and according to his statement they are kept in perfect discipline while on board.

It is chiefly the metamorphosis of the new levies to which the Pontifical Government would confine the activity of its new general. Those enrolled hitherto are only considered as a beginning, and the ultimate plan seems to be little less than the formation of a Catholic force from all Roman Catholic countries for the defence of the Papacy. The illusion of keeping up the Papacy by an Italian force has gone, if, indeed, it ever existed. It is only foreign zealots who are troubled with a confusion of ideas about the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope. The Italians, who have to pay for the former, have distressingly clear notions on the difference which exists between them, and nowhere are these notions clearer than here at Rome. Very few trouble themselves even about his spiritual power. For instance, two-thirds of the Cardinals themselves are said to have exceedingly heretical notions about the immaculate conception. Most people never even think of this subject; it is the temporal power which preoccupies every one, and whatever may be the opinion of the higher clergy and some of the aristocratic families, in every one else's eye the temporal power of the Pope is doomed. One cannot exactly reproach it with cruelty, as, for instance, the neighboring Kingdom of Naples; it takes no pleasure in tyrannizing over its subjects; but, as it cannot maintain itself but by force, it must have recourse to the same means as in the Kingdom of Naples. Arbitrary arrests, banishment, house-searching, mal-administration are a necessity of its normal position. These alone would be sufficient to disgust the people with their Government; but there is something else in the way of ever satisfying the Romans. The Italian idea of unity has deeply penetrated the whole country; the traditions of 1848-49 are by no means dead, and the events since last year have revived hopes and raised expectations. Above all, in the province of Umbria and the Marches there is no other thought or idea but annexation to Piedmont, which is gaining ground likewise here. Hitherto the traditions of the late Republic were those most cherished, but a change has taken place lately in this respect, and "annexation" numbers most adherents.

However great the illusions may be at the Vatican with respect to other matters, there are none entertained on this subject. The temporal power cannot be kept up by Italian forces. The French insisted on retiring, the Neapolitans could and would not help, so nothing remained but to think of calling in the aid of the whole Catholic world. France, Belgium, Ireland and Germany, all of which have their representatives in the Conclave, were all put into requisition through the clergy of those countries. The effect of this appeal has hitherto remained rather behind the expectation. As for money, the penny of St. Peter could not prevent the necessity of a loan, which seems to have very little chance of success. In order to prepare the ground, the State obligations were artificially raised from 80 to 87; but, after keeping there for a short time, they fell back again to 79, which looks not very promising for the new loan, nor for the speedy organization of the great Catholic army which is to be paid out of it.

Nor seems there quite so much disposition for crusading in the Roman Catholic populations. Except a number of gentlemen with high sounding names from the Faubourg St. Germain, in Paris, a few Austrian noblemen, who came with the Austrian levies, and lately the enlistment of a few Roman nobles, there is no sign of any spirit in the higher classes. As for the masses, nothing has come from France, where a good deal was expected. Of course, the Imperial Government saw no harm in Lamoricière's determination to destroy his own reputation, and in his playing the Don Quixote; but it has hitherto most effectually prevented Bretons and Vendeans from enlisting. Austria has done most, and the mass of those collected in the Marches come from there. From Belgium 360 men are expected shortly, but they have not yet arrived. Nor have the 1,000 Irish arrived, who are likewise expected. Archbishop Cullen seems to be the great man in this enlistment. The men are said to be ready, and will be shipped in small batches to Belgium, and thus proceed *via* Austria and Trieste to Ancona. They are promised 80 dollars, or about £16 bounty, which shows that even in Ireland enthusiasm is dear. But, if they ever arrive, it is only then they will thoroughly understand how dear they will be when they come once into the country where wine is cheap and pay high.

How all this Babel is to be organized into an army is as yet difficult to see. The first idea, thoroughly French, which Lamoricière proposed was a fusion of all into one corps, and not in separate bodies as they hitherto existed. The idea was perfect in theory, but he must have come to the conclusion that it was not to be carried out in practice. Already the first step in this direction failed. He wanted to disband the Gendarmes as a special corps, and mix them up with the native troops so as to form one body. It was long before he was made to understand that the Pontifical authority is based on the Gendarmerie, and that he would be laying the axe to the fundamental principles of the State. If he found so much difficulty in uniting the two bodies of troops, both composed of Italians, it will be rather more difficult to unite Austrians, Germans, Belgians, and Irish. This difficulty will not be lessened by the rival influences at the Vatican, Monsignor Hohenlohe standing up for the Germans, Merode for the Belgians, and Monsignor Talbot and Cardinal Wiseman for the Irish, and neither of them being probably inclined to give up his own share in the Catholic army. The only way out of this seems the organization, according to language and country, into different bands, something like the Walloons and Catalans in the 16th and 17th centuries—each of them on its own hook and with its special interests and patrons, the point of union being in the general organization and supervision. If Lamoricière had full powers in this latter respect, the thing might, perhaps, answer; but people here merely laugh at the idea of his reforming the Administration, doing away with this corruption, and countermining secret influences which will be exerted in favor of those in whose hands the Administration now is. Those who know intimately the Administration here tell me that unless Lamoricière can provide himself with all the eyes of Argus and the hands of Vishnu, and make himself ubiquitous and invisible, he will never get the better of the system. It hangs together intimately with all the influences around the Pope, and all these influences have a double aim in thwarting the General; first, because a change would diminish profits, and then because the man who wants to effect the change is a foreigner. He will have an extensive conspiracy all around him, which will watch day and night, and neglect no opportunity of doing him harm. The removal of every peculator will be considered by the others as an affair which concerns all, first as Italians, and then as administrators. Even Antonelli himself, who can scarcely be anxious to see a rival influence growing up before his eyes, is supposed to do all in his power to defeat the scheme of the foreign zealots, who are too busy for his taste.

In order to supply the want of the hundred eyes of Argus and the hundred arms of Vishnu, Lamoricière has called in to his aid French officers, by means of whom he hopes to do what he himself is unable to do. Whether they will be able to overcome the polite *vis inertiæ* which they are sure to meet remains to be seen. One thing is certain—they have done nothing hitherto.

Mr. Cobden on the Lords and the Constitution.

Paris, Monday, June 4, 1860.

Sir: I regret to be unable to accept the invitation to the public meeting of the inhabitants of Rochdale; but feeling that my constituents have a right to know my sentiments upon the recent proceedings of the House of Lords, which are, I understand, to be brought under their consideration, I beg leave to trouble you with this communication.

Stripped of all mystification, the question on which the meeting will be called to pass a judgment appears to me to be this: Shall we submit to be taxed by an irresponsible body, or shall we hold fast to the constitutional maxim of our fathers, which declared that taxation and representation should be inseparable? We need not stop to inquire for technical precedents; the broad and simple maxim that to the Commons alone belongs the power of imposing or retaining taxes, is an all sufficient guide for us on the present occasion. Is it to be supposed that our forefathers, two centuries ago, rose in defence of their fortunes against the exactions of an arbitrary monarch, merely to place the national purse-strings in the hands of upwards of 400 irresponsible rulers? On the contrary, I do not believe they would have sanctioned a hereditary branch of the Legislature, without that constitutional reservation which denied to it the functions of taxation.

The course pursued by the Peers on the present occasion in respect of the paper duty will, if tolerated, be established as a precedent, and be repeated with future budgets. Let us see what their course has been.

It is now more than ten years since an association was formed for advocating the repeal of those taxes which impeded the diffusion of knowledge—foremost among which was the paper duty. The usual mode of appealing to public opinion in England was resorted to—that mode which alone makes great reforms possible without a resort to violence. Meetings were called, speeches were delivered, the cooperation of the public press was invoked, and at the time of general elections the question was brought under the notice of candidates for Parliament. Gradually, by means of petitions, an enlightened public opinion was reflected in the House of Commons, where motions for the repeal of these taxes were repeatedly made by Mr. Milner Gibson, which led to important discussions, and investigations before committees, and at length the paper duty, having the year previous undergone the process of a vote of condemnation, was in the present session abolished by the House of Commons.

Bear in mind that during all this time not one syllable or thought was bestowed on the House of Lords; not a petition reached it; no committee sat to inquire into the subject; not a breath of discussion was raised within its walls. And why was this? Because no rational being ever imagined that if the House of Commons, with the consent of the Crown, decreed the abolition of the tax, the Lords would assert the right to perpetuate it. Yet suddenly, and after one evening's debate only, their lordships have reversed a decision founded on ten years' discussion and investigation, and they have defended their rash proceeding with arguments which I am sorry to be obliged to characterize as at once arrogant and insulting to the House of Commons. They who never hear the voice of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, they with whom the Sovereign holds no communication upon the subject of taxation—for she averts her countenance from the Peers, and in express terms avoids even to recognize them as a portion of her audience, when addressing the Houses of Parliament on financial questions—they have made themselves responsible for the stability of our finances, and have assumed that the House of Commons is incompetent to deal with the contingency of a deficit in the revenue, should it arise, though the powers possessed by that House for such a purpose are, in a national sense, omnipotent!

It is difficult to believe that one individual member of the House of Commons will be found to support this invasion of its rights, privileges, and duties. Surely the counties, which in former struggles did so much to put down arbitrary power, but which have lately shown so little signs of political vitality, will remind their representatives that they, as well as the boroughs, have an interest in preserving the constitutional franchises bequeathed to them by their ancestors.

There is at least one great party, comprising a majority of the House, with the members of the Government at its head, to which the country will not look in vain on the present occasion. To that party and its chiefs belongs, by their antecedents, peculiarly, the honor of vindicating the rights and liberties of the people. If these high motives were wanting, others might be found in the instinct of self-preservation, for it is evident that the so-called popular party in the House of Commons could not exist if the power to control its financial measures were conceded to the Peers. It is notorious that that party is always in the minority in the House of Lords. We feel it in the weariness of our task whilst passing year after year through the Lower House such measures as the Church-rates Bill, with the consciousness that so long as the Liberal party is in power those measures will be systematically rejected by the Peers. It is difficult for a political party to hold together, and to know that much of its parliamentary labors are in vain. But we have at least had the consolation of believing that on the vital question of taxation and expenditure, including not only the power of imposing but of removing and adjusting our fiscal burdens, a majority of the House of Commons possessed an uncontrollable authority. Let that principle of our constitution be invaded, open the door to the House of Peers to revise and reject our budgets, and what man possessing any self-respect would remain in the ranks of a party which was impotent to carry its measures in any one department of Government? If such a state of things were to arise, it would only remain for the people out of doors to find a remedy for the evil.

These are broadly and briefly my views on the question at issue. Viewing the matter calmly from a distance, it appears to me that there is a more important principle at stake than has arisen during the political contests of our time. I am amazed that the Peers, yielding to a haughty, rash, and reckless guidance, should have selected the present moment for an attack on the most cherished rights of the Commons—a moment even when absolute rulers are ostentatiously professing allegiance to the principle of popular sovereignty. Must we regard it as one more proof that personal qualities, however great and good, can never protect a body of men from the deteriorating influences of irresponsible power?

Let me, in in conclusion, assure you how gladly I would have presented myself at your meeting. Nothing could have prevented me from obeying your summons but the important work in which I am engaged here, and which, it is my unabated conviction, involves the highest interests of the two countries.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. COBDEN.

The Slave Trade—Interesting Debate in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons on the 8th inst., Mr. Cave rose to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been directed to the Message of the President of the United States to Congress, on the 19th day of May, respecting the slave trade, and whether her Majesty's government had received any recent communications from the government of the United States, or intended making any fresh proposals to that government on this subject? The honorable gentleman had no doubt at all that the government of the United States was sincerely desirous to assist us in the suppression of the slave trade, but unfortunately there was a large portion of American capital invested in that trade, although the citizens of the United States generally were opposed to it. The employment of steam gunboats on the coast of Cuba had fallen like a thunderbolt upon the people engaged in the slave traffic, and they therefore determined to procure the recall of those gunboats if possible. The American people became excited on the subject of the right of search, and the American government became uneasy, and at length the service was so arduous to the officers employed in consequence of the difficulties thrown in their way, that we were compelled to do one of two things—either to recall the vessels or to prevent their interfering at all with any ship hoisting the American flag. He thought from a passage in the President's message to Congress, that there were signs of an intention on the part of the American government to act more cordially with her Majesty's government in suppressing the slave trade on the coast of Cuba. It seemed monstrous that, year after year, in defiance of the most solemn treaty obligations and directly in the teeth of America and England, that Spain should persist in carrying on this iniquitous traffic. There were at present in Cuba 400,000 slaves, who died at the rate of ten per cent annually. Forty thousand were annually imported, and if there was any further deficiency it was supplied by introductions from China and Yucatan. The Americans were bound by the Ashburton treaty to employ eighty guns in the suppression of the Cuban slave trade, but he thought their efforts would be much more efficacious if they employed a smaller and lighter class of vessels. *If America would fairly unite with her Majesty's government in suppressing the trade, the squadrons of the two countries might cruise together, and when a slaver attempted to escape by hoisting the American colors, an American vessel could be immediately signalled to overhaul her.* [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Kinnaird thanked the honorable gentleman for having introduced the question, and wished to learn from the Foreign Secretary if it were true that offers had been made by the American government to cooperate with her Majesty's government in suppressing the slave traffic?

Lord J. Russell said he was anxious to state, before answering the question of the honorable member, (Mr. Cave,) that he perfectly concurred with the remarks which had fallen from the right honorable member for the University of Dublin (Mr. Whiteside) in reference to Colonel Shiel. He thought that the character of a public officer who had served with great distinction ought to be preserved unsullied. With regard to the question of the slave trade, it was one which must deeply interest the House and the country. He should add nothing to the statement of the honorable member for Shoreham in reference to the present state of the question, the negotiations conducted by Lord Malmesbury, and the attempts which had been made to excite the jealousy of America as to the right of search. It was unfortunately too true that the slave trade was extensively carried on in Cuba, between 30,000 and 40,000 slaves being annually imported into the Island. It was also true that it was carried on in contempt of the treaty between this country and Spain, and that at present there were no efficient means for suppressing it. This want of efficient means arose from various causes, one of which was, as had been stated by the honorable gentleman, the jealousy on the part of America of any regulations that could interfere with the free action of American vessels. Another cause was the imperfection of American law. An article had been introduced by his noble friend (Lord Palmerston) into some of the treaties in reference to the slave trade, called the equipment article, but there was no such provision in the American law. It therefore frequently happened that vessels upon the coast of Africa, completely equipped for the slave trade, intending to embark 200 or 600 slaves in the night time, and fitted up for that purpose, had been seen by our cruisers under the American flag, but they were of course unable to interfere with them, and though they might point them out to the American cruisers, still there was no power of interference, there being no law of the United States which would justify it. There was also another difficulty in regard to having no flag. *When a British vessel appeared the slavers hoisted the American flag, and when an American cruiser appeared she threw away the flag and destroyed her papers, in which case the cruiser had no power to seize her, though if a British cruiser were in sight the latter would be enabled to do so.* Her Majesty's Government had proposed to the government of the United States that by keeping the British and American cruisers in company off the coast of Cuba one might be prepared for a case where the American flag was hoisted, and the other for a case in which there was no flag used at all. The question was now under the consideration of the American Government, and so far as it had been considered it seemed to have been favorably received. As yet, however, no promise had been obtained from the American Government to amend their law, but the statement they made was a very well-founded one, namely, *that it was not likely that any proposition for rendering the American laws against Slavery more stringent would ever receive the sanction of the Congress of the United States.* The question had engaged the attention of her Majesty's Government, who had in preparation a dispatch upon the subject which they proposed to transmit to various Governments. It was doubtless mortifying as well as shocking to feel that when we had done so much we were not able to destroy altogether a traffic which was not only repugnant to all our feelings of humanity, but was absolutely a direct infringement of treaties. [Hear, hear.] There was, however, a subject upon which he thought some good might be effected. The Slave-trade had hitherto been extended to China, persons having been kidnapped and forcibly abducted from their homes by the most atrocious means. He thought that might be put a stop to, but there was a distinction between the African Slave trade and that with China. In Africa the traffic had been fostered by wars and civil contests, in which whole villages had been destroyed by every kind of violence. The case with respect to China was wholly different, inasmuch as the people there were highly civilized and subject to severe laws, and the Government possessed very efficient powers if they chose to exercise them. It had been hitherto an object which had been attended with success, to employ the agency of the Chinese Government in putting an end to kidnapping, and substituting a system of emigration. He trusted that by these means something would be done to eradicate the Slave-trade. When they compared what was the case many years ago, when 140,000 slaves left Africa in one year, with the state of circumstances in the present year—the number having been reduced to 50,000—he thought they would admit that sufficient progress had been made in the question to justify them in not abandoning all hope of ultimately obtaining the entire suppression of the trade.

Fashions for June.

Summer toilet is no longer a matter of prophecy. The bright and genial weather with which we have lately been favored has enabled the fashionables of Paris to display their taste to the best advantage, in adopting the light and elegant materials prepared for the present season. At present, for out-of-doors dress, silks of a light shade have been mostly worn, and these generally made with flounces. Dresses of stripes alternately white and colored, trimmed with a broad flounce of the color predominating in the material, are also seen.

The paletot is the mantle most generally in vogue, made with large sleeves and a pelerine. This is of guipure, of taffetas and guipure, or of plain taffetas, with a ruche or trimming of straw. The bottom of the sleeves and paletot should correspond in trimming with the pelerine. This form is very stylish and becoming for ladies above the ordinary stature. Long casques are generally only worn by young girls. Shawls of Indian muslin, with a wide Mechlin lace, will be greatly in favor.

Summer Zouaves are made to wear with the quilting dresses, and are very pretty. They are of white quilting, or the same as the dress, and of the same shape as those worn in the Winter, and generally bound with a white braid. Light casimere Zouaves are still trimmed with straw. Many dresses being made without flounces, or any similar ornament, passementerie is made in a variety of styles for trimming the fronts of skirts and bodies. The prettiest are an imitation of guipure; others are little bells, or fuchsias, small rosettes of lace, plaits of silk, and cords of all kinds. This ornament is often used for bonnets. The cord is then made of straw, or a particular kind of silk, and twisted twice around the crown and caught together at the side by a small bouquet of flowers. Straw ornaments are very much in vogue, both for bonnets and dresses. Not only are dresses embroidered with straw seen, but also light silk and barege dresses have ornaments of straw upon them.

Thin dresses must be made very full, and the skirts not set on in hollow plaits, but gathered. They are still trimmed round the bottom of the skirt with bouillonnés, plissé à la vieille, &c., of the same material. For in-doors or walking dress, grisailles (or black and white mixed) taffetas, worked with little silk flowers of a contrasting color, groseille, green, violet, or blue, is suitable, or foulards—a material much patronised just now. These may be made with a Polonaise, with a wide flounce, headed with a ruche. The bodies are usually open in front, with revers, trimmed with a little ruche or frills. There is nothing particular in the make of sleeves. Light sleeves do not fit quite so closely, and are open and rounded at the bottom.

Bonnets are worn still larger than they were last month. They are raised over the forehead, and much trimmed inside with ruches, or flowers. The ruche is generally of crape, with white blonde at the cheeks. The trimming for the outside is very varied, but generally too voluminous to be elegant. Black lace, mixed with white tulle, ribbons, flowers and feathers, are all worn. White crape bonnets, covered with black spotted net, and trimmed with bows of lace, mixed with groseille, blue or violet velvets, are much worn. Straw bonnets have generally a soft silk crown, and are trimmed with ruches of the same, and frequently have large bunches of flowers at the side. The Clotilde bonnet, made of pink crape, with a scarf of tulle illusion across, veiling a cluster of roses at the side, and falling over the pink strings. The crown entirely covered with small roses, and fullings of tulle. Ruches of tulle, and small pink roses inside complete this charming bonnet, which is worthy of the name it bears. The insides on bonnets are very much trimmed—in many cases far too much to be either becoming or elegant; but this fashion we hope will not be long in favor.

For dress bonnets, crape, tulle, rice-straw, leghorn, silk, mixed with tulle or straw, are equally fashionable. It has been said that the mixture of black and white could no longer be used. This has proved to be an error, as it is still very much worn, but generally with rose, lilac, or blue, which we think an improvement. Morning bonnets are trimmed very simply. A black or brown straw bonnet should have merely a bouquet of wild poppies, corn-flowers, or wild roses, with black strings, and black or brown curtain. Dress bonnets have frequently a blonde veil; those more simple a Chantilly: and morning bonnets are worn without a veil.

Hats will be worn again in the country, but we fear that they will not gain favor in the city; we wish they would, as they are certainly very becoming to most faces, and scarcely unbecoming to any.

Mazzini's Last Manifesto.

We translate from the *Independance Belge* the following manifesto from Mazzini:

I believe it to be all the more necessary that the Republican Party should give signs of life from time to time, since its aims are systematically burlesqued.

While some, forgetting that they have accounted me dead for years, attribute to me proclamations in which, acknowledging that I have erred up to the present time, I throw the Republican Party at the feet of Victor Emanuel; others accuse me of sowing discontent and discord among the people. These allegations and accusations, which give the lie to themselves, are contradicted by facts.

The Republican Party does not approve, any more than it opposes, a fact which it considers as transient, and which it accepts as such. The Republicans are not responsible for an error which is leading the country to believe fatally, that without liberty the unity of a nation can be established. No nation exists without unity, and no people without liberty. We do not betray the just and plain motive which is our ideal; nor do we deny the deeds of Rome. Sad journeys, base acts, have passed like a shadow, and the unity of our country alone remains. Then the energy which it worships in others it will find in itself, and it will receive that feeling of dignity and that moral political sentiment without which its regeneration will be impossible.

The belief in unity contains in itself all the logic of our conduct, and that which some people have been pleased to call our abdication. When before the last war we saw Italy fall into monarchical wanderings we preserved our faith intact, but we shut it up within ourselves; we loyally left the result to experience, and not a word was pronounced by us but unity, liberty; we left the rest to the country. If they had heard us the Italian banner would now have floated over Naples, but courage to take the first step failed them all. Yet for all that we were not made angry, we did not lose hope, and men of Republican faith in Tuscany and elsewhere led people to vote for annexation.

We have protested, and we still protest, in the name of honor, of safety and of the unity of the country, against the illegal and dangerous cession of Savoy and Nice; against the continued stay of the French at Rome; against the silence of the Sardinian Government on this point, and against the tendency to keep quiet since the late enlargement of its territory. We protest also against the slavish custom of substituting for the country and a principle an individuality, whether King or Minister is of little importance, and against the premature exclusive shout of *Vive la Monarchie!*

The Republicans say to the country, the Italian fatherland can know no other boundaries but its Alps and its seas, nor any rest before it has them subdued. Up and march; with the one who rules if he goes towards the mark; without him, if he stops; against him if he ever tries to keep you from reaching it.

The German Apprehensions of War with France.

From the Augsburger Allgemine Zeitung, May 30.

The speech of Achille Fould, Minister of State, evidently intended as it is for Germany, will probably destroy the last doubt concerning the hostile purposes of Louis Napoleon against our country. The "Second December" and his agents were never more profuse in their peaceful assurances than at the moment when preparations for war were carried on in the most decided manner. We need only point to the whole literature which preceded the *coup d'état* and demonstrated the impossibility of such an event—to the assurance of the *Moniteur*, "France is making no preparations for war," which preceded the war against Austria, definitely resolved upon already in January, at the marriage-contract of Prince Napoleon. Fourteen days later 250,000 soldiers marched into Piedmont. How can assurances be yet of any value in the mouth of a Power which has broken its agreements with its own people, as well as with foreign countries! Besides, it is no longer in the power of the "Second December" to abstain from a war with a foreign country; it is necessary for him as a valve for the tension in the interior, since the French people have not yet become so demoralized that the pressure should not produce a counter-pressure. "When France is satisfied, then Europe has peace." This even the friends of the "Second December" admit. But is France satisfied?

The raising of the budget for the transportation of persons, suspected for political causes, to Lambessa and Cayenne, for the *coming* year, answers this question. And what does France wish? What it has sought to attain for eighty years—Liberty. But Liberty is in direct opposition to the unity of power, which is the acknowledged principle of the *régime* of the "Second December." He has therefore no other alternative left but to continue his attempts to satisfy the desire for Liberty with glory and prey—that is as much as to say, to make war upon a foreign country.

We have sought ever since the *coup d'état*, although in vain, to bring Germany to the conviction that the whole object of the *régime* of the new Empire would ultimately show itself to be a war with Germany; we have in vain pointed out the necessary consequences of open facts, of the avowals and admissions made by the "Second December" himself. The happy confidence of the German people is so great, they are so averse to action, their belief in the impossibility of so great a depravity, as we presuppose it in the enemy of Germany, so firm, that it has hitherto been totally useless to attempt and make their eyes perceive the approaching danger.

But it is necessary that measures be taken, preparatory to entering upon the war with Germany, which cannot be taken suddenly or in secret; measures, whose bearing there can be no doubt about. To these we do not count, by any means, the fitting out of armaments, for it can never be positively recognized against whom they may be intended; nor the sending of munitions and reinforcements to the fortifications on the eastern boundary of France—intelligence of which arrives continually from the most reliable sources—for these fortifications are intended for a war of defence; and we cannot draw conclusions with absolute certainty from their reparation to an attack upon Germany. Of far more importance are the studies of the German theatre of war, with which the French generals are undoubtedly busy at present, and a knowledge of which is also sought to be conveyed to the army. These studies necessarily require *accurate maps*—more accurate than is required for common use. Such maps have not been published in France, and will, we presume, with but few exceptions, have to be imported from Germany. The demand for these maps—necessary for the use of the staff—will therefore enable us to judge of its studies, and consequently its next action.

In the *Börsenblatt* for the German book trade of the 3d May, we find the following advertisement: A French bookseller in Paris wishes the following general maps: Map of the Grand-Duchy of Oldenburg, 1:50,000 (16 copies;) map of the Electorate of Hessia, 1:500,000 (40 copies;) map of the Grand Duchy of Hessia 1:5,000; map of the Kingdom of Wurtemburg 1:50,000 (62 copies;) topographical atlas of the Great Duchy of Baden (1:50,000) (50 copies;) grand topographical atlas of Bavaria 1:50,000 (100 copies;) topographical atlas of Hanover 1:100,000 (82 copies.) Who else in Paris should need special maps of the western boundary and northern sea coast of Germany but Napoleon's staff?

Steam Fire Engines.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPLY TO MESSRS. LEE & LARNED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A firm of engine builders charge me, in your paper of yesterday, with having given false information to your reporter.

What I said, when asked, I thought to be true, as I had the information from one of the firm mentioned. In verification of my statement, the following note from Mr. Stratton, of the Novelty Works,—to whom I was introduced by Mr. Lee—is submitted.

One of their statements is false—either their card of yesterday or the note sent to me when I sent for the engine.

I have no other interest in the matter than to protect the property of the City under my charge. As to the truth of their conflicting statements the public must judge. Yours respectfully,

JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer.

Office of the Novelty Iron Works, New-York, Tuesday, June 19, 1860.

John Decker, Esq., Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department:

Dear Sir: We understand you have sent for the steam fire-engine known as the "Experiment." Said engine is retained by us until we are paid for work done on it, over two years ago, amounting to over $600. Of course we cannot deliver the same until we are paid or secured. Yours respectfully,

J. W. STRATTON, Treasurer.

The Negroes at Key West.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM?

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

Key West, Sunday, June 10, 1860.

We were again startled at the report that the *Mohawk* had made another capture, but it has turned out to have arisen from the fact that Capt. Craven was seen with a vessel in tow on the south side of Cuba. The vessel had gotten ashore, and the *Mohawk* was assisting her out of danger.

By the steamer *Magnolia* we are informed of the safe arrival and landing of 1,200 slaves at Sagua, in Cuba, from a steam propeller, officered by Englishmen. This mode of transit, doubtless, narrows the chances of capture, besides shortening the passage by one-half. It would be well if such a mode of return shall be afforded the negroes here, who are to be deported to Africa, as insuring a reasonable chance of the avoidance of much sickness and discomfort. A sail-vessel under favorable auspices will scarcely make the passage in 35 days, and unless abundant room, plenty of water and wholesome food, at regular hours, are afforded, the number who will reach their native land will be small indeed. Without exciting any unnecessary alarm, is there no peril in thus placing 500 negroes in the charge of a few persons to cross the ocean, from those whose cupidity or avarice might induce a bold push at recapture?

This question is not an idle suggestion, and it may yet turn out that instead of being future legislators and Governors in Liberia, they will learn some of the mysteries of the cane and tobacco fields.

The crew of the unknown bark, whose captain is a Frenchman, were all discharged by Commissioner Bethel, and Capt. Maffit, of the *Crusader*, gave them a passage over to Havana. Judgment has been given by default against the barks *Wildfire* and *William*, and they will be sold at auction in about twenty days.

Instructions have been given the cruisers here to take all future captives to Boston or Portsmouth. This will create a new sensation in those localities, should they be fortunately favored with an arrival.

Withdrawal of the Isthmus Mail.

LETTER FROM POSTMASTER-GENERAL HOLT.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

Post-office Department, Washington, Monday, June 11, 1860.

Sir: I have to inform you that Cornelius Vanderbilt, the temporary contractor for the New-York, New-Orleans and California mail service, *via* Panama, has notified the Department that he has taken measures for the withdrawal of the steamer from the Havana and Aspinwall route, after the trip of 20th June, inst., shall have been completed. Unless, therefore, Congress shall legislate for the transportation of the California mails by way of the Isthmus after the 1st of July next, (the date of expiration of Mr. Vanderbilt's contract,) the New-Orleans mails for San Francisco will not be forwarded *via* Panama direct after the trip of 20th inst.

The present temporary service was engaged after the last Congress had adjourned without legislating for the route, and with the object of keeping up the service until an opportunity was afforded for legislation on the subject. No action has yet been taken, and the Department has no assurance that Congress will authorize a continuance of the Isthmus service after the 1st proximo. Under the circumstances, therefore, and Congress being still in session, the Postmaster General does not consider that he is authorized to make further temporary provision for the route in question.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORATIO KING.

S. F. Marks, Esq., Postmaster, New-Orleans, Louisana.

Judge Watson, of Howard County, Missouri, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years for robbing the treasury of the County of $5,000. He took an appeal to the Supreme Court, gave bonds in $8,000 and then left the State. He is said to be possessed of property to the amount of $50,000, so that his securities will not lose anything.

POLITICAL.

Letter of Judge Bates, pledging his support to the Republican ticket.

St. Louis, June 11, 1860.

O. H. Browning, Esq., Quincy, Ill.

Dear Sir: When I received your letter of May 22d, I had no thought that the answer would be so long delayed; but, waiving all excuses, I proceed to answer it now.

Under the circumstances of the case, it ought not to have been doubted that I would give Mr. Lincoln's nomination a cordial and hearty support. But in declaring my intention to do so, it is due to myself to state some of the facts and reasons, which have a controlling influence over my mind, and which I think ought to be persuasive arguments with some other men, whose political opinions and antecedents are, in some important particulars, like my own.

There was no good ground for supposing that I felt any pique or dissatisfaction because the Chicago Convention failed to nominate me. I had no such feeling. On party grounds, I had no right to expect the nomination I had no claims upon the Republicans as a party, for I have never been a member of any party, so as to be bound by its dogmas and subject to its discipline, except only the Whig Party, which is now broken up, and its materials, for the most part, absorbed into other organizations. And thus I am left, alone and powerless, indeed, but perfectly free to follow the dictates of my own judgment, and to take such part in current politics as my own sense of duty and patriotism may require. Many Republicans, and among them, I think, some of the most moderate and patriotic of that party, honored me with their confidence, and desired to make me their candidate. For this favor I was indebted to the fact that between them and me there was a coincidence of opinion upon certain important questions of Government. They and I agreed in believing that the national Government has sovereign power over the Territories, and that it would be impolitic and unwise to use that power for the propagation of negro Slavery by planting it in free Territory. Some of them believed also that my nomination, while it would tend to soften the tone of the Republican party, without any abandonment of its principles, might tend also to generalize its character and attract the friendship and support of many, especially in the border States, who, like me, had never been members of their party, but concurred with them in opinion about the government of the Territories. Those are the grounds, and I think the only grounds, upon which I was supported at all at Chicago.

As to the Platform put forth by the Chicago Convention, I have little to say, because, whether good or bad, that will not constitute the ground of my support for Mr. Lincoln. I have no great respect for party Platforms in general. They are commonly made in times of high excitement, under a pressure of circumstances, and with the view to conciliate present support, rather than to establish a permanent system of principles and line of policy for the future good government of the country. The Conventions which form them are trancient in their nature; their power and influence are consumed in the using, leaving no continuing obligation upon their respective parties. And hence we need not wonder that the Platforms so made are hardly ever acted out in practice. I shall not discuss their relative merits, but content myself with saying that this Republican Platform, though in several particulars it does not conform to my views, is still far better than any published creed, past or present, of the Democrats. And as to the new party, it has not chosen to promulgate any platform at all, except two or three broad generalities which are common to the professions of faith of all parties in the country. No party, indeed, dare ask the confidence of the nation, while openly denying the obligation to support the Union and the Constitution, and to enforce the laws. That is a common duty, binding upon every citizen, and the failure to perform it is a crime.

To me it is plain that the approaching contest must be between the Democratic and Republican parties; and, between them, I prefer the latter.

The Democratic party, by the long possession and abuse of power, has grown wanton and reckless; has corrupted itself and perverted the principles of the Government; has set itself openly against the great home interests of the people, by neglecting to protect their industry, and by refusing to improve and keep in order the highways and dépots of commerce; and even now is urging a measure in Congress to abdicate the constitutional power and duty to regulate commerce among the States, and to grant to the States the discretionary power to levy tonnage duties upon all our commerce, under the pretence of improving harbors, rivers and lakes; has changed the status of the negro slave by making him no longer mere property, but a politician, an antagonist power in the State, a power to which all other powers are required to yield, under penalty of a dissolution of the Union; has directed its energies to the gratification of its lusts of foreign domain, as manifested in its persistent efforts to seize upon tropical regions, not because those countries and their incongruous people are necessary, or even desirable, to be incorporated into our nation, but for the mere purpose of making Slave States, in order to advance the political power of the party in the Senate and in the choice of the President, so as effectually to transfer the chief powers of the Government from the many to the few; has in various instances endangered the equality of the coördinate branches of the Government, by urgent efforts to enlarge the powers of the Executive at the expense of the legislative department; has attempted to discredit and degrade the Judiciary, by affecting to make it, at first, the arbiter of party quarrels, to become soon and inevitably the passive registrar of party decrees.

In most, if not all, of these particulars, I understand the Republican Party—judging it by its acts and by the known opinions of many of its leading men—to be the exact opposite of the Democratic Party; and that is the ground of my preference of the one party over the other. And that alone would be a sufficient reason, if I had not other good reasons, for supporting Mr. Lincoln against any man who may be put forward by the Democratic Party, as the exponent of its principles and the agent to work out, in practice, its dangerous policies.

The third party, which, by way of formation, has destroyed the organizations of the American and Whig parties, has nominated two most excellent men. I know them well, as sound statesmen and true patriots. More than thirty years ago I served with them both in Congress, and from that time to this I have always held them in respect and honor. But what can the third party do towards the election of even such worthy men as these against the two great parties which are now in actual contest for the power to rule the nation? It is made up entirely of portions of the disintegrated elements of the late Whig and American parties—good materials, in the main, I admit, but quite too weak to elect any man or establish any principle. The most it can do is, here and there, in particular localities, to make a diversion in favor of the Democrats. In 1856 the Whig and American parties (not forming a *new party*, but united as allies,) with entire unanimity and some zeal, supported Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, and with what results? We made a miserable failure, carrying no State but gallant little Maryland. And surely, the united Whigs and Americans of that day had a far greater show of strength and far better prospects of success than any which belong to the Constitutional Union party now. In fact, I see no possibility of success for the third party, except in one contingency—the Destruction of the Democratic Party. That is a contingency not likely to happen this year, for, badly as I think of many of the acts and policies of that party, its cup is not yet full—the day has not yet come when it must dissolve in its own corruptions. But the day is coming and is not far off. The party has made itself entirely sectional; it has concentrated its very being into one single idea: negro slavery has control of all its faculties, and it can see and hear nothing else—"one stern, tyrannic thought, that makes all other thoughts its slaves!"

But the Democratic Party still lives, and while it lives, it and the Republican Party are the only real antagonistic powers in the nation, and for the present I must choose between them. I choose the latter as wiser, purer, younger and less corrupted by time and self-indulgence.

The candidates nominated at Chicago are both men who, as individuals and politicians, rank with the foremost of the country. I have heard no objection to Mr. Hamlin personally, but only to his geographical position, which is thought by some to be too far North and East to allow his personal good qualities to exercise their proper influence over the nation at large. But the nomination for the Presidency is the great controlling act. Mr. Lincoln, his character, talents, opinions and history will be criticized by thousands, while the candidate for the Vice-Presidency will be passed over in comparative silence.

Mr. Lincoln's nomination took the public by surprise, because, until just before the event, it was unexpected. But, really, it ought not to have excited any surprise, for such unforeseen nominations are common in our political history. Polk and Pierce by the Democrats, and Harrison and Taylor by the Whigs, were all nominated in this extemporaneous manner—all of them were elected. I have known Mr. Lincoln for more than twenty years, and, therefore have a right to speak of him with some confidence. As an individual he has earned a high reputation for truth, courage, candor, morals and amiability; so that, as a man, he is most trustworthy. And, in this particular, he is more entitled to our esteem than some other men, his equals, who had far better opportunities and aids in early life. His talents and the will to use them to the best advantage, are unquestionable; and the proof is found in the fact that, in every position in life, from his humble beginning to his present well-earned elevation, he has more than fulfilled the best hopes of his friends. And now, in the full vigor of his manhood and in the honest pride of having made himself what he is, he is the peer of the first men of the nation, well able to sustain himself and advance his cause against any adversary and in any field where mind and knowledge are the weapons used.

In politics he has but acted out the principles of his own moral and intellectual character. He has not concealed his thoughts nor hidden his light under a bushel. With the boldness of conscious rectitude and the frankness of downright honesty, he has not failed to avow his opinions of public affairs upon all fitting occasions.

This, I know, may subject him to the carping censure of that class of politicians who mistake cunning for wisdom and falsehood for ingenuity; but such men as Lincoln must act in keeping with their own characters, and hope for success only by advancing the truth prudently and maintaining it bravely. All his old political antecedents are, in my judgment, exactly right, being square up to the old Whig standard. And as to his views about "the pestilent negro question," I am not aware that he has gone one step beyond the doctrine publicly and habitually avowed by the great lights of the Whig Party, Clay, Webster, and their fellows, and indeed sustained and carried out by the Democrats themselves, in their wiser and better days.

The following, I suppose, are in brief his opinions upon that subject: 1. Slavery is a domestic institution within the States which choose to have it, and it exists within those States beyond the control of Congress. 2. Congress has supreme legislative power over all the Territories, and may, at its discretion, allow or forbid the existence of Slavery within them. 3. Congress, in wisdom and sound policy, ought not so to exercise its power, directly or indirectly, as to plant and establish Slavery in any Territory theretofore free. 4. And that it is unwise and impolitic in the Government of the United States, to acquire tropical regions for the mere purpose of converting them into Slave States.

These, I believe, are Mr. Lincoln's opinions upon the matter of Slavery in the Territories, and I concur in them. They are no new inventions, made to suit the exigencies of the hour, but have come down to us, as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution have, sanctioned by the venerable authority of the wise and good men who established our institutions. They are conformable to law, principle and wise policy, and their utility is proven in practice by the as yet unbroken current of our political history. They will prevail, not only because they are right in themselves, but also because a great and still growing majority of the people believe them to be right, and the sooner they are allowed to prevail in peace and harmony, the better for all concerned, as well those who are against them as those who are for them.

I am aware that small partisans, in their little warfare against opposing leaders, do sometimes assail them by the trick of tearing from their contexts some particular objectionable phrases, penned, perhaps, in the hurry of composition, or spoken in the heat of oral debate, and holding them up to the public as the leading doctrines of the person assailed, and drawing from them their own uncharitable inferences. That line of attack betrays a little mind conscious of its weakness, for the falsity of its logic is not more apparent than the injustice of its design. No public man can stand that ordeal, and, however willing men may be to see it applied to their adversaries, all flinch from the torture when applied to themselves. In fact, the man who never said a foolish thing, will hardly be able to prove that he ever said many wise ones.

I consider Mr. Lincoln a sound, safe, national man. He could not be sectional if he tried. His birth, his education, the habits of his life, and his geographical position, compel him to be national. All his feelings and interests are identified with the great valley of the Mississippi, near whose centre he has spent his whole life. That Valley is not a section, but, conspicuously, the body of the nation, and, large as it is, it is not capable of being divided into sections, for the great river cannot be divided. It is one and indivisible, and the North and the South are alike necessary to its comfort and prosperity. Its people, too, in all their interests and affections, are as broad and general as the regions they inhabit. They are emigrants, a mixed multitude, coming from every State in the Union, and from most countries in Europe; they are unwilling, therefore, to submit to any one petty local standard. They love the nation as a whole, and they love all its parts. for they are bound to them all, not only by a feeling of common interest and mutual dependence, but also by the recollections of childhood and youth, by blood and friendship, and by all those social and domestic charities which sweeten life, and make this world worth living in. The Valley is beginning to feel its power, and will soon be strong enough to dictate the law of the land. Whenever that state of things shall come to pass, it will be most fortunate for the nation to find the powers of government lodged in the hands of men whose habits of thought, whose positions and surrounding circumstances constrain them to use those powers for general and not sectional ends.

I give my opinion freely in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and I hope that, for the good of the whole country, he may be elected. But it is not my intention to take any active part in the canvass. For many years past I have had little to do with public affairs, and have aspired to no political office; and now, in view of the mad excitement which convulses the country, and the general disruption and disorder of parties and the elements which compose them, I am more than ever assured that for me, personally, there is no political future, and I accept the condition with cheerful satisfaction. Still I cannot discharge myself from the life-long duty to watch the conduct of men in power, and to resist, so far as a mere private man may, the fearful progress of official corruption, which for several years past has sadly marred and defiled the fair fabric of our Government.

If Mr. Lincoln should be elected, coming in as a new man at the head of a young party never before in power, he may render a great service to his country, which no Democrat could render. He can march straight forward in the discharge of his duties, guided only by his own good judgment and honest purposes, without any necessity to temporize with established abuses, to wink at the delinquencies of old party friends, or to unlearn and discard the bad official habits that have grown up under the misgovernment of his Democratic predecessors. In short, he can be an honest and bold reformer on easier and cheaper terms than any Democratic President can be, for, in proceeding in the good work of cleansing and purifying the administrative departments, he will have no occasion to expose the vices, assail the interests, or thwart the ambition of his political friends.

Begging your pardon for the length of this letter, I remain, with great respect,

Your friend and obedient servant,

EDWARD BATES.

What Congress has Done.

LETTER FROM HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, OF INDIANA.

The Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District of Indiana assembled in Convention, a few days ago, to nominate a Representative. Schuyler Colfax was nominated by acclamation. Preferring to attend to his duties in Washington rather than make a journey home to speak to his friends, he addressed them a letter, from which we make the following extract:

I desire to draw your attention for a moment to the manner in which the Republicans in Congress have redeemed their pledges to the people. No political party ever existed that has been truer to its plighted faith; and although the Senate has frustrated all our efforts, yet the legislation of the House shows the following results:

We have passed a bill, and by a large majority, ending the Kansas difficulty forever by her admission into the Union under a Constitution overwhelmingly adopted by her people; and the same Senate which two years ago voted to admit her under a Slave Constitution, which her citizens had rejected by 10,000 majority now tramples her application to be admitted with a Constitution which every one concedes is her real choice, under their feet, and close their doors in her face. The House has passed a liberal and comprehensive Homestead bill, tendering to all those whose only capital are their sinews and muscles, an honest heart and a willing hand, a home in our almost boundless territories of the West, and proffering this alike to the native citizen, and to him from foreign lands who has declared his intention to live and to die with the freemen of America. But the Senate, after months of delay and evasion, has rejected this and passed in its stead a mere graduation act, which it is hard to decide who it will benefit most—the speculator or the actual settler—and which insultingly excludes from what little benefit it proffers to the latter, all the unmarried young men of the country over twenty one years of age; the very class of all others who furnish the largest share of the volunteers who defend our country in war, and who ought to be regarded, therefore, as having some rights that Senators might be induced to respect.

So also the House has striven to avoid the increasing evil of a National debt, by readjusting the tariff on a basis which will afford more revenue, and at the same time discriminate in favor of our own manufactures. But the Senate, fearing that this protection might inure to the benefit of Free-labor, prefers to let the country go on, plunging deeper and deeper into debt, and refuses even to consider the bill sent them by the House.

The House also passed a bill prohibiting that basing institution—the offspring of sensuality—Polyga-

my; assimilating the punishment for it that which civilization and morality have demanded in every State of the Union. But the bill sleeps the sleep of death on the table of the Senate.

The House also passed a bill annulling the slave laws of New-Mexico, a Territory which came to us free, and which enacted a slave code that has been proven to have been drafted by a Southern Congressman at Washington, and sent to them for their adoption—a code so barbarous indeed that it prohibited the Courts from taking cognizance of any complaint made by a servant or shepherd, whatever his color, against his master for any correction inflicted by him. But the Senate, of course, refused to concur with the House in this respect.

[illegible] with more, but will only add that the [illegible] the defeat of the Homestead bill, [illegible] forbidding the sales of the public lands [illegible] years after their survey, thus giving the actual settler ten years the start of the speculator, and enable him to overcome the expenses of clearing, fencing and building, before being required by a Presidential [illegible] to borrow the money to pay for [illegible]. But the Senate has [illegible] to the considera- [illegible].

On these issues we are to go before the country; and I have no fear of the verdict. The people are not only disgusted at the measures of our opponents, but they feel disgusted and disgraced by the developments of corruption that have been proved against almost every department of the Administration. All over the land there is a feeling that this profligacy must be promptly arrested by the incoming of an Administration which shall be honest, economical and absolutely incorruptible; or that darker days are yet in store for our nation, if such rulers are to be continued. Fortunately the Chicago Convention, guided apparently by more than human foresight, selected a ticket which, by the unanimous verdict of the whole people, complies with these requirements. However men may differ as to political principles, no one in this broad land, from the most gifted Senator to the bitterest partisan, has even whispered the slightest doubt of the unbending integrity and inflexible honesty of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. And a happy era, indeed, will be inaugurated when a President sits in our White House, who, unlike the present incumbent, will neither fear nor protest against Congress investigating the official conduct of his Administration, but will, on the contrary, armed with conscious rectitude, challenge and invite the severest scrutiny of friend or foe. In other respects, too, the choice of the Chicago Convention seems singularly fortunate. Reared amid all the disadvantages of orphanage and poverty, without the benefit of classical or collegiate education, and with only such attainments as could be acquired during the stern toils of frontier life, our gallant standard-bearer has so cultivated in maturer years, his native intellect, that he stands before the American people now, a giant in intellect as he is in stature, and one of the best and truest representatives of the self-made men of the Republic.

Nor is this all. His election will prove that, under our institutions, the Presidency is not more accessible to the child of wealth, of culture and of distinction, than to the poor farm boy of the Western prairies—and that here, if nowhere else in the wide world, is merit the true test of distinction and fame. Elected, as he undoubtedly will be, flunkeyism and aristocracy will be banished from the White House, I trust not only for his term, but forever hereafter; and the People's President, himself both the child and the champion of free labor, will welcome there with the hearty greetings of an honest heart the humble pioneer of the distant West as cordially as if he stood before him glittering with the stars and jewels that adorn the most talented and distinguished diplomatists from abroad. To attain such a desirable result as this, and to restore the Government to the principles of its Founders, let us all labor, heartily and zealously, and patriotically; feeling, as has been well said by another, that "With the faith of ABRAHAM, and the courage of HANNIBAL, we shall surely conquer the Wrong and maintain the Right."

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The National Finances.

PROBABLE DEMANDS UPON THE TREASURY FOR 1861—STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 15, 1860.

SIR: In view of the early adjournment of Congress, I submit to you a statement of the probable means of the Treasury, and the probable demands upon it, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861.

The modification of the estimates now submitted is based upon the actual operations of the Department since the time my annual report of 22d December, 1859, was prepared:

The probable amount in the Treasury on the 30th of June, 1860, will be	$4,750,000
The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated as follows:	
From customs	58,000,000
From lands	2,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,225,000
Making an aggregate of means for the year of	65,975,000
The estimated expenditures for the same period are:	
For unexpended balances of appropriations for the present fiscal year	17,825,614
Permanent appropriations	8,173,582
New appropriations estimated for	46,278,893
Making an aggregate of	$72,278,089

If the same amount of unexpended balances should remain at the end of the next fiscal year as will remain at the close of the present, there will be of the above amount $17,825,614 uncalled for during the year, and should therefore be deducted from the above aggregate of $72,278,089, which would leave the sum of $54,452,475.

The unexpended balance, however, at the close of the present fiscal year is much larger than usual, owing to peculiar causes, and should not be taken as the bases of a safe estimate. The usual unexpended balance at the end of a fiscal year does not ordinarily much exceed the sum of $12,000,000. Deducting that amount from the aggregate estimated expenditures of the next fiscal year, and it leaves the sum of $60,278,089 to be provided for. Deducting this amount from the estimated means of the treasury for the same period, and it would leave the sum of $5,696,911 in the treasury on the 30th of June, 1861. This amount would be increased by any excess of unexpended balances over and above the $12,000,000 estimated to remain unexpended at the end of the next fiscal year.

The statement shows that the means of the Treasury will be ample to meet all the demands which were estimated for. The necessity for additional means depends entirely upon the excess of appropriations made and to be made by Congress over the amount estimated for.

The bill providing for the increase of the pay of the Navy will require an additional appropriation of $500,000.

The sum of $350,000 is required to meet the expense of returning the captured Africans to Africa.

The amount that will be required to pay the private bills passed by Congress cannot be estimated with any accuracy. It will, however, in all probability, not fall below $1,500,000. I understand that appropriations have passed either one or the other branch of Congress, on the general appropriation bills, for the following objects and amounts:

For Treasury extension and other public buildings	$1,500,000
For fortifications, over and above the estimates	600,000
For Texas Regiment	750,000
For payment of Oregon war debt	3,000,000
For water works	500,000
For jail in Washington	250,000
For payment of militia called out in New-Mexico, &c.	100,000
For Choctaw Indians	1,000,000
Increased expense of Post office Depart'nt.	1,000,000
Total	$8,700,000

The aggregate of these additional appropriations is $11,050,000.

A bill for additional payment to invalid pensioners, estimated by the Interior Department to exceed $6,000,000, has passed the House of Representatives, as I am informed, and is now pending in the Senate.

If these appropriations, and others of which I have no information, should be made by Congress, means must be provided to meet them. Most of them are of an extraordinary character, and are not legitimately chargeable to the ordinary expenditures of the year. At the same time, they will be called for during the year, and provision should be made to meet them, if Congress should pass them.

It is proper to add, that I have made the foregoing estimate of the means of the Treasury for the next fiscal year upon the basis that Congress will authorize the reissue of the $20,000,000 of outstanding treasury notes. These notes will fall due during the year, and without this authority their redemption would make an additional draft upon the Treasury for such amount as should be presented for payment. To pay this amount of the public debt in the course of one year, and in the present condition of the Treasury, is not contemplated. Whilst no additional loan is asked for, the authority to reissue these treasury notes is indispensable.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives.

New-York University Exercises.

STUDENTS' ORATIONS—PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS—MEETING OF THE ALUMNI, &C.

A large audience assembled at Niblo's Theatre on Thursday morning, to witness the annual Commencement exercises of the New-York University.

These occasions are always of an interesting character, and call together large numbers of people, not only of the personal friends of the students, but also many who are interested in the education of youth all over the country.

A goodly number of our most prominent citizens were present with their families, some of whom are proud to call this Institution their *Alma Mater*.

The Chancellor, Dr. FERRIS, with the Faculty, Council and invited guests occupied seats on the stage. The band of the Seventh Regiment, stationed in the orchestra, furnished the music, which was chiefly selections from popular operas. The Chancellor opened the literary exercises with prayer, and then announced the subject of each address and the name of the orator. The first of these was a Latin Salutatory Oration, by Albert C. Bishop, of this City. 2. An English Salutatory Oration, by Albert Z. Gray, also of this City. 3. Oration, "The Focus of the Sciences," by Erskine Uhl, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 4. Philosophical Oration, "The Philosophy of Nature," by Henry B. Opdyke, of this City. 5. Oration, "Manliness of Character," by Henry J. Crane, of New-Milford, Penn. 6. Oration on "Depraved Public Taste," by John McVey, of this City. 7. Oration on "The Connection of the Soul with the Body," by Richard W. Ely, of Chester, Conn. 8. Oration, "Saying and Doing," by Edward Abbott, of this City. 9. Oration, "Aspirations towards the Infinite," by George D' Barker, of this City. 10. Oration, "The Moral Balance to Intellectual Greatness," by Charles Fitzsimmons, of this City. 11. Oration, "Poetry of Commerce," by John C. Shaw, of this City. 12. Oration, "True Government," by A. A. Redfield, of this City. 13. Oration, "Readers and Thinkers," by Wm. H. Phraner, of Jamaica, L. I. This gentleman also delivered the Valedictory Addresses.

As each of the young gentlemen came forward to speak he was greeted with applause, and at the close of his address was complimented with a profusion of bouquets. Some of these floral tributes were exceedingly beautiful and arranged with exquisite taste. At times the stage was literally covered with wreaths and bouquets of rare and costly flowers.

After the addresses had all been delivered, the prizes were distributed, and the degrees conferred by the Chancellor, each gentleman going up on the stage from among the audience, as his name was called, to receive the prize or diploma from the hands of Dr. FERRIS, and be loudly applauded on its reception.

After this ceremony was ended, the Chancellor announced the Medical and Honorary degrees conferred, pronounced the benediction, and the audience dispersed.

Great praise is due the Committee of Arrangements for the excellent manner in which they performed their duties. Everything passed off agreeably. During the commencement exercises, TOMMY and another of the Japanese Embassy visited the theatre, and caused some staring and stir on the part of the younger portion of the assembly.

The following is a list of the prizes awarded and the degrees conferred, and the names of the recipients:

AWARD OF PRIZES.

In the Freshmen Class: The prize for best scholarship in Greek to DANIEL S. MARTIN, New-York; for best scholarship in Latin, to JAMES BROWN BURNETT, Newark, N. J; for best scholarship in Mathematics, to CHARLES H. LUDLUM, Jamaica, L. I. In the Sophomore Class: The prizes for best scholarship in Greek, in Latin, and in Mathematics, to MARSHALL WHITING, Astoria, L. I.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Bachelor of Arts—Edward Abbott, Albert C. Bishop, of New-York; Richard W. Ely, of Connecticut; Albert L. Gray, John McVey, of New-York; Joseph L. Norvell, of Tennessee; Wm. H. Phraner, of Jamaica, L. I.; John C. Shaw, of New-York; Erskine Uhl, of Poughkeepsie; George D. Baker, of New-York; Henry J. Crane, of Pennsylvania; Charles Fitzsimmons, of New-York; James W. Larimore, of Michigan; William H. Neilson, Jr., Henry B. Opdyke, A. A. Redfield, Jacob Sprady, of New York.

Bachelor of Science—Winfield Bloodgood, of New-York; Annius Paul Scharff, of Newark, N. J.

Testimonials in Special Course—William Odell, of Yonkers, N. Y.; Rufus King, New-York.

Master of Arts—Alfred A. Post, Ward C. Pardee, M. D., class of 1857.

In Analytic and Practical Chemistry—Oscar C. Collins, of Georgia; M. W. DuBois, of Alabama; S. W. Francis, Francis R. Lyman, of New-York; J. Rhodes Tayloe, Robert H. Drysdale, George Noble Ennett, of North Carolina; John Helm, Jr., of New-Jersey; Joseph C. Shepard, of North Carolina.

Doctor in Medicine—J. Frank Speck, of South Carolina; John Helm, Jr., of New-Jersey; Edward Seguin, of Ohio; Henry C. Cole, of Indiana; Thomas C. Fanning, Jr., of New-York; Oscar C. Collins, of Georgia; George W. Carrington, of Virginia; J. Ewings Dexter, of New-York; Ira E. Smith, of Georgia.

HONORARY DEGREES.

Master of Arts—Rev. Charles W. Baird.

Doctor of Divinity—Rev. John McMillan, Kircudbright, Scotland; Rev. William Ormiston, Hamilton, C. W.; Rev. William Hogarth, Detroit, Mich.; Rev. J. E. Caldwell, Doremus, President of Anama College, Southern Texas.

Doctor of Laws—Rev. John Edgar, D. D., Belfast, Ireland; Robert Hogg, England; Hon. Henry E. Davies, Judge of Court of Appeals and Justice of Supreme Court of the State of New-York; Hon. James J. Roosevelt, late Judge of Supreme Court of State of New-York, District-Attorney of United States at New-York.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The meeting of the University Alumni Association came off at the small chapel of the University at 4 P. M., yesterday afternoon. A larger number were present than has been usual for several years past. In the absence of the President, Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, of New-Brunswick, N. J., the Vice-President, Dr. T. B. STERLING, occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed by a clergyman, a graduate of the class of 1840, and Rev. A. S. GARDINER, of Cold Spring, both of whom created considerable merriment by the reminiscences they recalled in their remarks. An election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice J. T. JOHNSON, Esq., for President. After some unimportant business they adjourned to a collation. The annual dinner is to take place in December next.

The Class of 1850 had a social reunion at Delmonico's last evening, and the Class of 1860 had a similar one at the Everett House.

SANITARY REFORM.

Statistical Facts and Other Considerations Showing the Necessity of Measures of Sanitary Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Does anybody doubt the efficacy of sanitary improvements, in preserving health, life and morals? Such doubts can only arise from the want of a knowledge of well-established facts.

At the first annual meeting of the National Association of Social Science, 1857, under the presidency of Lord BROUGHAM, a very interesting paper was read on the sanitary improvements in the town of Macclesfield; from which the following condensed statements are taken:

Before the introduction of these improvements the mortality had been at the rate of 33 in each 1,000 inhabitants, annually, and for the last few years there had not been less than 42 deaths in each 1,000 inhabitants annually. In some of the most crowded and worst-conditioned streets, inhabited by the poorest classes, and which were entirely destitute of drainage and cleansing, the mortality was as high as 70, 80 and even 120, in each 1,000 inhabitants, per annum. In the surrounding rural districts the mortality was only 16 per 1,000.

The Public Health Act was introduced and improvements were immediately commenced, consisting of the cleansing of streets, building of sewers, and *introducing improved arrangements for the ventilation of houses.*

"The contrast was most striking," says the report, "and it become exceedingly interesting and instructive to observe the effects and consequences of these measures. The mortality was reduced to 26 per 1,000 for the whole town. But as there were certain streets in which a frightful rate of mortality had prevailed, and as these streets were the first to be improved, the effect was most marked. The decrease in the mortality was, in one of these streets, 34 per cent.; in another, 40 per cent.; in a third, 42 per cent., and in a fourth, 60 per cent. The average age at death for the whole population had been 24 years, being 10 years less than in the adjoining rural districts. It was raised by the effects of these improvements to 29 years.

But to afford a striking example of the difference between the average age at death in streets where the sanitary improvements had been introduced and others where they had not, four of each were fairly selected for comparison, and in the former the average age at death was found to be 34 years, whilst in the latter it was only 19 years.

The effect upon the moral character of the inhabitants was equally striking and remarkable.

Thus the police records of the town showed that drunkenness, profanity, thefts, felonies, and other crimes had decreased in one street 24 per cent.; in another 47 per cent.; and in a third 55 per cent. And this is a perfectly natural and logical result; for in proportion to the increase of health and consequent power of securing the necessaries and comforts of existence, will the value of life and character increase; and in the same proportion will the temptation to theft and other crime be diminished.

Recent investigations made by the British Government in regard to the health of the Army have revealed the startling fact that the soldiers in times of peace have been (probably from time immemorial) dying three times as fast as agricultural laborers, from whose ranks they are mainly picked for their superior health and physical development. And this terrible mortality is proved to arise chiefly from breathing the foul air, engendered by crowding, and want of ventilation, drainage and cleanliness, in the barracks and dormitories. One strong evidence of this is that the death-rate in the different divisions of the army was found to be in proportion to the degree of crowding and lack of ventilation. Thus the mortality among the fort guards, who have least air-space and ventilation, is almost twice as great as among the household cavalry, who have most air. These evils are being reformed.

This great mortality which has prevailed among the soldiers is believed to arise from the fact that they have, on the average, only about 400 cubic feet of air space to each man, and no efficient means for ventilation. And yet there are probably 200,000 people living in this City who have not, on the average, any more air-space to each individual in their crowded rooms, and no sufficient means for ventilation; and what little air they do get is loaded and poisoned with the exhalations arising from foul streets.

Means by which these sanitary evils should be removed, by which overcrowding should be prevented, the people supplied with sufficient house-room and ventilation, and streets cleansed, would be the means of saving, at least, *ten thousand* human lives in this City every year.

How much are these lives worth? and what shall we give,—or what shall we take in exchange for them? A few months ago (and the scene has been recently reënacted) a fire broke out in a crowded tenement house, cutting off all escape to many of the inmates. The terrible news quickly spread. The humanity of the community was aroused, and thousands rushed to the spot to lend their aid. The wretched inmates appeared at the upper windows and upon the roof, imploring some means of escape, and those who witnessed it would then and there [illegible] —would have [illegible] furniture, that [illegible] have [illegible] consumed. And why *should* they not? A human being is the most precious thing in all the world! Yes, bring your *gold—the five hundred and fifty-two millions of dollars* that this City is assessed to be worth,—and pile it up, till it reach the summit of the burning building, and form a way of escape. And then let the flames melt it into the bowels of the earth, or into the depths of the sea.

'Twill be a cheap exchange for the lives of these nine men, women and children; *nine* did we say? Nay, we have been miscounting all this while. There are *ten thousand*. See them! (and it will take no great stretch of a humane and Christian imagination to do this.) *All* the tenement-houses united into one are on fire; and ten thousand helpless wretches, who cannot escape, rush to the top, and stretch out their hands for aid—the old and the young—and the mother holds out her child, and prays for the mercy of Christ that you will save it from the flames! But it cannot be. The fires more fiercely increase, and curl up, and wrap them from sight. And the whole vast structure sinks down with a thundering crash; and upward, on the bursting cloud of sparks and flame, the death-shriek of the ten thousand is hurtled toward heaven. And this scene is to be repeated—this human holocaust is to be offered up on the same day of each succeeding year! Is it so? Or is this fiction? Nay, but it is truth, too. We could not see this scene repeated every year, and these ten thousand people scorched, suffocated and consumed by *fire*, all together, and at once, within our sight. But *out* of our sight, *just* out of our sight—hid in little dark rooms, and scattered through filthy streets and alleys—ten thousand men, women and children every year *are* scorched with fevers; suffocated with carbonic acid gas and sulphuretted hydrogen, and consumed by marasmus, phthisis and cholera-infantum; tossing and groaning in mortal anguish, within a stone's throw, on either side, of our fashionable thoroughfares. But for the hum of our carriage-wheels, and the noisy hubbub of our fashionable frivolities, we could almost hear the sharp wail of the dying child, and the moan of the consumptive. And yet we heedlessly go on our ways to our pleasure or our business.

E. Y. R.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

Interesting Exposition of the Nature of the Chinese Government and its Relations to Foreign Powers.

A portion of the correspondence of Hon. WM. B. REED, formerly American Minister to China, has only recently been published by order of Congress. We extract from it the following letter, in which Mr. REED gives a much more complete and satisfactory exposition of the nature of the Chinese Government, and the considerations necessary to be borne in mind in judging of their relations to foreign Powers, than we have seen elsewhere. It is a very able and instructive state paper:

MR. REED TO MR. CASS.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
SHANGHAI, Sept. 4, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to forward to you by Mr. PAULDING TATTNALL, bearer of dispatches from the Consul-General at Simoda, a duplicate copy, certified by the Secretary of Legation, of the treaty between the United States and China, signed at Tientsin on the 18th of June. The duplicate originals in English and Chinese will, for the present, be retained here.

As this is the last opportunity I shall have of communicating with you in time for the meeting of Congress, I beg leave to add a few remarks on the treaty itself, and its probable effect and operation, in addition to those which I have already made to you. They apply equally to the treaties made by the other Western Powers. They are necessarily in a certain sense speculative; and I am quite aware, being admonished of it every moment that I pass here, how illusory speculation as to Chinese character and conduct is apt to be; still, desiring the President to have before him the best views that even brief experience enables me to form, I think it my duty to express them.

If the inquiry be made how far we can depend on the fulfillment of the provisions of the treaties, by the Chinese, no one will venture on more than general statements in reply. It is hardly worth while to go into any detail as to the differences in the moral, intellectual and physical qualities and power of the parties to these compacts; and yet, in estimating the extent to which the Chinese Government will carry out their provisions, it must be constantly borne in mind that this is a government where a sense of temporary expediency is much more the rule of action than what is understood as law and authoritative precedent. Each Governor of a province has more or less legislative and executive functions, and is held responsible for the well-being of the territory committed to him; and so is each judge, intendent, prefect, and district magistrate under him; all these functionaries make as well as execute the laws within certain limits. More depends on the character and temper of the individual incumbent here than anywhere. If the Governor General at Canton, in October, 1856, had changed places with the one at Fuhchau, it is quite possible that there would have been no disturbance at the former place.

The real nature of the Chinese Government is a mixture of despotism and democracy, which is difficult to explain to those who have not seen its actual workings. The central government is supposed to be the irresponsible source of all power and authority; and its working officers, at the capital, labor together to maintain their position and influence in the remotest parts of the empire. But when one of their number is sent with proconsular powers to a distant province, he knows that the people are tenacious of their usages; and while they would like and expect to be protected, are not disposed to pay more than they are obliged for this protection. The ruler was once one of the people, and spent his early days as a private subject. He knows, too, that he can expect little help of money or men from the Central Government in case of insurrection: he must depend mainly upon the resources of his jurisdiction, and endeavor to forward a large surplus revenue to Peking, over and above *all* the local outlays for the civil, military and naval services. A Governor-General and Governor have similar powers in their particular provinces, to that which the Emperor has over the whole; but they have no responsibility for the condition of other provinces, and send nothing to them in case of trouble, unless ordered from Court. Consequently, the provinces and departments do not have that bond of union which a practically powerful despotic Government might, and this explains the comparative liberty the people possess, since the central power cannot concentrate its energy upon a single point, and thus reduce them at once, and thoroughly suppress revolt or discontent.

All this shows that *when the central power in China makes a treaty with a foreign nation, it puts itself under obligations which it may be unable to carry into full effect from the integral weakness of its organization.* It is to the credit of China, through its long existence, that it has based its principles of government upon the good administration of law and the protection of industry, and endeavored to obtain the best agents to carry out these purposes by subjecting them to a series of competitive examinations in the most moral works their literature affords. The excellence of the system has been proved by its long existence. No stream rises higher than its fountain, and we are all conscious that the moral perverseness of the Chinese cannot be removed or changed by mere human morality, however refined. This Government is ridiculously weak if looked at in respect to the physical resources at its command to repel invasion or repress sedition, but it is strong in the passive regard the people have for their institutions, which survive even changes of dynasty.

The real authority is a kind of composition of forces, the tyranny of irresponsible despotic power, primary or delegated, acting against the license of ignorant democracy often goaded by poverty or misguided by sedition. In estimating the chances of the peaceable workings of a treaty with such a people and government, one hardly knows whether to fear most from their weakness when called on to repress, what is very apt always to occur, an attack upon a foreign vessel or individual, when it finds itself unable to satisfy the injured party, or to hope more from the good nature and peaceful habits of the mass of people. Cases of violence constantly occur among the people which the government never thinks of interfering with; the officers leave them to the gentry and head men to settle among themselves, and the latter do much to maintain the peace of their own region. Sometimes the power of the middle class of gentry sets the regular authorities at defiance, as is supposed to be the case now at Canton. In the dreadful insurrection about Canton in 1854–55, when it was estimated that more than half a million of inhabitants lost their lives by violence within twenty months in that single prefecture, the gentry coöperated with the government in suppressing the sedition. YEH has been held up to opprobium by foreigners for his ruthless executions of the prisoners taken in that rising; but the people, who would have suffered by a rebel victory, better knew the deadly nature of the struggle, and did all in their power to arrest the disturbers of the public peace and deliver them over, after they had been tried and condemned to death by committees in every large town.

The assertion and maintenance of a principle is not to be expected among a people whose whole political system is one of expediency; who regard peace, no matter how obtained, the end and evidence of good government; and whose ideas of government are directed rather to the support of their rulers than defining their own rights. The Chinese, among pagan nations, deserve great consideration for the advances they have made in self-government, though much of the praise they have received has been from those who, having never lived among them, praised them unduly because they supposed they had reached a higher point of excellence even than some Christian or any Moslem nation. But those who come from western lands, where truth and integrity are held to be character itself, and supposing these descriptions to have some truth, are shocked at the flagrant violations of these cardinal virtues they meet in daily intercourse among the people, and perhaps place the race too low.

The treaties of Tientsin were signed by officers who had considerable knowledge of one of the practical results of the former treaties, viz.: That the revenue had been greatly increased during the fourteen years of their operation, but who knew little of the character of foreigners. They supposed that trade was their main object in coming so near to the imperial court, and were ready to grant almost any mercantile privilege not incompatible with their independence; but they were ignorant of the resources, and afraid of the real designs of their visitors, and consequently closer political relations were not desired, chiefly from fear that they were only a pretext for something more [illegible] by themselves and knowing [illegible] they would [illegible] in the hands of their visitors, they were loth to believe in the assertions made. The demand of the right of residence at Peking for foreign ministers, for instance, seemed to them like seeking for a privilege which was not worth the trouble of such an array of force, and therefore that some ulterior designs were couched in it. Their own subjects had gone abroad and returned without embassadors to look after them. They went and came at their own risk. If they were treated well, it showed the humanity of foreign nations, and that those nations had at last learned something of the "benevolence of the sons of heaven." If they were treated ill, as was often the case, it only proved the barbarism of the foreigners, but did not call for interference on the part of the Emperor, who never took a thought about undutiful subjects who left their native land. This is the Chinese mode of reasoning on this point; and the success of the foreign ministers at Peking in removing these misconceptions will vindicate the wisdom of the demand. On the whole, I think the officials of this Empire, judging from the varied experience of my predecessors and myself, will be desirous to carry out the provisions of the treaty, if they find that remissness is likely to be noticed, and violations are fairly represented to them; but the impediments thrown in the way of audience and redress will be sufficiently vexatious.

One of the prolific sources of trouble in carrying out the stipulations of treaties is in another direction, viz: the difficulty of getting justice done to the Chinese when they are wronged by those who claim and obtain exterritoriality and exemption from all their laws. It results from the combined action of several causes. One is the difficulty of procuring such testimony as can reasonably be taken when the witnesses are Chinese, whose assertions must be received with doubt. Another is the loss of reputation in the little social community that clusters here, which would attach to a foreigner who should prosecute another for a crime committed against a native, or even bear witness against him for wrong done the latter. No native can arraign any foreigner in his own courts for crime; for not only is the principle of exterritoriality claimed by those who have, but by those who have no treaties, and even no consuls at the open ports; and he feels his helplessness when attempting to lay a criminal case before a consul.

A case in point may be cited. In July, 1856, the foreign community at Fuhchau was highly excited at the homicide of an American, who was killed in a street brawl among some of the townsfolk. The United States Commissioner did all he could to urge the Governor-General to apprehend the offenders, and the criminal was arrested and executed during the next year. About two months after the homicide, a passage-boat crossing the river some miles below the city, was fired into by an Englishman, under the apprehension that it was piratical, and a man killed. His body was brought to the door of the English Consulate, and the demand for justice compounded for $30. The different management of the two cases, happening as they did about the same time, made an unfavorable impression on the minds of natives. It is not known that a foreigner has ever been executed for the murder of a Chinese, except in the colonies of Hong-Kong and Macao; and the recurrence of cases like the above make an impression on the Chinese, and when repeated by lawless men who deem themselves free from all authority, they rise and revenge themselves, as was the case last year at Ningpo, where twenty-eight Portuguese were massacred by sailors who had long suffered from them or their countrymen.

With every desire to do justice to the native, the foreign minister or consul finds it very difficult to execute the laws of his own country upon the criminals who are brought before him. The English consuls have been able to do it more than any other, and their efforts tend to relieve the shortcomings of others, as the mass of natives make no distinction.

In respect, too, to this whole subject of wrongs and injuries by both sides, it should be mentioned that the best portion of the Chinese are well aware of the desperate character of the lower classes of their countrymen, and of the numerous aggressions, defalcations, and even murders, suffered by foreigners from them; so that a sort of rude balance of wrongs and benefits on both sides is struck in their minds with results varying according to accident and temperament.

There are now perhaps fifteen hundred foreigners resident at ports along this coast, and three times that number in the shipping there at a given time, all of whom are more or less under the cognizance of their consuls. If these gradually become scattered over the interior it will be difficult to follow them; and if they suffer from the natives or commit outrages it will be no easy matter to settle the wrong while it is fresh and evidence available. Where the entire administration of law is loose and partial, foreigners begin soon to look upon all Chinese laws as deriving much of their sanction and justice from the degree of power that exists to enforce them. This weak government is therefore rendered weaker by those who should rather strengthen it, and who would do so if their interests lay in that direction.

This disregard for native law in the abstract has much of it grown out of the illegal traffic in opium. The history of this traffic, discreditable in every way, need not be reviewed; but there can be no doubt in the mind of an impartial observer that the understood impunity on the part of those who deal in this drug has the effect of weakening their respect for all laws, especially those of a fiscal character. So of other things. In some of the open ports a bargain is made by the importer of goods with the Custom-house authorities as to the amount of duties he shall pay on his cargo; and the export duties are settled in the same way by the native dealer. It would be abundantly easy for the local customs authorities to collect the full duties on all goods, if they had careful and honest agents. This state of things shows both their weakness and inefficiency, and how soon foreigners systematically take advantage of it. Indeed, no sooner does a careless officer allow an article to enter either free or under a nominal duty than the repetition of the admission a few times is likely to be construed into a precedent, even against the plainest construction of the tariff. If, however, on the other hand, the foreigner suffers a damage, or pays a higher duty than the strict letter of the tariff, he strenuously demands the rectification of the mistake. The native officials think, doubtless, that one might offset the other, for they often practice the same mode of judging in dealing with their own people. They oppress as far as they can, and the people resist to their utmost, and do maintain their own position against tyranny.

In carrying out the treaty much depends upon the conduct of foreigners in their daily intercourse with the Chinese. The respectable among them have a character for fulfilling their promises and paying liberally, which leads the natives to trust in them, and it is to be hoped this character will not be lost or seriously damaged, at least among the English-speaking portion of them. In case of wrong suffered, the Chinese rulers will be, as ever, usually desirous to smooth it over, hush it up or let it pass; and their dislike to taking trouble about it, especially when considerable time has passed, and it happened in a distant region of the country, or under their predecessors, will require power to overcome it. Even the resident Minister at Peking may find the officers there as loth to attend to his complaints as he will find it difficult to execute justice on his countrymen for their misdoings. The Chinese do not wish to have trouble with foreigners, but their erroneous notions and perverse practice in dealing with them are almost sure to lead to it, while some consideration may be due to their general conduct in estimating this whole subject of intercourse. They say that they have no credit for the efforts they do make to act rightly towards them; and on one occasion they brought up the numerous cases in which they had kindly treated the French missionaries found in the country in violation of treaty, and taken them long journeys, as an offset to the harsh treatment of the one who was killed in Kwangsi. Their opinion has some grounds for it, but their own conceit, obstinacy, and misrepresentation, always stand very much in the way of their getting a fair judgment for themselves.

In short, the Chinese have so many features of liberty, and civilization, in their social system and government, that we are led to expect all the results seen in western lands from the action of these qualities; but investigation shows that oppression, mendacity and ignorance so constantly neutralize what is excellent in theory and principle that we begin to wonder how anything good remains, and why the whole system does not fall into ruin. The peaceful disposition, untiring industry, and democratic origin of the rulers, are doubtless the chief preservative elements.

In conclusion, I would estimate the value of these new treaties, in view of the relations they place China in to the great nations of the world, as compacts which will open other channels of intercourse with her people than those of trade. The safety of her Government and institutions during the long existence history gives them has been owing very much to her isolation. Though she has been conquered by Tartars, that isolation has not been broken, as it is likely soon to be by the ingress of western enterprise, learning and religion. It will be an interesting experiment to see how the millions of this pagan land will receive the diverse lessons, in every branch of human excellence and wickedness, they are likely to have set before them and enacted among them. It will also be a perilous experiment, and its conduct and consequences cannot fail to attract the attention of every friend of humanity. The contact of the Christian and Pagan world, now to be developed, must almost necessarily produce the destruction and absorption, or the elevation and strengthening of the latter. It cannot remain as it is for any length of time. That contact with China assumes an importance and involves responsibilities than can neither be over-estimated nor avoided.

Christianity has the power in itself to elevate and strengthen those nations which receive it; but the question here will be, whether the old system is to be totally demolished and then reconstructed, or whether it can be altered and renovated to adapt itself to new influences and institutions, without undergoing the horrors of revolution.

There must be power at hand to show the Chinese the danger of violating the provisions of these treaties; but every well-wisher to the success of the great experiment now initiated should hope that some higher and steadier principle will regulate the exercise of power than has heretofore seemed to govern it. The two wars with which China has been afflicted, in 1839 and 1856, have been confessedly wars of injustice and wrong; or, in other words, they were instances of the unscrupulous application of power under the influence of a sordid or sudden impulse, and one effect has been to impress deeply upon these helpless heathens the idea that the power of Western nations is at hand, not for purposes of protection or real justice, but as a sort of permanent threat that, if any material interest be interfered with, however illegitimate, this power will be ruthlessly used to their destruction. There is no stronger illustration of this than in the repugnance the Chinese have to deal with the subject of opium.

They fear (I incline to think they do not desire) to prohibit it, or seize it, or confiscate it, and I sometimes think they shrink from legalizing it and making it dutiable, less from any sense of duty to themselves, or regard to their countrymen, or fear of imperial authority, than from an ill-defined and not irrational apprehension that the great commercial monopolists (not American houses) prefer the present unworthy state of things, and might resent a departure from it. It is idle to deny that these great [illegible] dislike legalization, and in the wretched strife of these selfish interests the disgrace continues.

This is a pregnant instance of the effect of a long-continued abuse of power, which confounds all sense of right and wrong, and of obligation to comply with treaties or obey law.

Whether, in the proposed revision of the tariff—and whether mode is left—Lord ELGIN means to endeavor in any way, either by efficient prohibition, or legalization with high duties, to dispose of this standing opprobrium, I have no means of knowing. No better time could be than now, when the English Government is about to assume the active responsibilities of the East India Company, including that of the forced growth and sale of opium, with its revenue of £5,000,000 sterling.

I refer to this subject now only as an incidental illustration of a general state of things here. Should it form any part of the proposed modification of the tariff, I shall have the honor, before leaving China, to address you specially on the subject.

The general result of such meditation as I have given the subject of the probable operation of the treaties, as between the political contracting parties, is hopeful. I believe the Chinese will comply with them. If they do, the nations of the West owe a sacred duty of expression on their own citizens, and a strict observance of law. If they do not, China should be made to feel that power is at hand to make them do what is right, and not, as I have said is often the case, to make them or tempt them to do wrong.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM B. REED.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State, Washington.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

List of the Public Acts, Private Acts and Resolutions, Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-sixth Congress—1860.

PUBLIC ACTS.

An Act making appropriations to defray the deficiencies in appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1859, and in part for the support of the Post office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

An Act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1861.

An Act making appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1861.

An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1861.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "an Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels," approved March 3, 1855, for the better protection of female passengers and other purposes.

An Act making appropriations for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Ponca Indians, and with certain lands of Indians in the State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington for the year ending June 30, 1861.

An Act authorizing publishers to print on their papers the date when subscriptions expire.

An Act to establish mail-routes in the Territory of Kansas.

An Act to repeal the third section of an act entitled An Act to increase and regulate the terms of the Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of the State of New-York. Approved July 7, 1838.

An Act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

An Act supplemental to an act entitled An Act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives and provide for the future apportionment among the several States. Approved May 23, 1850.

An Act to furnish additional mail facilities.

An Act making appropriations for the construction of certain military roads in the Territory of Washington.

An Act to authorize the President of the United States, in conjunction with the State of California, to run and mark the boundary lines between the Territories of the United States and the State of California.

An Act to change the time for holding the terms of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama.

An Act to extend the provisions of "An Act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits" to Minnesota and Oregon, and for other purposes.

An Act to create an additional Land District in Washington Territory.

An Act authorizing the Corporation of Washington City to make a loan and issue stock for $200,000 for building a market-house.

An Act to reimburse the Corporation of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, a sum of money advanced toward the construction of the Little-Falls Bridge.

An Act to authorize the Levy Court to issue tavern and other licenses in the District of Columbia.

An Act to increase and regulate the pay of the Navy of the United States.

An Act in relation to the return of undelivered letters in the Post-office.

An Act to settle the titles to lands along the boundary line between the States of Georgia and Florida.

An Act to carry into effect a Convention between the United States and the Republic of Paraguay.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a Criminal Court in the District of Columbia.'"

An Act to dissolve the "Washington Manual-Labor School and a Male Orphan Asylum Society of the District of Columbia," and to authorize the transfer of its effects to the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to organize an Institution for the insane of the Army and Navy and of the District of Columbia, in said District."

PRIVATE ACTS.

An Act for the relief of George P. Marsh.
An Act for the relief of Charles Knapp.
An Act for the relief of R. K. Doebler.
An Act to liquidate the unadjusted contracts of the Tennessee River Improvements.
An Act to pay the State of Missouri the amount expended by said State for repelling the invasion of the Osage Indians.
An Act to incorporate the United States Agricultural Society.
An Act for the relief of Charles W. Brooks, of New-York.
An Act granting a pension to Major John F. Hunter.
An Act for the relief of Anson Dart.
An Act for the relief of William Y. Hansell, the heirs of W. H. Underwood, and the representatives of Samuel Rockwell.
An Act for the relief of Shade Calloway.
An Act for the relief of the legal representatives of five deceased clerks in the Philadelphia Custom-house.
An Act for the relief of John Dixon.
An Act for the relief of Anthony Schandler.
An Act for the relief of George F. Brott.
An Act for the relief of the legal representatives of Robert H. Morris, late Postmaster of the City of New-York.
An Act for the relief of the legal representatives of Charles Porterfield, deceased.
An Act for the relief of Mary Ett Van Buskirk.
An Act for the relief of the heirs or legal representatives of François Guillory.
An Act for the relief of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Martin Burke and Capt. Charles S. Winder, of the United States Army.
An Act granting a pension to James Lacey, of Grainger County, Tennessee.
An Act granting a pension to Adelaide Adams, widow of Commander George Adams, United States Navy.
An Act for the relief of Micajah Hawkes.
An Act for the relief of Webster S. Steele.
An Act for the relief of John W. Taylor and certain other assignees of preëmption land locations.
An Act granting a pension to Abraham Crum.
An Act for the relief of Emma Allwood, widow of Major George Wood, of the United States Army.
An Act for the relief of Smith and Hunt, of Toledo, Ohio.
An Act for the relief of Andrew E. Marshall.
An Act for the relief of Charles James Lanman.
An Act for the relief of James Phelan.
An Act for the relief of the legal representatives of Stephen Day, late a Surgeon in the United States Army.
An Act for the relief of Peter Rogerson and son, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, owners of the British brig *Jessie*.
An Act for the relief of Braxton Bragg and Randall S. Gibson.
An Act to provide payment for depredations committed by the whites upon the Shawnee Indians in Kansas Territory.
An Act for the relief of Israel Johnson.
An Act granting an invalid pension to Beriah Wright, of New-York.
An Act granting an invalid pension to Nathan Randall.
An Act for the relief of Mary J. Maddux.
An Act for the relief of Erastus Hutchins.
An Act directing the conveyance of a lot of ground for the use of the public schools of the City of Washington.
An Act extending the charter incorporating the German Benevolent Society of Washington City, in the District of Columbia, approved July 20, 1842.
An Act for the relief of Beda Hayes, widow of Dudley Hayes, of Granby, Hartford County, Connecticut.
An Act for the relief of Francis Laventure and Pierre Grignon.
An Act for the relief of the children and heirs of Alexander Montgomery.
An Act for the relief of the widow and other heirs of William Higgins, deceased.
An Act to settle the titles to certain lands set apart for the use of certain half-breed Kansas Indians, in Kansas Territory.
An act for the relief of Wendell Trout.
An Act to grant a pension to Mary S. Harris, widow of Col. Thomas L. Harris, deceased.
An Act for the relief of Gotleibb Scheerer.
An Act for the relief of Aseneath M. Elliott, widow of Capt. Edward G. Elliott.
An Act for the relief of John Scott, Hill W. House and Samuel O. House.
An Act for the relief of Arthur Edwards and his associates.

VETOED.

An Act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Mark Elisha.
An Act to grant the right of preëmption to a certain tract of land in the State of Missouri to the heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Maddin, deceased.
An Act for the relief of Jeremiah Pendergast.
An Act for the relief of Titman Leak.
An Act for the relief of Richard W. Meade
An Act for the relief of David D. Porter.
An Act for the relief of George B Bacon, late acting purser of the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*.
An Act for the relief of Samuel A. West, George McCullough, Hiram McCullough and Charles Pendergrast.
An Act for the relief of Ann Scott.
An Act to amend the "Act to incorporate the Provident Association [illegible] of the [illegible] the United States in the District of Columbia.
An Act for the relief of Mrs. Jane M. McCrabb, widow of the late Capt. John W. McCrabb, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army.
An Act for the relief of George Stealey.
An Act for the relief of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
An Act for the relief of Mrs. Anne M. Smith, widow of the late Brevet Maj. Gen. Persifer F. Smith, Mrs. Harriet B. Macomb, widow of Maj. Gen. Alexander Macomb, and Mrs. Arabella Reilly, widow of Brevet Maj. Gen. Barnet Reilly.
An Act for the relief of Edward N. Kent
An Act for the relief of Francis Huttman.
An Act for the relief of Tench Tilghman.
An Act for the relief of Elizabeth M. Cocke, widow of Major James H. Cocke, late Marshal of the District of Texas.
An Act authorizing the Courts to adjudicate the claim of the legal representatives of Sieur de [illegible] and of the Chevalier de Repentigny, to certain lands at the Sault Ste Marie, in the State of Michigan.
An Act authorizing the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States to enter a certain tract of land in the State of Wisconsin.
An Act for the relief of Guadulupe Estudillo de Arquello, widow of Santiago E. Arquello.
An Act for the relief of A. M. Mitchell, late Colonel of Ohio Volunteers in the Mexican War.
An Act for the relief of Thomas Fillebrown.
An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers to schooners *Helen Hood* and *Sarah Bean*, of Oswego, in the State of New-York.
An Act for the relief of Madison Sweetzer.
An Act for the relief of the surviving grand-children of Col. William Thompson, of the Revolutionary Army of South Carolina.
An Act for the relief of William B. Herrick.
An Act for the relief of Stewart McGowan.
An Act for the relief of Valentine Wehrheim.
An Act for the relief of Angelina C. Bowman, widow of Francis S. Bowman, late Captain in United States Army.
An Act for the relief of Alice Hunt, widow of Thomas Hunt.
An Act for the relief of M. C. Gritzner.
An Act for the relief of the legal representatives of Charles Pearson, deceased.
An Act for the relief of Sweeny, Rittenhouse, Fant and Company.
An Act for the relief of Mary E. Castor.
An Act for the relief of Samuel J. Hensley.
An Act for the relief of Kate D. Taylor, widow of the late Brevet Capt. Oliver H. P. Taylor.
An Act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the District of Columbia.
An Act for the relief of the legal representatives of Wetonsaw, son of James Conner.
An Act for the relief of Agatha O'Brien, widow of Brevet Major J. P. J. O'Brien, late of the United States Army.
An Act for the relief of certain settlers in the State of Iowa.
An Act for the relief of William P. Bowhay.
An Act to incorporate the proprietors of Prospect Hill Cemetery.
An Act to authorize the issuance of patents in the name of James S. Douglass upon certain land entries made at Chockchuma, Mississippi.
An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1861.
An act to authorize the sale of the Western Military Asylum, in Harrodsburgh, Kentucky.
An act making appropriations for light houses, beacons, buoys, &c.
An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department during the year ending June 30, 1861.
An act to amend an act regulating the diplomatic and consular system of the United States.
An act making appropriations for the payment of the expenses of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota.
An act providing for additional terms of the United States Circuit and District Courts in the State of Kentucky.
An act to amend an act approved the 3d of March, 1847, entitled An act to establish a port of entry at Saluria, in the State of Texas, and for other purposes.
An act to facilitate communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph.
An act to define and regulate the jurisdiction of the District Court of the United States in California in regard to the survey and location of confirmed private land claims.
An act to relinquish the title of the United States to certain lands occupied in the City of Baton Rouge, in Louisiana.
An act to change the location of the Custom-house for the District of Brazos de Santiago from Point Isabel to Brownsville, in the State of Texas.
An act to amend an act entitled An act in addition to the acts prohibiting the Slave-trade.
An act to authorize divorces in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1860.
An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, and for other purposes.
An act for the relief of Benjamin Sayre.
An act for the relief of Isaac S. Smith, of Syracuse, New-York.
An act recognizing the survey of the Grand Cheniere Island, State of Louisiana, approved by the Surveyor General, and for other purposes.
An act for the relief of Thomas R. Livingston.
An act for the relief of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
An act for the relief of Joel M. Smith.
An act granting a pension to James Alexander, an invalid soldier of the war of 1812.
An act for the relief of J. R. Crump.
An act granting a pension to Martha Sanderson, widow of Major Winslow F. Sanderson.
An act for the relief of Anton L. C. Portman.
An act to change the name of the ship *Rockall* to *Massachusetts*.
An act for the relief of Francis Dainese.
An act for the relief of Solomon Wadsworth.
An act for the relief of David Myerle.
An act for the relief of R. W. Clark.
An act for the relief of John Brannan.
An act to incorporate the National Gallery and School of Arts in the District of Columbia.
An act granting an invalid pension to Ezekiel Jones.
An act to incorporate the East Washington Library Association.
An act for the relief of Philip B. Holmes and William Pedrick.
An act for the relief of Josiah Atkins, of Ohio.
An act for the relief of Chauncey W. Fuller.

RESOLUTIONS.

Joint Resolution making an appropriation for inaugurating the equestrian statue of Washington.
Joint Resolution for the relief of Thomas C. Ware.
Joint Resolution for the relief of William H. De Groot.
Joint Resolution for the relief of the contractors of the Post-office Department.
Joint Resolution constituting Macon, Ga., a port of entry for the time being, for purposes therein specified and for other purposes.
Joint Resolution for the relief of Henry Woods.
Joint Resolution for the relief of John T. Robertson, of Virginia.
A Resolution to allow credit to certain disbursing officers therein mentioned.
A Resolution for supplying the Choctaw, Cherokee, and Chickasaw nations with such copies of the laws, journals and public printed documents as are furnished to the States and Territories.
A Resolution authorizing the enlargement of and construction of a branch to the Louisville and Portland canal.
A Resolution for the relief of the legal representatives of John A. Frost, deceased.
A Resolution relating to the claim of George Fisher, late of Florida, deceased.
A Resolution for the relief of Commander H. J. Hartstein, of the United States Navy.
A Resolution giving the consent of Congress to Capt. William B. Shubrick to accept a sword presented to him by Captain-General and President Urquiza, of the Argentine Confederation.
Joint Resolution authorizing Capt. William L. Hudson and Joshua R. Sands to accept certain testimonials awarded to them by the Government of Great Britain.
A Resolution in regard to the Minister from Japan.
A Resolution for the compensation of Rev. R. R. Richards, late Chaplain to the United States Penitentiary, in the District of Columbia.
A Resolution authorizing the settlement of the accounts of John R. Bartlett, late Commissioner of the United States to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and for other purposes.
A Resolution for the relief of A. M. Fridley, late agent for the Winnebago Indians.
A Resolution in relation to the works of the Exploring Expedition.
A Resolution providing for the observation of the eclipse of the sun, which will occur on the eighteenth day of July next.
Joint Resolution in relation to public printing.
A resolution to correct a clerical error in the act approved May 4, 1860, "for the relief of Stewart McGowan."

NEWS ITEMS.

Concerning his rumored fight with the "Staleybridge Infant," Heenan says in a letter to *Wilkes' Spirit*: "I have not made up my mind yet, but I shall accommodate him, though it would be pretty tough for me to remain five months longer away from home, with, perhaps, no chance to get a fight at the end of that time, and no chance of bringing it to a conclusion even if we succeeded in getting the thing on. I should very much like to accommodate Master Staleybridge on the west side of the Atlantic, pay his expenses over, and give him handsome odds; but I suppose it would be no use in making such an offer, as he understands his little game too well to quit here to look after me. I do not wish to underrate him, but it is my candid opinion that Tom Sayers could get himself into condition in six weeks from now, and whip a dozen such men as this Staleybridge chap, at intervals of a week apart."

Suit has been commenced against a physician, residing in Arch-street, Philadelphia, to recover a penalty of $30, which he has incurred by refusing to answer the question of the census-taker as to the value of his property. The doctor takes the ground that the Government has no power to compel him to answer such a question. He is both obstinate and wealthy, and will defend the stand he has taken to the last.

A mail contractor, between Olney and Greyville, Illinois, was arrested a few days since charged with robbing the mails. Since his arrest facts have been developed which go to prove that he had an accomplice by the name of O'Hara, and that he murdered him in order to secure for himself the avails of their joint robberies.

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Buy Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 13, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, to the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1880. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of Five Dollars per share upon the capital stock of the Company, for the purpose of discharging the outstanding Freeland Bonds, be, and the same is hereby, called payable on the 20th day of July, 1860; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their instalments in London, may pay the same, at the rate of four shillings two pence to the dollar; and that the Freeland Bonds, with accrued interest, shall be received at par in settlement of the call.
Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 14th day of July, and reopened on the 20th, and that no transfers be permitted, on or after that date, of shares upon which such assessments shall not have been paid.
By order of the Board.
A. E. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIDEND No. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1859, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness.
The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.
The Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., June 12, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 25 day of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 2d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ANCHOR INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 32 Pine-st., New-York, June 20, 1860.—An interest dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, to July 1, will be paid on the preferred stock, on the 10th July, and on the redeemable stock on the 16th July. Transfer books closed from 30th inst. to the dates of payment respectively.
H. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of July, proximo. By order of the Board.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on or after 2d day of July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Staten Island Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. KREISCHER, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 22, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 (Four) per cent., payable on and after Monday, 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d July prox. By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

STARK COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS MATURING July 1, 1860. Nos. 1 to 30, and the July Coupons of Bonds Nos. 1 to 68, will be paid on and after that date at the office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 8 per cent. Bonds, interest payable July 1, at Gilman, Son & Co.'s Banking House, No. 47 Exchange-place. Funds on deposit to meet accruing interest. Apply to G. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.—HOLDERS of the so-called Second Mortgage Bonds will meet at No. 76 Beaver-street, SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock. THE COMMITTEE.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 16th of July, will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
J. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BOND-HOLDERS of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the forms of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st. New-York, June 22, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d July. The transfer books will be closed from June 25 to the morning of July 3. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.
The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that an instalment of twenty per cent has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 2d July, at the office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st. SAMUEL C. PAXSON, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.—By order of the Board of Directors a dividend of Three and One half per cent. (3½) will be paid the stockholders of this Bank, payable on and after the 2d day of July. The transfer book will be closed to that day.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

$70.000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage for a term of years, on improved real estate in New-York or Brooklyn, in sums to suit. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—$100,000 WANTED FOR A term of years, at 6 per cent., on first-class real estate. Address A., Box No. 1,557 Post-office.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

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A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
ENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.
ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.
We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:
"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:
1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The sound by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others."
Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

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PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
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Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

EXCELLENT 6½, 6¾ AND 7 OCTAVE
PIANO-FORTES,
but little used, will be sold low, and payments taken in monthly installments. Pianos to let.
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WM. HALL & SON, NO. 543 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STREETS.—DRIGGS' PATENT, or the Violin Piano.
"The best Piano existing."
ALEXANDRE ORGANS, from 5 to 16 Registers.
PRINCE & CO.'S Celebrated Melodeons; all styles.
HALL'S celebrated Guitars; Guitar Strings.
HALL'S New Patent Banjos. Violin Strings.
New Catalogue of Music, sent by mail on receipt of 7 cents in stamps.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—Five new 7 octave pianos, beautiful cases and superior tone, to rent; four second-hand pianos, and two do. with Æolian, to rent; twenty melodeons, new and second-hand, for sale or rent at low prices, one second-hand 7-octave piano, been used about one year, price $300, will be sold for $200. Second-hand melodeons for $30, $40, $50, $30 and $75. Second-hand pianos $50, $60, $75, $90, $130 and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

ORGANIST.—A GENTLEMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands and plays the organ, desires an engagement in the City of New-York or Brooklyn. Salary not to be under $300. Address ORGANIST, care of Schuberth & Co., No. 98 Spring-st., where, also, highest references can be had.

A CAREFUL SELECTION OF THE NEWEST Popular Music, and the largest general assortment of Musical Instruments, of all descriptions, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. Orders from all parts of the country promptly dispatched, with or without the cash.
MILLET'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

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T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $135. Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 26th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12, Seventh Ward," and be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1860. JOHN DUFFY,
RICHARD POILLON,
School Officers of Seventh Ward.

MEDICAL.

A GOOD THING THAT EVERYBODY should have; HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homeopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.
They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple; you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

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	Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed	25
3—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4—For Diarrhœa of children or adults Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint	25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10—For Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, green sickness	25
12—For Leucorrhea or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses	25
13—For Croup, hoarse croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed Breathing	25
14—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17—For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate	50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration	50
22—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings, and Old Ulcers	50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26—For Sea sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker	50

PRICE.

The entire set, case of twenty eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	$7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	1 00
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for Planters and Physicians	15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 29 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.
Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.
NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.
AGENTS WANTED—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.
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No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

THE TALENT
Of the most eminent European Artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa by the Patentee's newly constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesmar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENERAL Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY IN MEDICAL SCIENCE—is Prof. DARCY'S remedy for private diseases in both sexes, effecting a perfect cure in a few days. Thousands have been cured without the slightest suspicion of their most intimate acquaintances being excited. Prof. D. may be consulted upon any case daily at his offices, (up stairs,) No. 645 Broadway, from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. Ladies suffering from irregularities, &c., &c., should at once apply to the Professor for his Chalybeate Pills, $1 a box. Mornings until 2 o'clock are exclusively for consultations by ladies. Letters by mail attended to.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office. No 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.
RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam or Kennedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $3 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTI'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the best exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations safes, &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail.

DR. CHARLES SWEET, OF LEBANON, Conn., the celebrated bone-setter, intends to be in New-York, at the National Hotel—entrance Liberty-st., No. 87—the fourth week in every month, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 26 and 27—to attend to bone-setting, and to all scrofulous and chronic diseases.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET SLIP.
At 6:30 A. M.	At 7 15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M., (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M., (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M., and 2, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays, 25 cents.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt; for Croton Falls 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4 15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:30 P. M., for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.: from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Until the 1st of July next the steamboat ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson st. wharf (north side) EVERY DAY, except Sundays, at 6¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for Port Monmouth, thence by railroad to Long Branch, stopping at all intermediate towns. Leave Long Branch at 7½ A. M. and 6 P. M. After July 1, three trains will be run daily each way.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

FIREWORKS.

J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr.
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT
FIREWORKS.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
Dépôt, No. 300 Broadway.
Having made extensive arrangements with the above celebrated maker for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c., &c.
CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

I TOO.
S. D. ROBERTS.
N. B.—Many parties having hired parties formerly employed by Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge, are advertising themselves as agents of J. G. & I. Edge. The public should beware of such charlatans as they may find upon being blown up that the goods sold as Edge's are from the laboratory of some obscure manufacturer.
S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, cor. Maiden-lane and Broadway.

FIREWORKS.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS!
Not having any parties in my employ who have sold Messrs. J. G. & J. Edge's Fireworks until this season, I would caution the public not to patronize those who cast reflections on them, who wish to do an honorable business.
The genuine Edge's Fireworks are to be had in quantities to suit purchasers at Edge's Dépôt.
GEO. B. COLEY, Agent.
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 62 John st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
DEPOT, NO. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!
LEONARD AND ELSWORTH, No. 87 BARCLAY-street, corner of Washington, have on hand an extensive assortment of EDGE'S & HADFIELDS FIREWORKS, which they are prepared to sell on the most favorable terms. Country dealers invited to look at our stock before purchasing.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.
Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to
GEO. B. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—NEW YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton.
FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality.
Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT.

1776.—EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS of every description warranted first quality. Dealers and town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders promptly attended to.
JOHN D. ROBBINS, Agent,
No. 39 John st., New-York.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!!!—EDGE'S PREMIUM FIREWORKS—LABORATORY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Our old patrons who want their orders for exhibitions of Fireworks for the ensuing Fourth filled, must send them immediately, as our stock is going fast. J. G. & I. EDGE.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John st.

FIREWORKS.—NO. 1 FIRECRACKERS AT lowest market price. Also, a full assortment of plain and colored Fireworks, from Edges' celebrated laboratory, for sale by JONES & DUNBAR, No. 93 Murray-st., near Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident that she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife and husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 151 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK.
On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS,
TO HARLEM,
MOTT HAVEN, MELROSE,
MORRISANIA, TREMONT,
FORDHAM and HIGH BRIDGE.
Steamers
SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. MOODY,
SYLVAN GROVE,
Capt. LONGSTREET,
Leave

HARLEM.	PECK SLIP.
6:00—A. M.	7:00—A. M.
7:00—A. M.	8:00—A. M.
8:00—A. M.	9:15—A. M.
9:00—A. M.	11:00—A. M.
10:30—A. M.	1:30—P. M.
1:00—P. M.	3:15—P. M.
3:00—P. M.	4:15—P. M.
4:15—P. M.	5:15—P. M.
5:15—P. M.	6:15—P. M.
6:15—P. M.	7:15—P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts. each way.
FARE SIX CENTS
Twenty Tickets for One Dollar.
Steamboats to High Bridge, and Stages to all the above villages on the arrival of each boat.
J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMMODIOUS, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on

SATURDAY.......June 23.	TUESDAY.......June 26.
SUNDAY.........June 24.	WEDNESDAY...June 27.
MONDAY.........June 25.	

Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8¼; Pier No. 4 N. R., 9.
A fine Cotillion Band on Board, also refreshments.
Bait and fishing tackle supplied.
Fare for the Excursion.....Fifty Cents
Affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

JUNE, 1860.—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER AND OCEAN PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Friday, June 22, 10 A. M.	Friday, June 22, 4½ P. M.
Saturday, June 23, 7 A. M.	Saturd'y, June 23 11½ A. M.
Sunday, June 24, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 24, 5 P. M.
Monday, June 25, 12½ P. M.	Tuesday, June 26, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, June 26, 1½ P. M.	Wednesd'y, J'e 27, 8½ A. M.
Wednes'dy, June 27, 2½ P. M.	Thursd'y, June 28, 9½ A. M.
Thursday, June 28, 3 P. M.	Friday, June 29, 10½ A. M.
Friday, June 29, 4 P. M.	Saturd'y, June 30, 1 P. M.
Sunday, R.B, July 1, 7 A. M.	Sund'y, R.B. July 1, 3½ P. M.

JUNE, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, June 22, 5 P. M.	Sunday, June 24, 5 P. M.
Saturd'y, June 23, 11½ A. M.	Monday, June 25, 7½ A. M.
Sunday, June 24, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, June 26, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, June 26, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, June 27, 2 P. M.
Wed'day, June 27, 9½ A. M.	Thursd'y, June 28, 3 P. M.
Th'sday, June 28, 10½ A. M.	Friday, June 29, 3½ P. M.
Friday, June 29, 11 A. M.	Sunday, July 1, 3½ P. M.
Sat'day, June 30, 3½ P. M.	
Sunday, July 1, 7 A. M.	

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,
Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:20 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier on and after SATURDAY, June 23, daily, at 8:30 A. M., connecting at 30th-st. pier on and after June 27; returning to the City at 6:30. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga or any other point west, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning will leave Newburgh at 2 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD, PERTH AMBOY, ROSSVILLE, TOTTENVILLE and UNION.—The elegant steamer ALICE PRICE, leaves every SUNDAY, rain or shine, as follows: Robinson-st. at 8, Spring-st. at 8¼, Pier No. 4 North River, at 8½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDWELL'S, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.,) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS, FROM PECK SLIP, E. R.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon; connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven and Hartford Express Trains. Freight taken. GEO. W. CORLISS, Agent.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9½, 12¼, 3¾; Spring-st., 9¾, 12½, 3½; pier No. 4 North River, 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (ZEREGA'S DOCK)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust; no coal gas.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860. The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st., after June 6.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—FROM Oliver-slip, E. R., in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, leaves daily at 12 o'clock noon. Fare 50 cents. Freight taken. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 A. M.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, 69 Wall-st.

EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
VIA
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
Societies, Churches, Sunday-schools, &c., desirous of forming excursion parties to the above delightful watering place, will be dealt with on very liberal terms on application at the Company's Office corner of Fulton and Church sts.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will have their excursion on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., to Tarrytown, for the benefit of their aged, infirm and blind members. Let the aged and young patronize the old defenders of our country, whose ages range from 65 to 106 years; purchase their tickets and fill their boats, that they may return home rejoicing. Tickets to be had of the members, and at Col. H. Raymond's Bounty Land Office, City Hall-place, next to corner of Chambers-st., and at the landings. See circulars and bills.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT CHICOPEE, with finely-furnished saloons with or without barges; also, the HILLSIDE GROVE and CLIFFWOOD GROVE, are now open for excursion engagements to Sunday-Schools, Societies, &c., on reasonable terms. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN Cove, landing at New Rochelle, City Island, Whitestone and Strattonport. The fine, commodious steamer MAY FLOWER, leaves Catharine-st. at 8 30 A. M., Delancey-st. 8 45, 11th-st. 9, 28th-st. 9 15, 37th-st. 9 30 A. M. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS EVERY SATURDAY.—The large, substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. Pier, 8½ o'clock; Spring-st., 8¾; Peck-slip, 8¾; Pier No. 3 North River 9 A. M. Returning by 4 P. M. Refreshments. Fishing Tackle and Bait on board. Fare 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE WELL-KNOWN STEAMER RED JACKET is now open for excursion engagements, on reasonable terms. Apply to J. H. BRAISTED, on Steamer *Wyoming*, Pier No. 2 North River.

WASHING.—ALL KINDS OF WASHING DONE cheap and quick at the new Laundry, No. 41 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Work returned and buttons put on shirts.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 21.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 25 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on MONDAY, June 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River.
Bill of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on the 20th of June. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL,
will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including stateroom, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, June 20.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, June 12.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin Passage.....$130
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agent at Havre, JOHN MUNROE, Esq.
Agents at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 10 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 12 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $12.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburg, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, June 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala, $35; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 50; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, will succeed on SATURDAY, June 30.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, June 23, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, 23; Atlanta, 21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on
SATURDAY, 23d April.
SATURDAY, 28th May.
SATURDAY, 23d June.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. FRED'K CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, June 28, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and places in Florida at lowest rates.
Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF JUNE 30, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The U. S. Mail steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will sail from Pier No. 3, N. R., New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, June 30, with mails, passengers, and specie, for England and France.
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, agent, 5 Bowling green, New-York.
Steamship VANDERBILT will sail July 28.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, &c., &c.
STEAM ENGINES from 4 to 100 horse power, both NEW and SECOND HAND, constantly on hand, and for SALE, with or without Boilers. Also, BOILERS, both NEW and SECOND HAND.
STEAM and WATER GAUGES, INDICATORS, LUBRICATORS, LOW-WATER ALARMS, &c., &c., &c.
Also, WIRE ROPE, for various purposes.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN, No. 168 Broadway, New-York.

CALORIC ENGINE (ERICSSON'S) FOR SALE—18 inch cylinder, in first-rate running order. Can be seen at No. 187 West 43d-st., in the rear.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS P. CUNIFF, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1859.
1aw6mS* JAMES McMILLAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of March, 1860.
PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor,
mh10-1aw6mS* ELIZABETH KOEN, Executrix.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. FRANCIS A. TIFFANY HAVING retired from the firm of HUTCHINSON, TIFFANY & CO., by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by the remaining partners (who are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation) under the name of HUTCHINSON & RICHARDSON. Signed, R. J. HUTCHINSON,
F. A. TIFFANY,
A. J. RICHARDSON.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1860.

MATRIMONIAL.

FANNIE W., NEW-JERSEY.—YOUR AGREEable note of the 20th inst. is received. Will you not favor me with your address? HARRY NOBLE, Box No. 169 *Times* Office, New-York.